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FORBES-ROBERTSON.—On the 1st July, at King's College Hospital, ORIOL, beloved wife of IAN FORBES-ROBERTSON, of Lower Bourne, Farnham, and daughter of the late Joseph Knight, F.S.A. 1921.

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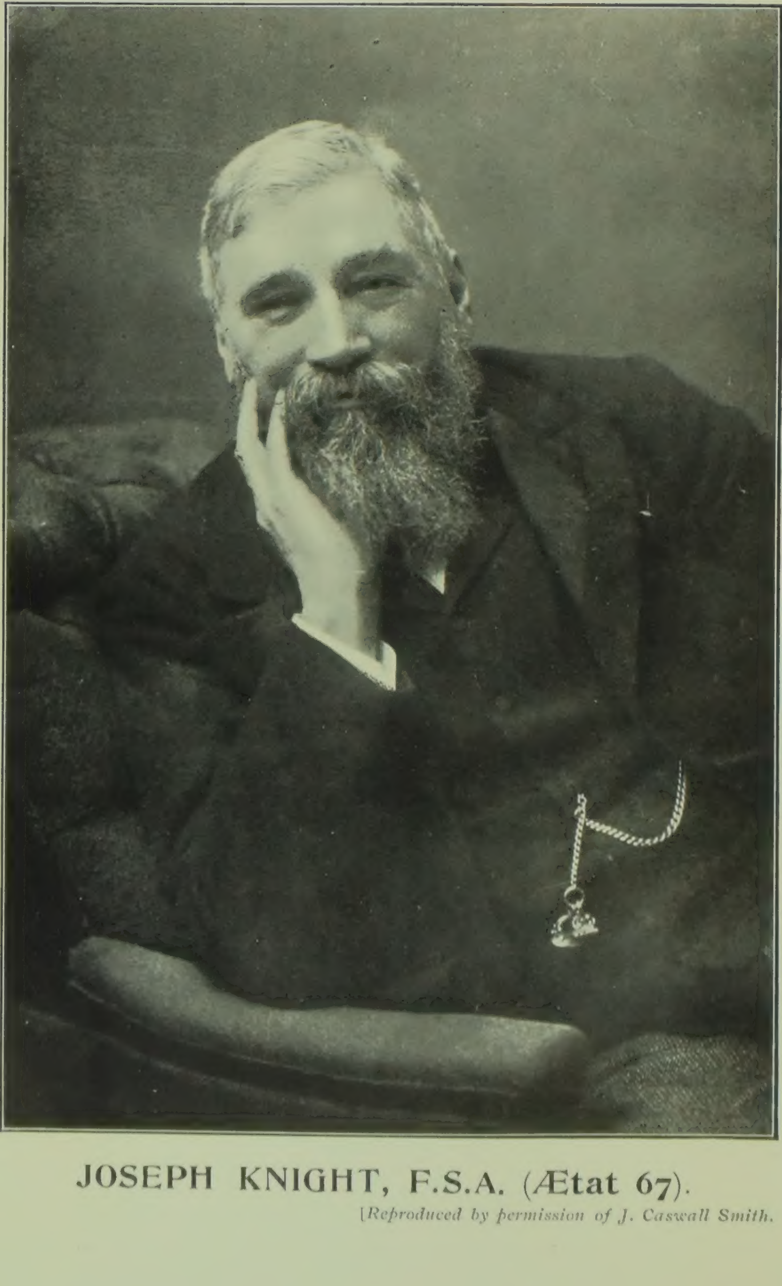

JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A. (Ætat 67).

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

WITH

MEMOIRS

OF

JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.

DRAMATIC CRITIC

AND

EDITOR OF 'NOTES AND QUERIES,' 1883–1907

AND THE REV.

JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH, F.S.A.

EDITOR OF THE BALLAD SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

BY

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS

AUTHOR OF 'JOHN FRANCIS AND "THE ATHENÆUM."'

T. FISHER UNWIN
LONDON: ADELPHI TERRACE
LEIPSIC: INSELSTRASSE 20

1909

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PREFACE.

IN November next *Notes and Queries* will have arrived at its sixtieth birthday, and although at present there seems no prospect, as some have wished, of a gathering of the clans, I am pleased that in some way its Diamond Jubilee will be commemorated by the publication of these NOTES BY THE WAY.

Would that our late beloved Editor—but for whom these Notes would never have been put into book form—were with us to give his "band of brothers" his warm handshake, his genial, sympathetic smile, and the kind encouragement he was ever so ready to render to myself and to all!

When I told him that his kind words about these Notes had decided me to print them in a separate volume, and to ask him if he would accept the dedication, he expressed great pleasure; and now they are dedicated to his honoured memory. In compiling the memoir of him I have been much indebted to his brother, Mr. John P. Knight, for reminiscences of his early life.

Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, whose untiring work in collecting materials for the Ballad history of Great Britain was beyond all praise, devoted years of his life to the search for old Ballads, copying them, and cutting the blocks for the illustrations. All this he did for the Ballad Society for years without fee or reward. He was such a warm friend and devoted admirer of Joseph Knight, as will be seen in both memoirs, that I have felt it a pleasure to include the lives of these two friends in the same volume. The happy years of close companionship with our late Editor will be among my choicest memories as long as life shall last.

As Joseph Knight presided at the Dinner held in 1891 to celebrate the foundation of the first Readers' Pension, and always gratefully acknowledged the services of the proof-reader, I have thought it appropriate that any profits there may be from the sale of this book should be devoted to the Readers' Pension Fund.

I have to acknowledge the great service Mr. John Randall has rendered me by his suggestions, as well as the care with which he has compiled the Index.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

Florence House,
Christchurch Road,
Streatham Hill, S.W.

April, 1909.

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TO THE

BELOVED MEMORY

OF

JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.,

THESE

'NOTES BY THE WAY'

ARE DEDICATED AS A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION BY HIS FRIEND

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

His father and mother.

Joseph Knight was born on the 24th of May, 1829, at Leeds, where his father was in business as a cloth merchant. His brother John describes the father as being one of the most handsome men he has ever seen, and both sons "worshipped him, for his beautiful life fell in no wise short of his beautiful face, and we never heard from him a shady or ungracious word." The mother also was handsome and a charming woman; but at the early age of thirty-nine she lost her sight, and remained blind all her life. Notwithstanding her terrible affliction, she was one of the brightest and happiest of women, and lived to the age of seventy-three. Joseph Knight inherited from her his high social qualities, and his early life is described by his brother as being "very interesting and distinctly high-souled"; he was a student and an inveterate reader, his special favourite being poetry.

His education.

He received his education at a very popular North-Country school, Bramham College, near Tadcaster. With Knight were some 150 boarders. The school buildings and master's residence—a fine old Hall—were of considerable importance, and the surrounding scenery was singularly beautiful. The head of the school, Dr. Haigh, was a great linguist, being master of twenty-two languages, and a born schoolmaster, both honoured and feared by the boys. He was most enthusiastic in his teaching, and had a great belief in training the memory, requiring every boy to learn poetry and to stand up and declaim it before the whole school. One year he offered a prize of £5 to the boy who at one effort repeated the most lines. This caused great excitement in the school, and expectation soon centred on two youths, these being a boy named Wilson, from Sheffield, and Joe Knight. Wilson started off with eight hundred lines of 'The Lady of the Lake,' ending with a torrent of applause. Knight followed with 'Paradise Lost,' and when he had completed the first book without a stumble, and was complacently starting on the second, Dr. Haigh cried "Enough!" and awarded him the prize.

Dr. Haigh, believing in the possibility that "some mute inglorious Milton here may rest" under the shadow of the College walls, required each boy to compose weekly a minimum of eight lines of original poetry, good, bad, or indifferent; and when a poem of exceptional ability presented itself, he would have it printed in dainty form and distributed among the boys' parents. Knight secured this honour by composing the following poem, of which a few copies were printed by J. H. Greaves, Snig Hill, Sheffield, 1848. It is now hardly obtainable.

THE SEA BY MOONLIGHT.

His first printed poem.

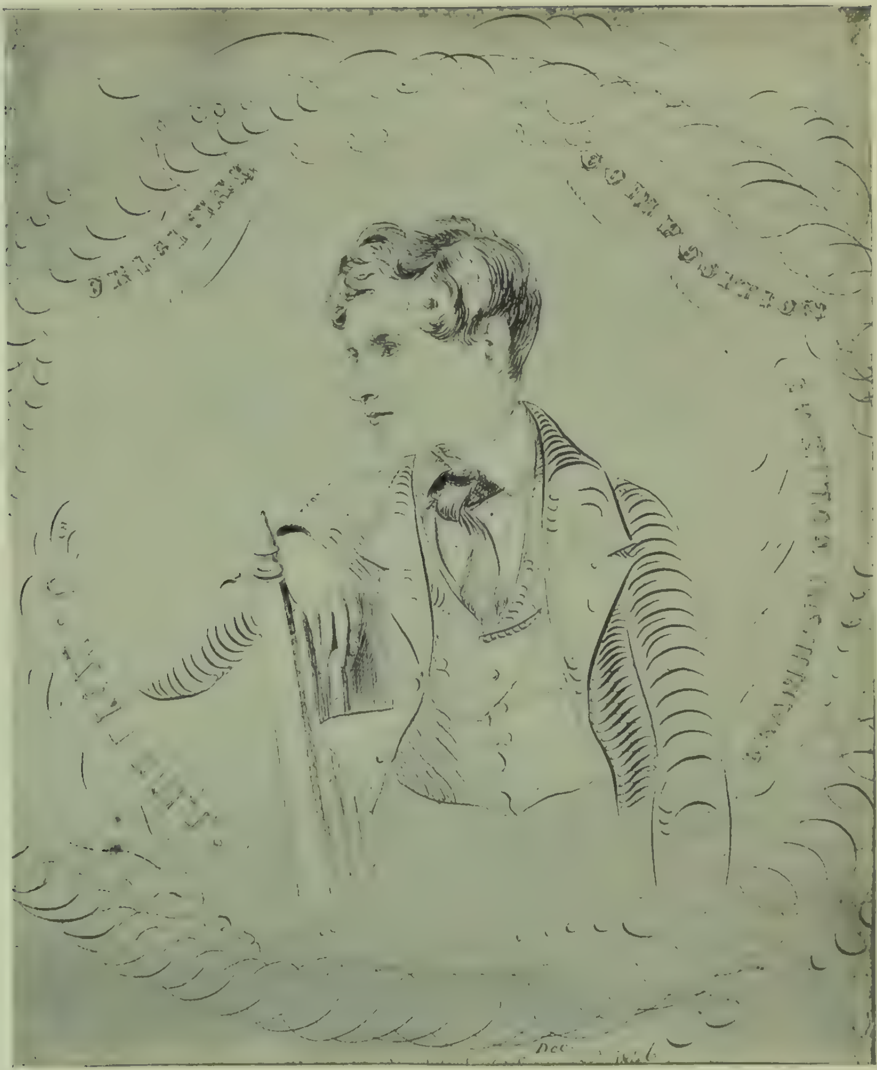
The setting sun had sunk beneath the tide,
And, glittering in her starry diadem,
The silver crescent, like an Eastern bride,
As fair, as pure, as the bright diamond gem,
Unveiled her lovely head ; the billows hem,
With glittering spray and foam, the rocky shore,
Whose beetling crags the gathering waters stem,
Which, fretting, break with wild tumultuous roar,
While towards the azure Heavens their crested summits soar.

Hark ! o'er the moonlit waters borne along—
Now loud, now soft, as swells or dies the gale—
Rises some lone advent'rer's distant song,
Blending with the hoarse sea-birds' dismal wail,
Singing, as 'neath the moonbeams glistening pale,
His little skiff dances along the sea,
The scattered spray kissing her snowy sail,
The waters' wide waste heaving on her lee,
While the young Rover sings, exulting, careless, free.

And now she nears the shore : upon the prow,
With youth elate, the daring sailor stands ;
Fair hope sits laughing on his open brow ;
He grasps her cable in his manly hands,
He feels her keel graze on the shelving sands ;
A moment more, and from the deck he springs,
And on the yielding beach in safety lands ;
Then his frail bark far on the shore he brings,
And, to beguile his task, still cheerfully he sings.

But now his strain in distance dies away ;
All human sounds have ceased, and peaceful sleep
Enwraps the smiling scene, save where, in play,
The calmed billows of the surging deep
Responsive whisper to the winds, that sweep
Along the sea, or in the briny tide
The hoarse sea-mews their glossy plumage steep,
And, gaily sporting, onward now they glide,
Like a swift arrow's flight across the waters wide.

Can there be one whose spirit will not melt,
Listening to the waves' wild harmony ?
Nor feel a charm he n'er before has felt—
A wild ecstatic pleasure through him fly—
Thrill every nerve, and chain his wondering eye
Unto the spot, and, gazing on this scene,
Viewing the placid ocean rearing high
Her billowy breast, unmoved the waves has seen
Foam on the sea-girt coast, and scatter wide their sheen ?



Dec 1816

See, from yon lofty promontory's brow,
The beacon's pale light flickers o'er the main,
And strews the hidden rocks that lie below ;
Where many a noble bark, which strove in vain
The adjacent harbour's shelter safe to gain,
Has sunk, alas ! upon the treacherous shore !
And many a gallant sailor's corse has lain
Within thy blue waves, mid the water's roar,
Or, by thy rough waves tost, lies blackening on the shore.

But now the blustering winds are hushed in peace ;
No storms disturb the calm and tranquil deep ;
The hoarsely roaring billows' murmurs cease,
And shrouded seems the ocean now in sleep,
The brine is dripping from each craggy steep ;
Silence unbroken reigns ; not e'en a gull
Does o'er the heaving waves her swift course keep ;
Still the moon's beams the enraptured spirit lull,
Ne'er could be ought on earth more wild, more beautiful.

J. KNIGHT.

"King of the College."

Dr. Haigh, with all his scholarship, was quite unable to speak in public. This had been a source of great humiliation to him, and he determined that the boys in his school should, if possible, be saved from this disadvantage. To this end he instituted a yearly election of a "King of the College." On a certain day the boys were invited to write on a slip of paper the name of the candidate they voted for, and each boy had to return thanks for the number of votes he had received. Knight secured the 25 votes necessary to become a successful candidate, and there were two others, one being a son of George Leeman, M.P. for York and Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway. After the nomination the candidates each selected six speakers, and both candidates and speakers had a week's holiday to prepare for the great day of election. Hustings were erected in front of the College. A distinguished "old scholar" was invited to act as sheriff. Parents and friends were present, and the neighbouring gentry were invited. The grounds were crowded, and open house kept. Each candidate had his own special colours, with banners and scarves, the former being of silk with richly painted designs. Knight's father expended £30 on his son's show. Mr. Knight informs me that his brother won the election, and became "King of the College." He had as a boy at school the charming manners he preserved all through life, and was universally esteemed. At this time Mr. Stephen Wilson, one of the masters of the College, made the pen-and-ink sketch of which I have obtained a copy from the original, lent me by Mrs. Knight for the purpose. Wilson was greatly attached to Knight, and was beloved by every boy in the school, Knight's father wished that on leaving school he should remain with him and learn the cloth trade. For a time he acceded to this, although it was distasteful to him. His health was far from good, and was a cause of much anxiety for many years, and when he first came to London it was anticipated that his life would be but short. His health being so precarious, his father allowed him much freedom, and he devoted all the time he could to acquiring knowledge. This he did to a marvellous extent, and those who knew him in after life, with his wide range of learning, would never imagine that he received only a few years' schooling as a boy.

'The Counter Reformation.'

When about eighteen, Knight, along with other bright young fellows, including the present Poet Laureate, and notably Edward Hewitt, founded a Mechanics' Institute in Leeds. This was financially aided by a fine old member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Pease, a member of the Pease family of Darlington. The young men delivered lectures at the Institute. "My brother," writes Mr. Knight, "gave one on 'The Counter Reformation,' and much amusement was caused by the shopkeepers and their customers flocking to it, expecting to hear of shortened shop hours and improvements in the construction of their shop counters."

Hewitt gave a scientific lecture with illustrations, and borrowed apparatus from the Leeds Philosophical Hall. Mr. Pease was in the chair. Hewitt was in the act of emptying the air-pump when it exploded with a terrific report, and Mr. Pease was discovered flat on his back on the floor. Fortunately he was unhurt, but he naturally took the precaution not to occupy the chair again, and seated himself far away from the table where the lecturer was performing his experiments.

'THE FAIRIES OF ENGLISH POETRY.'

'The Fairies of English Poetry.'

Among lectures delivered by Knight at this time was one on 'The Fairies of English Poetry,' before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, of which he was the President, on the 7th of April, 1854. The original MS. of this, beautifully written, was purchased by his nephew Mr. A. Langford Knight, who has kindly lent it to me. From beginning to end it shows the patient care and research which characterized all Knight's work. It opens thus :—

"That man's mind is essentially superstitious is the natural and inevitable result of the circumstances in which he finds himself placed....He knows not who or what he is, has been, or shall be, whence comes he, and where he goes....These are questions which must always be recurring to his mind, and with which all his boasted science and 'nice' philosophy will be unable to grapple. Our religion itself, while it informs him of all that is necessary to fit him for that world to which he hastens, yet leaves him purposely ignorant of its nature and of that of its inhabitants. Thus situated, who can marvel that man has peopled this unknown universe with his own ideal conceptions? Upon the shapes and attributes of these imaginary denizens of 'that undiscovered country' the countless generations of mankind have lavished all the treasures of their imagination."

He claims that the true home of the fairy is England, for its lovely scenery and its wide moors, so bountifully covered with the rich heath bells, "have always attracted these charming and unearthly little creatures, so generous in their friendships, and yet so capricious, so implacable in their resentments against whoso shall break in upon" their concealed solemnity. After turning aside to give a little word-lore, Knight refers to "the beautiful romance of Orfeo and Heurodis" as being a great curiosity in fairy literature, "one of the most beautiful of the Fairy Romances we possess," and "analyzed by Scott in the second volume of his 'Border Minstrelsy,'" in which he gives it as an instance of "Gothic mythology engrafted on the fables of Greece."

The paper shows a most intimate knowledge of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Herrick, and Spenser. With Spenser Knight is angry, for he "indeed calls his poem 'The Faerie Queen,' and talks about the land of Faerie; but as far as regards any reference it contains to the 'good folk,' he might as well have called it 'The Queen of Tahite' or 'Queen Dido.' Throughout the whole of Spenser's great poem there are but two incidental allusions to the popular attributes of the Faeries....Spenser's account of the origin and genealogy of his Faeries is totally different from anything we meet with in any other work, prose or poetical, on the subject. He seems in its formation to have drawn as largely upon the rich and varied stores of his imagination as he has in any of the marvellous adventures with which his enchanting work is stored. He seems to have studiously put on one side all that his predecessors had said or sung concerning them, and to have given them an origin and pedigree of his own, and one which should enable him to adhere consistently to one of the (we are sorry to record it) main objects of his poem—that of paying a long and elaborate compliment to that most beflattered of all women, Queen Elizabeth."

Knight complains of the neglect of Drayton, who is "now only known to the student of early English literature, or the antiquary," but who "has done most after Shakespeare to secure to the Faeries an immortality of beauty." After making reference to "many beautiful allusions scattered through his works," Knight calls special attention to his poem entitled 'Nymphidia; or, The Court of the Fairy,' in which "a high degree of poetical merit is blended with a lively style and wit, and a playful turn of fancy almost Shakespearian."

At Leeds Knight's ready wit and powers of conversation gained him hosts of friends. Some of these would frequently meet and dine together, when all the evening the wit would sparkle across the walnuts and the wine. Chief among the houses where the friends met was that of Edward Hewitt at Headingley. Hewitt's only brother William was the dearest friend of my youth. Edward Hewitt, like Knight, was a man of very handsome presence, and was thought a great deal of in Leeds, being chosen to show Prince Albert the cloth exhibits on the occasion of the Queen's visit to open the new Town Hall in 1858. The Prince was so well informed that Hewitt, with his comparatively limited technical knowledge, found many of the questions the Prince put to him regular "posers."

Edward Hewitt and the Prince Consort.

The wits included George William Conder, Minister of Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, where the Knight family attended. Among the wives of the wits was a lady who was very proud of her plate, and was always assuring her friends that it was "solid silver." Knight, ever keen for a joke, would frequently pretend to admire some special article for the fun of hearing the emphatic way in which she would assure him that "it is solid silver." We have often laughed together over this.

W. E. Forster.

While at Leeds he formed a great friendship for W. E. Forster, and when Forster made his first attempt to enter Parliament, he contested Leeds, Knight seconding his nomination. During the contest Forster resided at Knight's house. The present Marquis of Ripon, then Lord Goderich, was another friend who stayed with him, drawn there by the fine library of books that even then, so early in his life, Knight had got together. Lord Goderich became a member of the Leeds Club on Knight's nomination.

Marquis of Ripon.

Knight's uncle, James Young Knight, and his family were also living at Leeds at this time. James's only son, John C. Knight, and Joseph and his brother were greatly attached to one another, being, indeed, more like brothers than cousins. John was a "man of great culture, a good classic," and, Mr. Knight tells me, "one of the most interesting conversationalists I ever knew, save and excepting my brother." The father was a deacon at East Parade Chapel, and Dr. Reynolds, when he became its minister in 1849, formed a very close friendship both with father and son. In the life of Dr. Reynolds, published by Hodder & Stoughton, eighteen letters from John C. Knight and his wife are inserted; and it is stated that "both were his valued friends, and from the heart and mind of the younger man he derived stimulus, support, and consolation." John C. Knight in one letter to Reynolds writes: "No one ever made holiness so lovely, hope so bright, faith so much like sight, as you" (p. 130).

Knight's marriage.

On the 3rd of June, 1856, Knight was married at the Parish Church, Leeds, to Rachel, younger daughter of John Wilkinson, of Gledhow Mount, near Leeds. He remained at Leeds until 1860, when he left for London. Although then just over thirty, he came full of the assurance of youth, and he often laughingly told his friend Mr. W. L. Courtney that he then "felt capable of either editing *The Times* or commanding the Channel Fleet." However, it was not long before he was "found out," and he almost at once began writing for *The Literary Gazette*, then under the direction of John Morley.

J. A. Heraud.

Joseph Knight succeeded John Abraham Heraud as dramatic critic of *The Athenæum.* Edmund Yates describes Heraud as "the long-haired epic poet," and as one of the theatrical critics he knew by sight, and says he "used to sit gaping at them with wonder and admiration." When Carlyle first came to London in 1834, Heraud lived in Ampton Street, close by Carlyle, who describes him as being "exceedingly *kedge* about me, anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-dedicated Epic—of which I would not tell him any lie, greatly as he tempted me." Heraud was for a time assistant editor of *Fraser;* he also contributed to *The Quarterly*, and was dramatic critic of *The Illustrated London News* for thirty years. When he retired from *The Athenæum* the proprietors gave him a pension, and many a pleasant chat I have enjoyed with him when he came to receive it. He often spoke of the Carlyles and of his going with them over the house in Cheyne Row which they afterwards took, and where they lived for the remainder of their lives.

Heraud became a Charterhouse brother in 1873, and died there in 1887. He was eighty-eight years of age, and had survived all his friends. I was the only one from the outside world to follow his remains to the grave in St. Pancras Cemetery on a stormy afternoon in March. Of his daughter Edith he was very proud; her impersonations of Shakespearian characters are thought by many to have been extremely fine.

DRAMATIC CRITIC OF 'THE ATHENÆUM.'

Knight as dramatic critic.

Knight's first contribution to *The Athenæum* was printed on the 25th of September, 1869. In those days the musical and dramatic gossip appeared together, so we have paragraphs from Chorley interspersed with those of Knight. Knight at once, with the greatest energy, supplied the paper with every detail of interest in his department, and we find in its pages a record of the drama of the day. During the last three months of 1869 it is mentioned that a new theatre is to be erected on the site of the Bentinck Club. 'The Octoroon' is being played at the Royal Alfred Theatre, and ‘It is Never too Late to Mend’ at the Grecian. ‘Forbidden Fruit’ at the Lyceum receives this censure: “M. Augier since his ‘Mariage d’Olympe’ has produced no work so unhealthy as this.” Phelps is at Sadler’s Wells. Mr. H. J. Byron makes his first appearance in London at the Globe on Saturday, October 23rd, in his own drama ‘Not such a Fool as He Looks.’ At the Surrey is a farce ‘Who ’s Who?’ a title now used for a very different subject; and at the same theatre is “a drama of the old-fashioned Surrey stamp, ‘The Watch Dog of the Walsinghams,’” by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, in which “Madame Celeste appears in a variety of striking situations.” Mr. J. R. Planché is superintending the stage arrangements at the St. James’s, which is under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

Fechter as Hamlet.

In December Fechter is giving twelve farewell performances at the Princess’s previous to his departure for America. Of his impersonation of Hamlet it is stated that it “has not greatly altered during the years he has resided in England. It has all its old intelligence, beauty, and inadequacy. Many of the readings are good. The gestures and attitudes are almost without exception admirable; but the whole lacks inspiration. Instances of misconception of the meaning of Hamlet might easily be quoted. The words ‘Into my grave’ are given with a sadness out of keeping with the irony with which all Hamlet’s speeches addressed to Polonius are coloured. It is clear from what Polonius afterwards says that Hamlet’s words sounded like a query rather than a lament. In the First Folio, and in most editions, they are followed by a note of interrogation, which, however, in the edition of Messrs. Clark and Wright is omitted. When Hamlet, addressing Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, says, ‘Is it not very strange? for mine uncle is King of Denmark, and those that would make mows at him while my father lived give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats apiece for his picture in little,’ Mr. Fechter takes hold, with marks of contempt, of such a picture hanging from the neck of Guildenstern. This is a very pitiful piece of stage realism, and is as antagonistic to probability as to poetry. Mr. Fechter was supported by Miss Leclercq as Ophelia, Miss Elsworthy as the Queen, and Mr. H. Marston as the Ghost.—On Wednesday Mr. Fechter appeared as Claude Melnotte, and on Friday as Ruy Blas.”

Other events recorded are Mr. Burnand’s new drama ‘Mordern Grange,’ to be produced at the Queen’s; and Sothern’s first novelty at the Haymarket, a two-act comedy by H. T. Craven. Charles Mathews is announced to leave for Australia on the 31st of January, 1870; and what seems now a regular old-world announcement is made, to the effect that “Mr. W. S. Woodin has returned to London, and is now giving at the Egyptian Hall his amusing entertainment—‘My Carpet-Bag and Sketch-Book,’” Knight's presence at theatres was from the first hailed with pleasure by his comrades on the press, and so remained all through his life. A writer in *Black and White* on the 25th of November, 1899, well described him as "seeming to grow cheerier and jollier every day of his jolly life. Between the acts one hears his deep and hearty voice thundering out some almost Titanic laugh over amusing recollections of Phelps or Charles Mathews, Buckstone, Webster, Sothern, or any of the old gods who link us with Charles Kean or Macready."

'Theatrical Notes.'

Knight has fortunately, in a volume with the modest title of 'Theatrical Notes,' given to the world in a concise form a selection from his articles on the drama which appeared in *The Athenæum* from November 7th, 1874, to December 27th, 1879. This was published by Lawrence & Bullen in 1893. The volume opens with Irving as Hamlet at the Lyceum. Fechter is referred to as "the most distinguished of his immediate predecessors in the rôle he now assumes....Mr. Fechter rose slowly, through successive stages, looking carefully to his foothold. Mr. Irving has gone lightly and easily over the ground, and has reached the summit with but little exertion."

Irving as Hamlet.

In the Introduction Knight states how he had watched for thirty years—the average of a generation—"the development of the stage in England. Thirty years constitute a long time as regards human observation and artistic progress. The first thirty years of the acted drama carry us from 'Ferrex and Porrex; or, Gammer Gurton's Needle,' to Marlowe's 'Edward II.'; another 'generation' gives us the First Folio Shakspeare. As civilization proceeds alteration is less evident. None the less the last thirty years of the English stage have witnessed more than one change, amounting practically to a revolution. Public interest in things theatrical, at the outset slumbering and apparently extinct, has flowered out afresh. The dramatist, once the most underpaid of literary craftsmen, has now the ball at his feet, and new theatres in the parts of London suited to their growth rise like exhalations."

Visit of the Comédie Française.

But modest reference is made by Knight to the great services he rendered in bringing before the British public the high merits of the Comédie Française. Their first visit here was during the siege of Paris in 1870, when "a mere fraction of the public assembled to visit performances absolutely unequalled. It was not, indeed, until a movement for a complimentary banquet, the inception and execution of which belong to *The Athenæum*, had been set on foot that the playgoing world understood the opportunities of artistic enjoyment and education placed within its reach."

Knight states that materials are in hand for a second volume which will bring the matter up to date. Unfortunately, ill-health and over-pressure of work prevented this being accomplished.

Chairman of first Readers' Dinner.

Knight had always highly appreciated, as all engaged in literature must, the services rendered by the proof-reader, and on the 11th of April, 1891, he took the chair at the dinner held to celebrate the foundation of the first Readers' Pension. Since then he had watched with great interest the work of the Readers' Pensions Committee, of which Lord Glenesk was President until his lamented death on November 24th, 1908. Four pensions have been founded, at a cost of just over two thousand pounds, and placed in the charge of the Printers' Pension Corporation. At the dinner in 1899, at which the Hon. W. F. Danvers Smith presided, it was resolved to establish, in addition, a pension specially for members of the Association of Correctors of the Press, and the third of these pensions has just been completed, the first recipient being Mr. Carbery, who was for more than forty years a reader on *The Daily News*.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY'S DICTIONARY.

Knight on the French Academy's Dictionary.

To *The Athenæum*, in addition to criticisms of performances, Knight contributed reviews of books on the drama, and of others on subjects concerning which he had special knowledge. He occupied so prominent a position as a dramatic critic that his vast learning and his love for other studies are apt to be overlooked. I therefore make the following lengthy extract from a review which appeared on the 22nd of March, 1902, on a subject for which he had a great affection, that of philology. The occasion for it was the facsimile reprint of the famous 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie Françoise,' Paris, 1694:—

"No effort to supply the philological derivation of words was made in this first edition or in many after it, a subject for no special regret, considering that for much more than a century and a half after its appearance philological knowledge was in its infancy. No attempt at historical treatment is exhibited, and, a point more to be deplored, no illustrations of use are quoted, except from current speech. Those who hope from the first edition to reap such definitions, cynical, humorous, or prejudiced, as abound in the first edition of Johnson, and render its possession enviable when its authority has disappeared, will be disappointed. Everything is as decorous as it can be. Coarseness of speech is rarely to be found. There is no proof of the existence of that *esprit gaulois* which it was the joy of the nineteenth century to revive. All is in fact academic, respectable, and worthy of that *roi soleil*—now old, persecuting, and sadly shorn of his beams—to whom, in language of supreme adulation, the book is dedicated....

"With all its faults and shortcomings on its head, the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie Françoise' is what Prof. Dupont, of the

University of Lille, to whom the reproduction is due, calls it, ‘ un monument très vénérable et un document très précieux.’ For reasons already in part exposed, it is all but useless to those who seek a dictionary for general purposes : to the student of what has been called the Augustan period of French literature it is invaluable. The language with which it deals is that of the acknowledged masters of French style, and the prophecy of Fénelon, in his ‘ Lettre à l'Académie,’ is to a great extent fulfilled :—

“ ‘ Quand notre langue sera changée, il servira à faire entendre les livres dignes de la postérité qui sont écrits en notre temps....Un jour on sentira la commodité d'avoir un Dictionnaire qui serve de clef à tant de bons livres. Le prix de cet ouvrage ne peut manquer de croître à mesure qu'il vieillira.’

“ In this respect even it is far from complete. Purely academic in origin, it has the fault of much academic work of omitting those current locutions which are most apt to change in form, the preservation of which is most to be desired. One has only to compare with the dictionary the special lexicons of authors who have come to be regarded as classic which are numerous in France. That or rather those to Molière are scarcely in point. Molière's writings were of course accessible, and he himself had been a score years dead at the time when his language was noted. A lexicon composed by the early Academicians was, however, little likely to pay attention to the utterances of an actor and a playwright. One has only to look at the list of Academicians prefixed to the work to see what ecclesiastical influence was arrayed against the actor to whom the rites of Christian burial were denied. True, the list includes Jean de la Fontaine, Nicolas Boyleau Despreaux, Thomas Corneille, Bernard de Fontenelle, François de la Mothe Fenelon, and others of equal eminence in literature. Ecclesiastical and aristocratic influences were, however, sure to prevail. Few words employed by Molière, and to be found in the ‘ Lexique ’ of M. Livet or that of MM. Despois and Mesnard, are missing, though among those which do not appear is ‘ canons,’ so frequent during the seventeenth century in a particular sense : ‘ Sont-ce ses grands canons qui vous le font aimer ? ’ (‘ Le Misanthrope,’ II. i.) Loret, ‘ La Muze Historique,’ under the date 1656, speaks of a man

par extravagance
Portant des canons d'importance,
Chacun plus grand qu'un parasol.

The word ‘ canons ’ was applied to several different portions of dress appertaining to the leg. About 1668 this sense of it fell, according to Richelet, into disuse, and at the time when the dictionary first saw the light was supposedly obsolete. It should, of course, have been retained, as is attested by its appearance in later editions. From modern dictionaries of to-day it has almost disappeared....

"A dictionary of a given date is in the full sense a contribution to the history of language, a fact the full significance of which philologists have now realized. The idea of tracing that history by means of quotations successive in date belongs wholly to to-day. In few things is the dictionary before us more instructive than with regard to the growth of accents. The very first word in the preface, itself unaccented, is *aprés*, with the accent acute. Among the words unaccented on the first page are *rhetorique*, *premiere*, *celebres*, *siecles*, &c. In *poëtique* and similar words diæresis takes the place of other accent. A study of the first and following editions might help to settle the time when the acute accent or the circumflex took the place of the elided *s* in words such as *estourdi*, *étourdi* ; *arrest*, *arrêt*.

"The charge that the dictionary makers had too far expurgated the language by omitting expressive words employed by early writers was often advanced, La Bruyère and Fénelon being among those by whom it was brought. La Fontaine, a constant attendant at the meetings of the Académie, could not obtain admission for words from Marot and Rabelais. Froissart was too early, the dictionary beginning practically with Montaigne. Among the words that appear is *effervescence*, under 'ferveur.' It should be remembered, however, that Madame de Sévigné, on hearing it employed by her daughter, said, 'Comment dites-vous cela, ma fille ? Voilà un mot dont je n'avais jamais ouï parler.' *Savoir-faire*, according to Le Père Bouhours, is a new term, which will not last—is perhaps already out of date."

The review closes with warm words of commendation of Prof. Paul Dupont, who owns his indebtedness to M. Léon Moy, who died *doyen* of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Lille.

'HYPNEROTOMACHIA POLIPHILI.'

'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili.'

Knight was a thorough bibliophile, and this side of his character is exhibited by a review which appeared on the 31st of December, 1904, of a book which he characterized as "an unprecedented boon to the scholar and the artist. No lover of fine works will be content to be without it." This was the famous 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili ; or, Strife of Love as seen in a Dream by Polifilo,' issued for the first time in facsimile by Messrs. Methuen :—

"Over a book of the kind the scholar will rejoice and the artist jubilate. The work, though virtually unread, is known to be in many respects unique. It is a notable product of the Aldine press, and the masterpiece of Venetian book-illustration. Everything about it is mystery and problem ; its authorship, long obscure, was only ascertained when a close student discovered that the first letters of the thirty-eight chapters into which the book is divided gave the following device: 'Poliam frater Franciscvs Colvmna peramavit.'

"A Dominican of the name of Francisco Colonna died in Venice in July, 1525, at the age of over eighty years. Little or nothing definite is known about him, though Renaissance Italian literature abounds in conjecture concerning him, much of it demonstrably inaccurate, and almost all of it void of authority. Rabelais mentions the author under the name Polyphile in the ninth chapter of the first book of 'Gargantua,' misnaming his book, which he calls *songe d'amours*, and coupling him with Orus Apollon [Horapollo], a Greek grammarian of the fourth century, the author of 'Hieroglyphica,' a work printed by Aldus in 1505 with the 'Vitæ et Fabellæ Æsopi.' Temanza, the biographer of Venetian architects, who flourished in the eighteenth century, devotes to him some space, and assigns him to the illustrious family of the Colonna. Crediting Columna, or Colonna, himself with the adventures of Poliphilus, he builds up a love romance and makes Polia a contraction of the name of Ippolita, niece of Teodoro Lelio, a bishop of Feltre. Against this supposition, founded upon a MS. note now no longer traceable in a copy of the work formerly existing in the library of the Dominican fathers delle Zatere, it may be urged that Polia herself declares her baptismal name to have been Lucretia: 'Et postomi il præstante nome della casta Romana che per il filio del superbo Tarquino se occise.' By the same ingenious fiction Polia is said to have been attacked by the plague which ravaged Treviso, to have vowed to take the veil in case she recovered, and, keeping her oath, to have driven her lover into the cloister. This ingenious and indefensible theory inspired Charles Nodier, who founded on it in the *Bulletin des Amis des Arts* his last *nouvelle*. A much more plausible interpretation is that favoured by M. Claudius Popelin, the latest and best translator of the work, that Polia is the name of an imaginary mistress, such as the great Italian poets, and, after them, the writers constituting the Pléiade, devised, transmitting the fashion to English successors of Tudor and Stuart times. Now the name Polia, which the author expressly assigns his mistress, is the Greek adjective πολία, indicating grey hair, and used to express antiquity. A lover of Polia is, then, a lover of antiquity. This view is not only ingenious, but also defensible. It is borne out by the whole tenor of the work, which has been supposed to be, among other things, a protest in favour of classical architecture against the aggression of Gothic, at that time overwhelmingly manifest....

"Perfect copies, especially in Grolier bindings—Grolier appears to have greatly admired the work—are of high value. The finest existing copy must be that on vellum, and in a Grolier binding, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. Other Grolier copies are, or were, in the possession of Lord Spencer, in a French collection, and elsewhere. In the British Museum, which has no Grolier copy, is one which belonged to Grolier's great rival, Tommaso Maioli. The work, which originally appeared in a superb folio, a shape it now resumes, has been frequently reprinted, and in a sense translated."

The copy of the original edition of the 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili' referred to, Mr. Guppy informs me, is now in the possession of the John Rylands Library. Mr. Guppy says: "It is a very fine copy of the original edition of 1499, which was formerly in the library of the famous patron of literature and learning Grolier, and is clothed in one of his sumptuous bindings. That in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth is the only perfect copy of the work printed on vellum. Apparently three copies were printed on vellum, but the other two are imperfect. Our copy, I need scarcely add, is on paper."

'FESTUS.'

'Festus.'

Knight was a great lover of poetry, and from his school-days knew, as we have seen, much of Milton by heart. He was also a warm admirer of 'Festus,' every line of which was familiar to him. The obituary notice of Philip James Bailey which appeared in *The Athenæum* on the 13th of September, 1902, was from his pen. Knight describes Bailey as "sweet, gentle, and rather timid in nature—qualities he seems to have inherited from his father. Though not wanting in resolution, Bailey was a little alarmed at the pother his book had caused and at the further innovations to which it gave rise. While philosophical in basis, it has a strongly sensuous turn which in the later editions becomes less evident. A work of youth, it is infused throughout with imagination and passion.

"In the dedication to his father, preserved in the various English editions, he says :—

Life is at blood-heat every page doth prove.

So much babbling of lovers is there that Lucifer feels bound to protest and declare :—

And we might trust these youths and maidens fair,
The world was made for nothing but love—love.
Now I think it was made but to be burned.

"According to his teaching, which is, of course, in no respect individual, youth is the period for love, and Festus asks in an inspired rhapsody :—

And if I love not now, while woman is
All bosom to the young, when shall I love ?
Who ever paused on passion's fiery wheel ?
Or, trembling by the side of her he loved,
Whose lightest touch brought all but madness, ever
Stopped coldly short to reckon up his pulse ?
The car comes—and we lie—and let it come :
It crushes—kills—what then ? It is joy to die.

These ecstasies and others even more pronounced did not prevent Bailey from regarding with something like dismay the subtler and even more fervent utterances of Mr. Swinburne, Rossetti, and younger poets of their schools. The reputation he had won as an amourist faded in later days, and it is as a didactic poet that he has of late been most worshipped. In his gnomical utterances he has much in common with Walter Savage Landor, whom in single line and distich he occasionally recalls. There is little conscious imitation, the only poet whose method he directly follows being Milton. Where he talks of men

Huger than those our childhood's chap-books brand ;
Or all whose deeds till now defile romance ;
Albadan and those monstrous, sire and son,
Whom Amadis, the flower of knights, o'erthrew,
. . . . so to win
His Oriana bright as Miréfleur,

it is impossible not to recall the lines in 'Paradise Lost' concerning

. . all who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban,
Damasco or Marocco or Trebisond ;

and 'Paradise Regained,' when Agrican besieged Albracca,

thence to win
The fairest of her sex, Angelica.

Short passages of signal beauty and Landor-like grace of utterance are numerous. A few must suffice :—

Just when the stars falter forth, one by one,
Like the first words of love from a maiden's lips.
There was no discord—it was music ceased.
Locks which have
The golden embrownment of a lion's eye,

a simile alike bold and happy.

Mountain-tops, where only snow
Dwells and the sunshine hurries coldly by.
The grand old legend of humanity.

"We are not now dwelling on the claims of 'Festus,' tempting as is the task in the case of a work which is slipping from the ken of modern readers, and for which is reserved a glorious revival.

Were it otherwise we could fill pages. We find in our favourite edition of 'Festus' more passages marked for approval or quotation than in any work of its class. The modern reader forgets, or has never heard, that on its first appearance Tennyson said he could scarcely trust himself to say how much he admired it for fear of falling into extravagance, that Thackeray spoke of its author's genius, that Ebenezer Elliott, then a power in the land, said it had poetry enough to set up fifty poets; that, in fact, all the recognized critics whose opinions survive bore testimony to its supreme gifts. When one takes into account that it was written between twenty and twenty-three it may count as in its way unique. Unfortunately, it was at once blossom and fruit, and what its author subsequently accomplished is far from being of equal interest or value....

"Many of the lyrics in 'Festus' are noteworthy, and one or two of them are inspired. Though a desirable possession, the first edition is not always the best form in which to read it. In later editions some crudities are rectified, and some metrical advance is recognizable."

Knight wrote an occasional poem himself, and his sonnet 'Love's Martyrdom' is No. CXIX. in William Sharp's 'Sonnets of the Century.' By the kind permission of the Walter Scott Publishing Company, I am able to reproduce it here:—

LOVE'S MARTYRDOM.

'Love's Martyrdom.'

Sweet—we will hold to Love for Love's sweet sake,
   Seeing Love to us must be his own reward:
   Haply we shall not find our task too hard,
Nor suffer from intolerable ache.
Yea, though henceforth our lives asunder break,
   From every comfort-giving hope debarr'd,
   Love may support his martyrs, and the scarr'd
And wounded heart may triumph at the stake.
Sweet—not for us Love's guerdons: not for us
   The boons which wont Love's constancy requite;
No whisper of low voices tremulous,
   Kiss, or caress,; no breath of Love's delight:
Yet will we hold our joyless troth, and thus
   Achieve Love's victory in Fate's despite.

Another instance of Knight's love of the sonnet is given in *The Athenæum* for the 13th of January, 1906, where he quotes the following sonnet of Félix Arvers, and afterwards "ventures on a free and inadequate" rendering of it:—

JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A. (Ætat 60).

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SONNET D'ARVERS.

'Sonnet d'Arvers.'

Mon âme a son secret ; ma vie a son mystère,
Un amour éternel en un moment conçu :
Le mal est sans espoir aussi j'ai du le taire,
Et celle qui l'a fait n'a jamais rien su.

Hélas ! j'aurai passé près d'elle inaperçu,
Toujours à ses côtés et pourtant solitaire ;
Et j'aurai jusqu'au bout fait mon temps sur la terre,
N'osant rien demandé et n'ayant rien reçu.

Pour elle, quoique Dieu l'ait fait douce et tendre,
Elle suit son chemin, distraite et sans entendre
Ce murmure d'amour soulevé [élevé ?] sur ses pas.
A l'austère devoir pieusement fidèle,
Elle dira, lisant ses vers tout remplis d'elle,
" Quelle est donc cette femme ? " et ne comprendra pas.

TRANSLATION BY JOSEPH KNIGHT.

One sweet, sad secret holds my heart in thrall;
A mighty love within my breast has grown,
Unseen, unspoken, and of no one known ;
And of my sweet, who gave it, least of all.
Close as the shadow that doth by her fall
I walk beside her evermore alone,
Till to the end my weary days have flown,
With naught to hope, to wait for, to recall.
For her, though God hath made her kind as sweet,
Serene she moves, nor hears about her feet
These waves of love which break and overflow,
Yea ! she will read these lines, where men may see
A whole life's longings, marvelling, " Who is she
That thus can move him ? " and will never know.

EDITOR OF 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'

Editor of 'N. & Q.'

It was in July, 1883, on the death of Turle, that Knight became Editor of *Notes and Queries*, and from that date until the time of his death our friendship and affection yearly increased. At first the enormous amount of correspondence Knight had to wade through as editor proved very irksome to one who was used to so much activity ; but as he began to know those with whom he corresponded, many became his friends. His vast learning they held in respect, while his lovable nature and courteous manners endeared him to all, and rendered him peculiarly fitted for the Editorship of a paper with such special characteristics as 'N. & Q.,' of which the Jubilee was celebrated in the number for the 4th of November, 1899, Mr. Knight contributing the following introductory article :—

Jubilee of 'N. & Q.'

" It has fallen to my lot to superintend the production of the one hundredth volume of *Notes and Queries*, and thus in a sense to preside over its jubilee. Fifty years constitute a considerable period in the life of any man, and it is scarcely to be expected that the originator of a periodical will take any personal share in the proceedings at its fiftieth birthday. In the case of a work such as *Notes and Queries* the probabilities of any such active participation are reduced to a minimum. Not at all the sort of idea to germinate in the mind of active strenuous youth is that of a work of this class. It is necessarily the conception of the ripe scholar seeking further to gratify that thirst for knowledge which is the strength or the 'infirmity of noble minds.' How much effort of how many men has been necessary in order to bring *Notes and Queries* to its present standpoint of efficiency and to its position as the indispensable companion of every earnest literary writer Mr. Francis, in his admirably zealous and competent record of its past history—a work which he alone could have accomplished—now tells us, supplying a bright and conscientious record of things beyond editorial ken, and taking on himself a burden of which the editor was incapable. To that labour of love, as he rightly styles it, and to the assistance rendered him by other attached friends such as *Notes and Queries* has happily been ever able to boast, I draw the reader's attention. Of my own connexion with *Notes and Queries* it behoves me, even when bidden to speak, to say little. My easy and agreeable duty has been to maintain, so far as I was able, the traditions of my predecessors. If the task has been satisfactorily accomplished, and if *Notes and Queries*, as I venture to think, stands now as proudly eminent as it has ever stood, the merit is not in any sense mine. A staff of brilliant contributors keeps a constant and sometimes overflowing and unmanageable supply of matter, with which I have only so far to deal as to prevent frequent and needless repetition. These contributors consist of erudite and, in a sense, leisured scholars such as were, to mention two only who have passed away during my tenure of office, the Rev. W. E. Buckley and the Rev. E. Marshall, with others still happily living. Beside these come the ripest scientists, antiquaries, philologists, and folk-lorists. I do not hold an occasion such even as the present to justify any revelations of the identity hidden behind familiar pseudonyms or initials. I may say, however, that this cloak of anonymity has again and again shrouded the most illustrious individualities the principal statesmen, senators, warriors, ecclesiastics, and thinkers of the day, Prime Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief, and *sommités* of every description. If I might be allowed, indeed, to renew a request which, as Mr. Francis shows, has previously been made, it would be that some of those who obscure themselves behind a single letter would, to paraphrase Waller, 'come forth' and suffer themselves 'to be admired' and helped. The search after knowledge is as honourable as it is fascinating, and the most eminent in the land need not blush to appeal to the all embracing wisdom or information possessed by the aggregated contributors to *Notes and Queries.*

"Nothing could be more grateful to me than to thank those who during my tenure of office have kept *Notes and Queries* at its present splendid height, and won for its editor in some outside circles a credit for erudition he is as far from claiming as from meriting—since, indeed, those are not wanting who hold that the editor is bound to possess the omniscience which his contributors supply. 'You the editor of *Notes and Queries!*' spoken with flattering wonder, say those who marvel 'how one small brain could carry all he' was supposed to know. I have, however, as I have previously said, no more right to express my gratitude than any other who benefits. Name and work speak aloud for themselves, and my only responsibility is that of the peacemaker who tries to prevent discussion passing the bounds of courtesy and employing terms that may rankle, or words that may gall—a task, on the whole, lighter than might be imagined.

"It seems but yesterday that I stepped into the shoes of my amiable and accomplished friend and predecessor Turle, yet I now see that no long time needs elapse before I might be in the position of seeing myself the longest occupant of the editorial chair. During the years in which I have sat in this seat of honour, the two great national undertakings of the 'New English Dictionary' and the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' now rapidly approaching completion, have made their public appearance, together with that other and hardly less important work 'The Dialect Dictionary.' With these I am proud to find *Notes and Queries* closely connected. Association with them has added greatly to its claims to recognition. Under the influence of the studies thus prosecuted, knowledge of our illustrious dead is widely disseminated, and sound views on philology are beginning to spread beyond the narrow limits of professors and class-men. There still are philological free-lances who, refusing to join any regularly constituted force, fight for their own hand; but their cause is hopeless and their protests are vain. In the growth, expansion, and progress of these works what is of most interest and importance in *Notes and Queries* is found. The rest, so far as I am concerned, consists of records of pleasant and honouring intimacies formed and of others broken by the great and inevitable disruptor of all things.

"One more change, however, with which I have been associated is the third migration of *Notes and Queries*, in common with the *Athenæum*, in March, 1892, from its old premises in Took's Court, now occupied by Government offices, to its present quarters, and the appearance of a series of views illustrating the old offices and other spots of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood. See 8 S. i. 261 *et seq.*

"Contributors to the First Series are still in our midst. They may be more even than we are aware—for who shall say under what disguises some who now sign their names at first concealed themselves? Such must, however, be comparatively few. Those who remain and those who are coming on are animated by the same spirit, preserve the same traditions, and hold aloft the same banner. Thoughts of battle are at present in men's minds, and the fact may justify an illustration not likely otherwise to be employed. The ranks of a corps are depleted and are filled again, yet the regiment is the same. Its men are still *preux*, its colours are unchanged, or when torn to shreds are renewed, the *esprit de corps* endures, and the very nicknames—heroic, comic, or affectionate—are preserved. Through the changes Mr. Francis so graphically depicts, *Notes and Queries* remains *Notes and Queries*, renders the same service, inspires the same devotion. I might almost address my associates and supporters as Henry V. addressed his scanty force at Agincourt:—

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.

A band of brothers the writers in *Notes and Queries* have always constituted, and there is, I venture to think, no other periodical in the world in which exist such bonds of sympathy among its contributors and such cordial support of those in a position of 'brief authority.'"

The affection with which he was regarded by its contributors was worldwide, and friends across the seas wrote to me not long before his death, wishing him to be invited to a banquet in 1909 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of *Notes and Queries*. His own contributions to the paper were so modestly put that they are difficult to trace, but notable among these was his tribute to our late beloved Queen Victoria, which appeared in 'N. & Q.' on Saturday, the 26th of January, 1901. Knight was desirous that fitting tribute should be rendered, but was nervous about writing one to appear the same week, the time being so short. I telegraphed to him how anxious I was that it should appear, and in a couple of hours he brought me the following, which was printed on the first page of the number. I mention these details to show how truly Knight had the pen of a ready writer:—

VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX.

Death of Queen Victoria.

"The saddest task that has yet fallen to *Notes and Queries* is the record of the national loss.

"Born 24 May, 1819; died 22 January, 1901. These are the simple outlines of fact which an empire's love and an unparalleled historic record have filled in until a picture is constituted the noblest, the grandest, the most splendid upon which the world has gazed. The reign has been longer—as it has been more brilliant—than that of any previous sovereign. At present Britain may say with Queen Constance.

> To me and to the state of my great grief
> Let kings assemble.

All rivalries and jealousies are forgotten, the rulers of the whole world of civilization bring homage and tribute. No chronicle attests a state of affairs so solemn, so sorrowful. Our thoughts are wholly occupied with the illustrious dead. Yet even when so absorbed what temptation to swelling pride presents itself ! What, beside Victoria, are Semiramis and Cleopatra ? What even is our own Elizabeth, who presided over the birth of empire, compared with the Queen who has borne its full state and burden ?

"That the tragedy of recent days has shortened and clouded her life there is cause to fear. Her personal empire has, however, been that of peace. Conspicuous and exceptional as in all respects has been her career, its chief glory is that it has maintained, in a time when licence prevails, the purity of womanhood, the sanctity of the family. On the wisdom of Victoria, her recognition of the principles of constitutional rule, the gain to her councils of her personal sway, history will speak. The meanest of her subjects know, however, how her personal life has been worthy and pure, how it has been founded on morality and established in righteousness, an example of the principles on which national greatness is founded and safe-guarded. As queen, as wife, as mother, in all that is typical of England at its best, she claims and receives our homage, our admiration, our tears."

'THE DAILY GRAPHIC.'

The Daily Graphic.

For twelve years (1894 to 1906) Knight was the dramatic critic of *The Daily Graphic*, and I am indebted to Mr. Hammond Hall, who was editor during the whole of that period, and to Mr. Lionel F. Gowing, the present editor, for the following reminiscences. Mr. Hammond Hall speaks of Knight's extreme conscientiousness in his work, and the affection which he inspired in everybody with whom he came in contact :—

"His duties on *The Daily Graphic* were very trying because, owing to the exigencies of morning newspaper production, it was necessary that his copy should be in the hands of the printers at an hour little later than that of the fall of the curtain ; but his criticism was never scamped ; it was always scholarly and thoughtful. Whenever it was possible to do so, he would attend the dress rehearsal of a new play. Then he would be present at the public representation until the time for him to make his way to *The Daily Graphic*. His daughter, or some other deputy upon whose judgment he could rely, waited in the theatre until the curtain fell, and brought on to him impressions of the closing scenes and of the demeanour of the audience which sometimes, but not often, induced him to make alterations in, or additions to, his proof.

"The critical value of his written notices was diminished somewhat by his exceeding good nature. He could not forget that the failure of a play, while a matter of merely passing interest to the public for whom he wrote, might entail serious loss and suffering to the producer and the players. I have known him to come into the office bubbling over with indignation. 'This is absolutely the worst play I have ever seen. It is an insult to offer it to the public, and I hope you will let me say so in *The Daily Graphic*.' 'Certainly,' I would reply; 'I rely entirely upon your judgment. If the play is a bad one, say so as emphatically as you like.' I knew well that the unkindest word Joe Knight would deliberately write about the honest work, however imperfect, of any human creature would give him more pain than it would give its object. His judgment, however, was always sound. He knew not only whether a play was good or bad from the point of view of dramatic art, but whether it would satisfy the public. He would have made the fortune of any theatrical manager who could have retained him as adviser, and acted upon his advice.

"How beloved he was! One might have supposed that the younger members of the editorial staff had nothing else to do, so ready were they to wait upon him on his arrival from the theatre. They had their reward when his writing was finished and he would regale them from his store of anecdote and reminiscence.

Death of William Terriss.

"At one of the excellent dinners he sometimes gave at the Garrick Club, a message was brought to one of the guests—I think it was Mr. Pinero—who announced that Terriss the actor had just been assassinated at the entrance to his theatre. Knight was silent for many minutes, took no notice of remarks addressed to him, and seemed to be oblivious of his duties as host. Then he began in a low voice to talk his thoughts, full of appreciation of the dead man, and of sympathy for those who would suffer most severely by his loss.

Mafeking night.

"No one who was in London on the night on which the news arrived that Mafeking had been relieved can forget the astonishing swiftness with which the news spread, and how streets which a minute before had been half-empty, seemed to be instantly filled with a wildly exultant crowd. Knight was at a theatre where the news was proclaimed from the stage. There was a scene of great enthusiasm, the audience standing up, waving their handkerchiefs, and singing the National Anthem. Knight was as much pleased as anybody, but not unduly excited, and settled himself down with his customary calm to criticize the remainder of the play. On his coming out of the theatre, however, the shouting mass of humanity in the street brought home to him the full significance of the news of the night. The contagion of collective emotion overpowered him. 'My eyes were streaming with tears,' he told me, 'and I was in danger of being mobbed for a pro-Boer before I could get into a cab.'

"What a memory the man had! I never knew him to consult a work of reference or make a misquotation. He seemed to have all the classics by heart, and his recollections of the interesting people he had known, and the interesting things they had said and done, appeared to be inexhaustible.

Dinner at the Savoy.

"I had the privilege of taking the chair at the dinner which his colleagues gave him at the Savoy on the occasion of his retirement from *The Daily Graphic.* He made a speech full of personal anecdote of a deeply interesting character, and after dinner the most of us gathered round to listen to an exchange of reminiscences between him and his old friend Ashby-Sterry."

Mr. Gowing tells me that "Knight always remained to correct his proof—a necessary precaution, as his handwriting was not of the most legible—and frequently he would then go to the Garrick and write a notice of the play for the next day's *Globe* before going home to bed," so that it should appear the same afternoon. He never wrote a line in the theatre.

The Radical defeat in 1895 tempted him to the following *jeu d'esprit*, which appeared in *The St. James's Gazette* on July 23rd, 1895, and which I give with the cordial permission of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson. The same day Knight brought the paper and read the lines to me, laughing so heartily that he could hardly get through them:—

'The Bannerman's Lament.'

THE BANNERMAN'S LAMENT.

Wherefor, wherefor do ye greet,
  Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis?
At the Radical defeat?
  Tammy Ellis mine.

Weel we ken ye were at faut,
  Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis;
Nappin' this time ye've been caught,
  Tammy Ellis mine.

'Tisna for the siller lost,
  Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
I maun wail and count the cost.
  Tammy Ellis mine.

But my merry men so true,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
Ruined, vanquished, all through you,
Tammy Ellis mine.

Ken ye weel, ye feckless loon,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
What men of micht ye've overthrown !
Tammy Ellis mine.

Within Dalmeny's gilded bowers,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
What vanquished victor groans and glowers ?
Tammy Ellis mine.

In Hawarden how the grand old chief,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
Not e'en in post-cards finds relief ?
Tammy Ellis mine.

And there are woes more sacred yet,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
Thine offspring of Plantagenet,
Tammy Ellis mine.

Thine too Newcastle's doughty Knight,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis.
Dour in council, fierce in fight,
Tammy Ellis mine.

Irish boroughs bought and sold,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis—
Celtic seats wi' Saxon gold,
Tammy Ellis mine—

Canna make amends, I wot,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
For evil sic as ye hae wrought,
Tammy Ellis mine.

Hide, mon, yere dishonoured pow,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
Where nae man may see and know,
Tammy Ellis mine.

Where nae mortal sees or hears,
Tammy Ellis, Tammy Ellis,
And leave me, leave me to my tears,
Tammy Ellis mine.

'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

'D.N.B.'

Of Knight's writings apart from the daily and weekly press, his contributions to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' stand pre-eminent. In this monumental work, which we owe to the patriotism of George Smith, there are no fewer than five hundred biographies of actors and actresses by him, his name appearing in the list of contributors in all but four of the sixty-six volumes.

Thanks to the courtesy of my friends Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., I am able to give a complete list of these, and I have placed it at the end of this memoir.

LIFE OF D. G. ROSSETTI.

D. G. Rossetti.

Another work of Knight's, the life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, published by Walter Scott in 1887, has been pronounced by many the best life of Rossetti that has yet been written ; and Mr. William Michael Rossetti in his 'Reminiscences' (published by Messrs. Brown, Langham & Co. in 1906), in mentioning how his "brother valued his [Knight's] discernment in poetical and other matters, and liked his manly geniality, harmonizing with a very handsome exterior," states regarding this life that "among all the records of him [his brother] which have appeared, none is written in a kindlier or fairer spirit than that of Mr. Knight—who can understand a man of genius, prize his fine personal and intellectual qualities, and make reasonable allowance for his peculiarities and defects" (vol. ii. pp. 331–2).

The following letter from Dante Rossetti to Knight appears in Knight's life of Rossetti, and is inserted by permission of the Walter Scott Publishing Company : it is in reference to an article written by Knight which appeared in *Le Livre* :—

Westcliff Bungalow, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent,
5 March, /82.

MY DEAR KNIGHT,—Curiously enough, I had not till to-day seen *Le Livre* for December and read (though I had heard of it from Watts) your generous and unforgetful praise of one, whom you could not speak of more warmly if we met as often as I could wish. Of the article's purport I hardly have a right to speak further, but can more pardonably dwell on its true literary quality. I do not gather, of course, whether the French is your own or rendered by another. In either case the tone could not be more akin to the language. I have come here for a short time, being much out of health. Watts is with me to-day, and sends his truest remembrances from the sofa where he is reading your article. I have not seen the Marstons for some time, but must try to do so on my return to London, and I do hope you and I may yet again foregather. I have been penning a few verses to-day in lack of other occupation. I write with this to Ellis & White to send you a copy of the new edition of my old Poems. In 'Sister Helen' (which I remember you always liked) there is an addition which (though it sounds alarming at first) has quite secured Watts' suffrage.

With love from what is left of me,

Yours affectionately,
D. G. ROSSETTI.

This was probably the last letter Dante Rossetti ever wrote. He died on Easter Sunday, the 9th of April, 1882. Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, in an affectionate appreciation which appeared in *The Athenæum* of the following Saturday, describes him as "one of the most rarely gifted men of our time," and says that "a life more devoted to literature and art than his it is impossible to imagine."

Mr. William Rossetti says that when Knight was preparing the life of his brother he "undertook to show him any letters in my possession. My wife got some together, which I read not at all, or only very cursorily. She handed the bundle over to Knight, including a letter by Gabriel to [Christian name ?] Brown. In this Gabriel cautioned Brown not to mention some particular detail to Knight, he being (the phrase was this, or something like it) 'an awful old gossip.' Knight read the letter in my wife's presence, and my wife then returned it to me, both laughing and confused, and told me of the small pitfall into which she had dropped."

Mr. Rossetti informs me that the time he saw Knight oftenest was at his brother's house from 1864 to 1868, and "he was then a remarkably handsome, prepossessing-looking man, free from any sort of affectation, open and amusing in talk, without being bitter or unkind. Occasionally he read to Gabriel and me some verses of his composition, and we both thought them, and I think Swinburne did too, of a degree of merit much surpassing the average."

CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Cyrano de Bergerac.

In August, 1898, Knight gave me a copy of *The Fortnightly Review* for that month containing an article of his on 'The Real Cyrano de Bergerac.'* In it he states:—"That next to nothing concerning the real Cyrano is known, not only to Englishmen who have written concerning M. Rostand's play, but to the vast majority of Frenchmen, is but too evident. Numerous as are the editions of his works which were published shortly after his death, they are now, for the most part, unknown or inaccessible, and the modern editions by which they have been replaced are untrustworthy, emasculated, unedited, and abridged....Whatever may have been the extravagances, the mannerisms, and the faults of Cyrano, he was a man of high intellect, and not a buffoon: he was in scientific knowledge far in advance of his time, and he is to be remembered among the most fearless advocates of freedom of thought. His friends were men of capacity and eminence, and if some of his boldest utterances were, on account of licence or even obscenity, so emasculated that the world even now is not in possession of his geniune works, it is because, though Cyrano, like Rabelais, was prepared to speak the truth and the whole truth, *jusqu'au feu exclusivement*, his friends, to whom the care of his reputation was left, and especially his clerical editor, were neither so bold nor so enlightened."

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* The next article to Knight's in *The Fortnightly* is by a friend of us both--H. R. Fox Bourne--on 'Sierra Leone Troubles.' In reference to his efforts on behalf of the slaves of Zanzibar, Egypt, and the Congo *The Daily News* of Monday, the 8th of February, 1909, in its account of his funeral at Woking, truly remarks of him: "On his record may stand the proudest eulogy which can close a human career—that without honours or rewards he gave his life to liberate the captive, and bring help to those who were bound."

In the notice of the play as performed at the Lyceum, which appeared in *The Athenæum* on the 9th of July, 1898, Knight accords to M. Rostand full praise for the high quality and conspicuous merit of the play, although its merits are not wholly or principally dramatic :—

"As literature its position is unassailable, and the beauty and flexibility of its versification are held to promise a new lease of life to a form of composition that is necessarily conventional, and in this country has been regarded as artificial.....

"The deeds of Cyrano as preserved in history constitute the greater portion of the play ; his imaginary adventures in the sun and the moon are introduced into the action ; and the style, 'pointu et précieux à sa plus haute expression,' as Gautier says, is admirably caught. In showing Cyrano in love with a *précieuse* and animated by a spirit of self-denial the most exemplary, not to say inconceivable, in literature, M. Rostand is, of course, justified. Cyrano was in fact a libertine as well as a swashbuckler and a ruffler. He was also, as his portraits attest, a handsome man of a Southern type, with a nose large, no doubt, but in nowise preposterous—not larger, for instance, than that of M. Hyacinthe, over which Parisian wits made merry a generation ago. Jesting on the nose of Cyrano was the readiest way to obtain four inches of steel in the ribs, and was accordingly seldom practised....

Coquelin.

"As a whole, however, 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is picturesque and spectacular rather than dramatic. It has scenes that are dramatic, and others that are tender. It must be remembered, moreover, that the work was written for the Porte Saint-Martin, and not for the Comédie Française. It supplies M. Coquelin with a part into which, as M. Rostand tells us, the soul of Cyrano has passed. Without opposing a statement the full significance of which we scarcely comprehend, we concede that M. Coquelin's performance is remarkable in picturesqueness, and marvellous as a revelation of method. Happier in portraying the comic aspects than the romantic, he fails to assign the part the distinction which is, at least, among its potentialities. He reminds us of Don Annibal or of Antient Pistol rather than of Don Quixote or D'Artagnan."

SHERIDAN.

Garrick and Sheridan.

Knight also wrote a life of Garrick, published by Kegan Paul in 1894, and edited 'The Dramatic Works of Sheridan,' issued by Henry Frowde in 1906. On the last day of the latter year he wrote to me in reference to it :—

" To-day I left with Mr. Randall for you a copy of the Sheridan, which, though of little worth, you will prize as in fact mine. To-morrow will begin 1907, which I trust will be a happy and prosperous year for yourself and all who belong to you. I left for your perusal a very kind and effusive letter of our good friend Ebsworth. Your nephew will tell you my views on that. I am very proud of his good opinion, which is indeed a much coveted and very honouring tribute. I don't want, however, to push myself or blow my own trumpet in 'N. & Q.' Do with the matter, however, as you wish. God bless you at this and every other time."

First Circulating Library.

Although his contribution to the Sheridan volume is limited to 32 pages, he brings much of his own special knowledge and research to the brief and succinct notes. For instance, in reference to the formation of a Public Circulating Library in London he quotes the first entry relating to circulating libraries in the 'New English Dictionary,' being an advertisement dated June 12th, 1742, Librarian Samuel Fancourt; and in 1783 *The Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 941, mentions a statement that " the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt....fifty or sixty years ago. It was afterwards removed to Crane Court, Fleet Street " ('N.E.D.,' ii. p. 427). Mr. Fancourt died in poverty in London at the age of ninety in 1768. There is a full and interesting account of him and his projects in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Ebsworth's praise of the Sheridan book was specially gratifying to Knight, as Ebsworth's grandfather Robert Fairbrother (p. 290) had been an intimate friend of the dramatist.

'THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.'

Sylvanus Urban.

A correspondent in *The Times* on the 1st of July, 1907, called attention, in the following terms, to the fact that no mention had been made of Knight's " Sylvanus Urban " papers in *The Gentleman's Magazine :—*

> "Few men were so well fitted to fill the historic chair of that writer as Mr. Knight; he combined the urbanity of a true man of letters with the sylvanity (if it may be called so) of a Yorkshireman who never allowed the traces of his origin to be whittled away by a long life in London....His minute intimacy with English and French literature of all dates was the more surprising in that he had enjoyed none of the usual facilities of education, and had acquired it entirely of his own initiative."

On the purchase of *The Gentleman's Magazine* by Messrs. Chatto & Windus from Mr. Richard Gowing, who had edited it from 1874 to 1877, Knight became a contributor, and his articles appeared till within a very short time before his death. My friend Mr. Andrew Chatto has kindly shown me Knight's letters received by him during that period. These breathe all through the most kindly friendship and mutual regard. In a letter of the 17th of June, 1878, we find Knight ready to stand to his guns :—

"The paragraph about the Ministry you must read and judge about. I think it very important, but I cannot give up *my authority*. If you think it will cause an injury, I must stand it myself, as I will not bring others into a scrape. I am told it on good authority, and I think, if the newspapers don't get it, it is very important for us....The few lines about my poor friend Sir Thomas Hardy might go also."

On the 12th of December, 1881, Knight writes :—

"Thanks for the 'Mary Stuart.' I have made a reference or two to it in 'Table Talk.'

'Joseph's Coat.'

"My object in writing is just to say that I have only to-day been able to finish 'Joseph's Coat.' It certainly is a strikingly powerful, ingenious, and original novel. It is sympathetic also. Once or twice in the book I smell artifice, my scent being particularly keen, as it ought to be ; but I think the author one of the first men of the day among novelists, and I paid him the compliment of shedding a few tears." The author was the late David Christie Murray.

THE LAUREATESHIP.

The Poet Laureate.

Another publication of Messrs. Chatto & Windus to which Knight occasionally contributed was *The Idler*. In 1895 the editor invited literary friends to contribute about two hundred words each on the selection of the next Poet Laureate. The following were those who complied : Sir Edwin Arnold, William Sharp, F. W. Robinson, Oscar Wilde, Coulson Kernahan, George Gissing, Norman Gale, Aaron Watson, Joseph Knight, I. Zangwill, Grant Allen, George Manville Fenn, William Archer, John Strange Winter, Clement Scott, Barry Pain, Richard Le Gallienne, Clark Russell, G. B. Burgin, Bernard Shaw, John Davidson, and E. Nesbit. Each of the replies, which appeared in the April number of *The Idler*, was illustrated by a small portrait of the author by Louis Gunnis and Penryn Stanley. Knight thus stated his views :—

"The only man who could accept the Laureateship is Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Morris's politics putting him out of the running. I cannot think the gentlemen who supply us with a constant stream of verse—epic, lyric, dramatic, what not—possessing every attraction and quality except the essential, could seriously challenge the verdict of the ages upon their presumption. To do so would show a lack of the sense of humour, with which I hesitate to credit them. Among our fledgeling bards, I find none who has, as yet, beaten out his music, or whose young wings have carried him near the higher peaks of Parnassus. There is abundance of excellent verse. Almost everybody, nowadays, writes it. Poetry in these days is the blossom of most intelligent minds. Only when it becomes fruit is the world concerned with it. A single lyric in 'Atalanta' or 'Songs and Ballads' outweighs all the remaining verse issued in the United Kingdom. These opinions will, I know, if read, be distasteful to many worthy gentlemen whom I greatly respect. It is not my fault. It was not I who wrote :—

Mediocribus esse poetis,
Non homines, non Di, non concessere columnæ.

As this is a popular magazine, I give Conington's translation :—

But gods and men and booksellers agree
To place their ban on middling poetry.

If I were one of our minor bards, whom somebody approached on the subject of my claim to the Laureateship, I should look for the tongue in the cheek, or wonder whether I had incurred some concealed animosity. If Mr. Swinburne may not have the post, and I know there are some difficulties, let it be abolished. I do not wish to reduce the meagre recognition awarded to letters, but to fall from the height it has attained to its former level would be a dangerous experiment even for the Laureateship."

It would be pleasant to dwell upon the friendships formed by Knight, but these were so numerous that I find it impossible even to give the names of those by whom he was surrounded. It could truly be said of him :—

O well for him that finds a friend,
Or makes a friend, where'er he come ;
And loves the world from end to end,
And wanders on from home to home.

Westland Marston.

At the Sunday evening gatherings at the house of his dearest of all friends, John Westland Marston, he met hosts of literary and interesting people, and for years Knight and his wife would dine at Marston's on Christmas Day. In later years, when Dr. Marston and his son Philip Bourke were alone left, they would dine at Knight's house and keep Christmas there. Mrs. Knight tells me : "I was very intimate with them all. There is not one of them left ; even Dr. Garnett and his wife are gone. Miss Purnell was a special friend of mine, but she died soon after her brother."

P. B. Marston.

It will be remembered that Philip Bourke Marston died on the 14th of February, 1887, at the early age of thirty-seven. An obituary notice of him by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton appeared in *The Athenæum* on the 19th, and a poem, full of love and sympathy, from the same pen in the following week. In the notice Mr. Watts-Dunton writes of the Sunday reunions that "few were more enjoyable," for there "might be met occasionally Dante Rossetti, William Rossetti, Swinburne, William Morris, John Payne, Joaquin Miller, Dr. Hake, Henry Irving, Miss Ada Cavendish, Joseph Knight, Thomas Purnell, and others of the literary and dramatic world." Dr. Marston survived his son but three short years, dying in 1890.

Tom Purnell.

"Tom" Purnell, as he was affectionately called by his friends, died on the 17th of December, 1889. He had a bright, handsome face, full of vivacity, and was of an affectionate nature. He never allowed New Year's Day to pass without coming to wish me a happy New Year, and he told me that during his long illness his delight was in reading my book about *The Athenæum*. He had a great regard for my father, and once said to me, "We all love your father." It is a loss to literature that, with all his wide range of knowledge and pleasing style of writing, he should not have left a more permanent mark. The only two works I remember of his are the essay on Charles Lamb, in which he was aided by the recollections of Lamb's adopted daughter, and which is included in the correspondence published by Moxon in 1870; and his collection of articles signed Q, the publication of which by Messrs. Chapman & Hall I had the pleasure of arranging.

DINNER TO KNIGHT.

Dinner by the dramatic profession.

On the 4th of July, 1905, the dramatic profession honoured Knight by giving him a dinner at the Savoy, Irving being in the chair. He laughingly told me that "this was the first time that the sheep had entertained the wolf." Every one of note connected with the dramatic world in England was present, while France was represented by M. Coquelin, Madame Réjane, and Madame Bartet, of the Comédie Française. It was really a tribute of affection and regard, and showed that actors recognized to the full how just and honest he was in all his criticisms. Of course the menu brought in the names of some of those present, winding up with a Canopé Joseph Knight.

His Golden Wedding.

On the 3rd of June, 1906, he had the happiness of celebrating his Golden Wedding. In reply to my congratulations I received the following :—

"Yes, the 3rd of June, 1856, was the day selected because that day I was the same age exactly as was my father on his wedding. I knew that I could count on your sympathy.

"Thank you a thousand times for your kind wishes and congratulations, and all the good things—far too good for me—which you say. It is in its way a record that both the grandparents (all four of them, that is) of my granddaughter Beatrice Forbes Robertson kept their Golden Wedding. Ah, fifty years together is a tremendous time, and considering that we have lost no children, we have indeed been blest, and have every cause for gratitude. My friendships have also been propitious, and amongst the best of them I count your unflinching kindness, of which my wife is as sensible as I am myself. She joins with me in affectionate salutations to you and Mrs. Francis.

"A curious thing was to-day's false announcement of the death of Baring-Gould. It kept me at home writing a biography' which after all was not needed. Poor Toole lingers on, does he not?',

With the beginning of 1907 Knight was only occasionally able to come down to the office, so that our correspondence became more frequent. On the 7th of January he wrote in reference to Ebsworth, whose health at that time gave cause for anxiety :—

J. W. Ebsworth.

"I had no idea things were so severe with Mr. Ebsworth. That there was some failure of vitality I knew, but did not think things went further. This weather plays havoc with old friends. I noticed the death of two in this morning's paper : Sir Henry de Bathe and poor, bright, 'Bimbash' Stewart, both distinguished men....Mr. Ebsworth has done much excellent and some great work. You did right to associate me with your thanks....I hope you will give me memoir of Ebsworth when necessary : he will be a great loss."

On the 27th of January he writes in reference to the sale of Ebsworth's books :—

"Yes, please send in a notice of Escott's book, which I have not received. Please also announce the sale of Ebsworth's books. Of this I am profoundly sorry to hear. That a worker so noble, so competent, and so disinterested as he should find himself compelled to part with—that is, to give away under the pretence of selling—his beloved books is very cruel. I wish he knew how thoroughly I sympathize with him, bless him ! "

The sale took place at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on Thursday, the 28th of February, and the following day. The total amount realized was 520*l.* The three highest prices were S. R. Gardiner's 'History of England,' 2 vols., first edition, 16*l.* 15*s.* ; Bullen's 'Old English Plays,' 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ; and Southey's copy of Landor's poetry, 9*l.* 5*s.*

F. G. STEPHENS.

Death of F. G. Stephens.

On the 9th of March, 1907, I received from Holman Frederic Stephens the sad news that his father had died that morning, quite suddenly and without pain, while seated at his writing-table. Knight, who was then very ill, wrote to me the following pathetic letter, dated the 11th of March, in reply to mine announcing the loss of our dear old friend :—

> "I did not think I should have to mourn any one, least of all our dear Stephens. I have sent on a few words, utterly unworthy. All I can say is that they are the best I can do. My power is quite exhausted, and I must ruefully lay down what I am no longer able to discharge. The doctor will not hear of my attendance at our poor friend's funeral. Indeed, it would not be possible for me to pay the last tributes to one of the best of good fellows.
>
> "What an admirable notice of Longfellow is that with which you enrich our columns! Very unlike the grudging and passably churlish utterance of the criticism of the day....I shall, if possible, come down to-morrow, but I am very unwell and unfit."

The following is Knight's tribute, which appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the 16th of March :—

> "The death, sudden and painless, on the 9th inst., of F. G. Stephens, the well-known art critic of *The Athenæum* for many years, deprives 'N. & Q.' of a valued contributor. Under his own signature, or that, scarcely less familiar, of O, he supplied during a long period much important information, largely, but not wholly, concerned with artistic subjects. Four weeks ago we printed a long reply from him on the subject of a picture by Rossetti ; and our number for last Saturday, the day on which he passed away, contained a short communication from him, supplementing his former one. His death reduces to two—Holman Hunt and W. M. Rossetti—the list of the Pre-Raphaelite Brethren, one of the original members, and to a certain extent an historian, of which he was. A man of wide range of knowledge, he was, like all students and experts, ever ready in supplying to others the information with which his memory was charged, and was one of the most amiable as well as the most erudite of men. It is difficult to appraise the services he rendered to the most earnest and enlightened pursuit of modern art. Our personal loss cannot easily be estimated. He has left a durable monument to his name in the volumes of the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints' which he edited for the Trustees of the British Museum."

His funeral.

His funeral took place at Brompton Cemetery on Thursday, the 14th of March, a service being previously held at St. Peter's, Hammersmith, at which his only son Holman, the Right Hon. Sir

Charles W. Dilke and myself, his old friend Mr. William Michael Rossetti, Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, Messrs. Bryan and Allen Hook, Mr. H. Wallis, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Allan, Mrs. Woolner, the Misses Linnell, and Mr. A. H. Fisher were among those present. Mr. Rossetti, in writing to me on the 17th of March, refers to his "intimate friendship" with Stephens, "of nearly 59 years. He was extremely—I might almost say singularly—fond of me; and I was not far behind with him." Mr. Rossetti has much to say of him in his volumes of 'Reminiscences,' and well describes him as having "an attractive person and face (still [1906] not very greatly impaired by the inroads of age) so thoughtful and picturesque as to be well adapted for the Ferdinand of Millais in his painting of 'Ferdinand and Ariel,' and for the Christ of Madox Brown in his picture (now in the National Gallery) of Christ washing Peter's feet....I was from the first," continues Mr. Rossetti, "fond of Stephens, and do not scruple to say that he, at least as much as any other mind alive or dead, has always been and still is fond of me—the kindliest and most persistent of friends."

Through the kindness of Stephens's son, I saw my old friend in his coffin, and we both remarked the marvellous resemblance to the art portraits of our Saviour.

THE END.

Death of Knight.

Knight's letter about Stephens was almost the last I received from him; his wife kindly wrote for him, as the weakness was rapidly increasing; but many a pleasant chat I had with him. He was cheerful to the last, and often expressed surprise at having so much kindness shown to him. "Why are people so good to me?" he would say, with that smile on his face that all who knew him will keep in lasting remembrance. The end came in the early morning of Sunday, the 23rd of June, the anniversary of my only sister's death; and on the following Thursday, after a service at St. Paul's Church, Camden Square, just opposite his house, he was laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery. Among those who followed the flower-laden coffin from the house were his widow; his daughters Mrs. Ian Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Mansel Sympson, with her husband Dr. Sympson of Lincoln; his brother, his nephew, and Sir Charles Dilke and myself. Among those in the church or who met at the grave were my wife; Mr. Vernon Rendall, the present editor of *The Athenæum* and also of *Notes and Queries*; Mr. J. Edward Francis; Mr. Walkley, the dramatic critic of *The Times*; Capt. Helbert, Mr. James Douglas, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Harland-Oxley, Mr. Slate, and Mr. John Randall.

The grave is in the new portion of the Highgate Cemetery (No. 36,819). A block of pure white marble marks our friend's resting-place: "In ever-loving memory of Joseph Knight, F.S.A., born May 24th, 1829; died June 23rd, 1907. Ave Atque Vale."

Knight left two grandchildren—Thomas Mansel Sympson, now at Cambridge, and Beatrice Forbes Robertson. To Knight's great grief, his younger grandson, Hilary Reginald Mansel Sympson, died, after a short illness, on the 26th of February, 1907, at Charterhouse. He was not quite sixteen.

Society of Dramatic Critics.

Among the letters of sympathy received by Mrs. Knight was the following from the Society of Dramatic Critics, dated the 2nd of July, 1907:—

Staple Inn Buildings (South), Holborn, W.C.

DEAR MADAM,—I am instructed by the Society of Dramatic Critics to convey to you and your family the expression of their profound sympathy in the irreparable loss which you have sustained.

At a meeting of the Council of that Society held to-day at the above address, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "The Society of Dramatic Critics desires to place on record its sense of the loss which it has sustained by the death of Mr. Joseph Knight, one of its first Honorary Members, who during the course of a long and honourable career upheld the dignity of the profession, and enjoyed the universal esteem of his colleagues."

I have the honour to be, Dear Madam,

Yours very sincerely,

F. MOY THOMAS

(Hon. Sec.).

Mrs. Joseph Knight.

As soon as Knight's death became known, the press, with one accord, paid tribute to him. No discordant note was heard; each writer seemed anxious to vie with the other in referring to the genial critic's honesty of purpose and his many acts of goodness. His kindly nature often caused him to feel pain when he had to condemn; and I always associated him as a critic in this respect with Charles Wentworth Dilke, of whom it has been written: "His kindly nature made him far more happy to add a name to the roll of fame than when removing an unworthy one from it."

Mr. James Douglas, who knew Knight intimately, thus describes him in *M.A.P.* on the 6th of July, 1907:—

James Douglas.

"I have known many great men, but I have never known a man with a greater soul than his. He was one of those giants whose personality is more splendid than their work. The full fragrance of his character was felt only by those who heard him talk, who saw the large presence of the man, who felt the warm clasp of his generous hand, and who saw the rich humour of his jovial eye."

Ebsworth also wrote on the 5th of July :—

J. W. Ebsworth.

"From my earliest knowledge of your husband, long years ago, he had been to me dear beyond expression. You will forgive me, therefore, for what is almost an intrusion in the midst of your overwhelming trouble, when there must be multitudinous correspondents that need a reply ; but I wish you to feel that all I personally require is your simple acceptance of my tribute, like a white rosebud laid upon his hallowed grave. Nay, it was already awaiting him, with my hearty best love, whilst I knew that he still breathed with his dear family around him....I have been longing to send to you and Mrs. Robertson the poem....which I now transcribe....as intensely applicable to our best of men Joe Knight :—

In Anticipative Memory of the Beloved Joseph Knight, F.S.A.

WHOM HAVE I KNOWN?

'Whom Have I Known?'

Whom have I known that I remember best ?
Whom do I feel that I most truly loved ?
Who fixed his image never to be moved
From the clasp'd cabinet of my brain and breast ?
Was it not he of wise and chaste desire—
Of brightest thought, yet sweetest modesty ;
With tongue of eloquence and eye of fire ?
Yet unaware of how he stood so high,
From never looking down on any guest.

Was it not he who, as a gracious Knight
Curbs his steed, proudly reined his temper in ;
Whose simple presence was rebuke to sin ;
Whose manly charity was death to spite ;
Who looked on morbid foibles with a glance,
Of tenderness ; who knew to list as well
As to discourse with kingly utterance ;
Who scorn'd to wound where, if a harsh word fell,
The wound were deadly as the adder's bite ?

To greatest minds the least is ever known
Of their own greatness ; theirs the towering thought
That dwarfs each noble deed themselves have wrought.
Likest to god, and nearest to His throne,
Are they who under blatant calumnies
Keep mute the tongue can fulmine to the skies
For others' right ; whom simple pleasures please,
And who, o'er heights of toil and sacrifice,
Find their chief meed in thoughts of duty done.

Ebsworth had previously shown his esteem for Joseph Knight by dedicating to him in 1889, in his 'Roxburghe Ballads,' "the first group of Trades and Sports." He did so in the following terms:

TO JOSEPH KNIGHT.

"A gentle Knight was pricking on the plaine."
Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' Canto I.

"A gentle Knight."

DEDICATED,
In Affectionate Esteem,
To One whose Knowledge of our English Drama is that of a
Scholar, unrivalled also in recognizing the excellence
of Acting with competent judgment of the trained
Critic; generously according praise where
praise may be deserved; never unkind
or unjust, when constrained
to condemn.

Through rain and sleet, where wild winds rage and moil
On many a cheerless road, men journeying fret,
Jaded, till from thy hand warm clasp they get,
Old Friend! whom Time and Chance lack power to spoil.

Soon Shuffling-off their weary mortal-coil,
Even as they flung hence garments soiled or wet,
Pleased to have paid in full stern Nature's debt,
Haste they to climes where none need grieve or toil.

Keep on thy way! secure of love and praise,
Never repining, while our world may wag;
Is there one grudges thee thy blithsome days?
Good-Fellowship can nowhere pine or flag
Holding thy genial presence, that out-weighs
Ten-fold each prize in Fortune's Lucky-Bag.

7. viii. 1889. J. W. E.

Capt. Helbert wrote to me on the 5th of July: "I cannot write about our dear friend. I seem dazed when I put pen to paper; the shock of his loss still hangs upon me. His courtesy and tender-heartedness were remarkable in these days of rush. How gentle and loving were his words and works!" Capt. Helbert survived his old friend only a few months.

Ebsworth wrote to me: "He who has left us was dearly loved by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and can man cease to be hallowed in memory as he himself would have wished, modest and self-retentive from all conceit and vainglory though he was. We were both of us privileged to know and love this noble man long and uncloudedly."

Mr. Harland-Oxley.

The following is from an old contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Mr. Harland-Oxley :—

IN MEMORIAM
JOSEPH KNIGHT: AN APPRECIATION:
1829—1907.

Good Knight, good night! go sleep and take thy rest.
Full well we know whatever is, is best,
But tears will start: poor mortals can but weep
When friends depart for whom regard is deep.
Loving and kind, genial, tender, true,
From words of thine resentment never grew.
Praise from thy lips became rare "praise indeed,"
And didst thou blame, it caused no hearts to bleed.
Gen'rous and just in all thou hadst to write,
And in thy speech thou mad'st condemning light,
In friendships firm, thou mad'st each one thy friend;
Foes there were none from first until the end;
So shall thy good from us ne'er fade away:
Kept in our hearts, 'twill live till latest day!

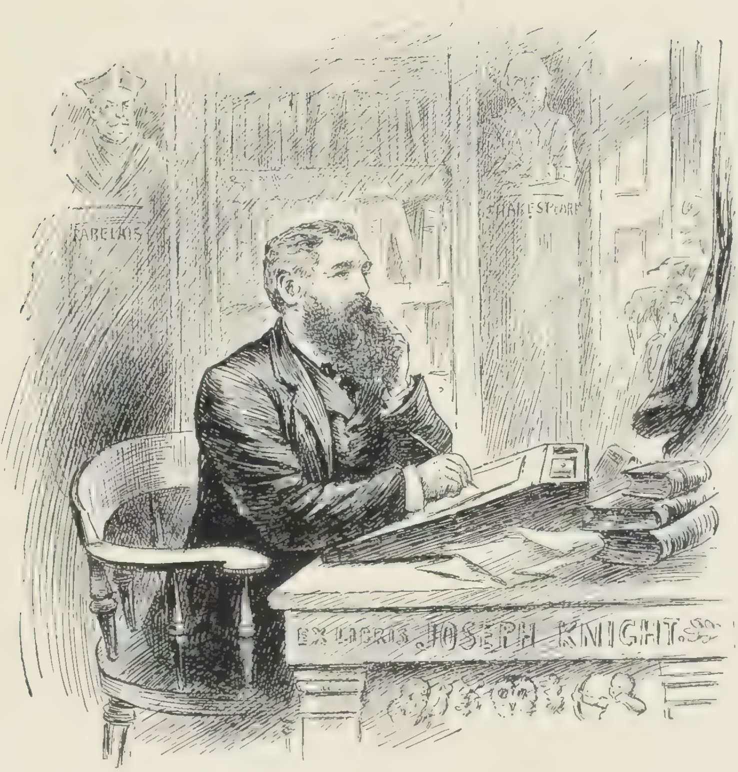
W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

KNIGHT AS BIBLIOPHILE.

Knight's library.

No memoir of Knight would be complete without mention of his wonderful love of book-collecting. In this he much reminded me of Charles Wentworth Dilke and William John Thoms, of whom humorous stories are told how one would try to forestall the other in securing a treasure. Knight had no keener enjoyment than a rummage among the bookstalls, and his knowledge of prices was equal to that of any one actually engaged in the trade. He could tell the value of a book at a glance, and might have made a big fortune as an old bookseller; but there would have been one danger—his love for his treasures might, as it has done with others, have prevented his parting with them. It was a delight to see him seated among his books at home, with the movable bookcase at his back which appears in his book-plate. This bookcase was kindly presented to me by his widow, and is now added to the treasures in my library. Wherever you turned, you met loaded shelves, till at last he had to break through the wall of the house next door in order to find room for his accumulations. Although his store was so great, he was never at a loss to find any book he wanted; and it was a treat to see how his face lit up when you asked him for any special volume, which he would at once get and place before you. He had two large sales of books during his lifetime. While


RABELAIS
SHAKESPEARE
EX LIBRIS JOSEPH KNIGHT

the books for the second sale were in the auction-rooms, a friend offered to purchase the whole of them and present them to him. After his death Mr. Francis Edwards bought his remaining books. Among these were works he had retained for special use. There were also many private issues of plays, and Mr. Edwards's catalogue of the books contained a facsimile of the title-page of Knight's earliest production, 'The Sea by Moonlight,' which I have reprinted in the account of his schooldays.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.

Among general literature was Peter Cunningham's edition of 'Walpole's Letters,' 9 vols., Bentley, 1891. This was a presentation copy, and contained the following inscription:—

> "A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
> That fro the time that he firste began
> To riden out he loved chevalrie,
> Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie."
> "Full Jolly Knight he seemed, and faire did sit."
> "Are these your letters, Knight?"
>
> HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

I feel that I am speaking for all Knight's friends, as well as specially on behalf of that "band of brothers" of which it has been my high privilege to be one, when I say that no words can better describe the characteristics of that ripe scholar and perfect gentleman, the late Editor of *Notes and Queries*, than these:—

TRUTH, HONOUR, FREEDOM, COURTESY.

KNIGHT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

Bacon, Phanuel.
,, Robert.
Baddeley, Robert.
,, Sophia.
Baker, Thomas.
Bancroft, John.
Bannister, Charles.
,, John.
Barry, Elizabeth.
,, Ludovick.
,, Spranger.
,, Mrs. Spranger.
Bartley, George.
,, Mrs.
Beard, John.
Becher, Eliza, Lady
Beckingham, Charles.
Bedford, Paul.
Bellamy, George Anne.
Bennett, George John.
Bensley, Robert.
Bernard, John.
Betterton, Thomas.
Beverley, Henry Roxby.
Bicknell, Mrs.
Bland, John.
Bonnar, Charles.
Booth, Barton.
,, Junius Brutus.
,, Sarah.
Bourne, Reuben.
Boutel, Mrs.
Boyce, Samuel.
,, Rev. Thomas.
Bracegirdle, Anne.
Bradshaw, Ann Maria.
Brand, Hannah.
Brandon, Samuel.
Brenan, Mr.
Bridges, Thomas.
Brooke, Gustavus V.
Brough, Robert Barnabas.
,, William.
Bryce, Oscar.
Bullock, Christopher.
,, William.
Bunn, Alfred.
,, Margaret Agnes.
Burnaby, Charles.
Byron, Henry James.

Cargill, Anne.
Carlell, Lodowick.
Carlile, James.
Cartwright, George.
Cavendish, Margaret.
Celeste, Elliot.
Centliore, Susannah.
Charke, Charlotte.
Chatterley, Wm.
Chelwood, Wm. Rufus.
Cherry, Andrew.
Cibber, Colley.
Clarke, John.
Clay, James.
Cobb, James.
Cobham, Thomas.
Cockings, George.
Coffey, Charles.
Colman, George the Elder.
,, George the Younger.
Compton, Henry.
Connor, Charles.
Conway, Wm. Augustus.
Cooke, George.
,, George F.
,, Thomas Potter.
Cooper, John.
Corey, John.
Cowley, Hannah.
Craven, Louisa, Countess of.
Dance, Charles.
D'Avenant, Sir William.
Davenport, Mary Ann.
Davies, Mary.
Davison, Maria Rebecca.
Delpini, Carlo Antonio.
Dennis, Delane.
Digges, West.
Dodd, James William.
Doggett, Thomas.
Downes, John.
Edwin, Elizabeth Rebecca.
,, John the Elder.
,, John the Younger.
Egerton, Daniel.
,, Sarah.
Elliston, Robert William.
Elrington, Thomas.
Elton, Edward William.
Emery, John.

Emery, Samuel Anderson.
Estcourt, Richard.
Evans, John.
Farren, Elizabeth.
,, Henry.
,, William.
Fawcett, John.
Fechter, Charles Albert.
Fennell, James.
Field, Nathaniel.
Fisher, Catherine Maria.
,, David the Elder.
,, David the Younger.
Fitzhenry, Mrs.
Fitzwilliam, Edward.
,, Fanny Elizabeth
Fleming, Miss.
Foote, Maria.
,, Samuel.
Gardner, Mrs.
Garrick, David.
Genest, John.
Gentleman, Francis.
Gibbs, Mrs.
Gilburne, Samuel.
Gilliland, Thomas.
Glover, Edmnud.
,, Julia.
Glyn, Isabella Dallas.
Goodall, Charlotte.
Goughe, Robert.
Griffin, Benjamin.
Grimaldi, Joseph.
Gwyn, Eleanor.
Haines, Joseph.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Harley, George Davies.
Harper, John.
Harris, Augustus Glossop.
,, Joseph (fl. 1661-81)
,, Joseph (fl. 1661-99)
,, Thomas.
Hart, Charles.
Hartley, Mrs.
Havard, William.
Hemminge, John.
Henderson, John.
Hill, James.
Hippisley, John.
Holland, Charles (1733-69).
,, Charles (1768-1849).
Holman, Joseph George.
Honey, George.
,, Laura Bell.
Horden, Hildebrand.
Horton, Christiana.
Hughes, Margaret.
Hulet, Charles.
Hull, Thomas.
Humby, Mrs.
Huntley, Francis.
Inchbald, Elizabeth.
Jackson, John.
Jarman, Frances Eleanor.
Johnson, Benjamin.
Johnston, Henry Erskine.
Jones, Avonia.
,, Frederick Edward.
,, Richard.
Jordan, Dorothea.
Kean, Charles John.
,, Edmund.
,, Ellen.
Keeley, Robert.
Kemble, Charles.
,, Mrs. Elizabeth.
,, Henry Stephen.
,, John Philip.
,, Maria Theresa.
,, Priscilla.
,, Roger.
,, Stephen.
Killigrew, Thomas.
,, Thomas.
,, Sir William.
King, Thomas.
Knight, Edward.
,, Thomas.
Lacy John.
Laroche, James.
Lee, John.
,, Richard Nelson.
Leigh, Anthony.
,, John.
Lewes, Charles Lee.
Lewis, William Thomas.
Liston, John.
Litchfield, Mrs.
Litton, Marie.
Lovegrove, William.
Lowin, John.
Macklin, Charles.
Maclean, John.
Macready, William Charles.
Mathews, Charles.
,, Charles James.
,, Lucia Elizabeth.
Matthews, Thomas.

Mattocks, Isabella.
Meadows, Drinkwater.
Mellon, Harriet.
Menken, Adah Isaacs.
Mills, John.
Mohun, Michael.
Montagu, Henry James.
Montgomery, Walter.
Moody, John.
Moore, Nelly.
Morton, Thomas.
,, John Maddison.
Mossop, Henry.
Mountfort, William.
Mozeen, Thomas.
Munden, Joseph.
Murphy, Arthur.
Murray, Charles.
,, Henry Leigh.
,, William Henry.
Neilson, Lilian Adelaide.
Nicol, Mrs.
Nisbett, Louisa Cranstoun.
Noke, James.
Norris, Henry.
O'Brien, William.
Oldfield, Anne.
Orger, Mary Ann.
Ostler, William.
Owens, John Lennergan.
Oxberry, William.
,, William Henry.
Pack, George.
Packer, John Hayman.
Palmer, John.
Parsons, William.
Paul, Isabella Howard.
Peer, William.
Pettitt, Henry.
Phelps, Samuel.
Phillips, Watts.
Pilkington, Mary.
Pinkethman, William.
Pitt, Ann.
Poole, John.
Pope, Alexander.
,, Elizabeth.
,, Jane.
,, Maria.
Porter, Mary.
Powell, George.
,, William.
Pritchard, Hannah.
,, John Langford.
Quick, John.
Quin, James.
Rae, Alexander.
Rayner, Lionel Benjamin.
Reddish, Samuel.
Reeve, John.
Rich, Christopher.
,, John.
Richardson, John.
Ross, David.
Robertson, Thomas William.
Robinson, Mary.
Robson, Thomas Frederick.
Rousby, Clara Marion.
Roxby, Robert.
Russell, Samuel Thomas.
Ryan, Lacy.
Ryder, John.
,, Thomas.
Ryley, Samuel William.
Sandford, Samuel.
Sanger, John.
Saunders, Margaret.
Selby, Charles.
Seymour, Mrs.
Shanks, John.
Sherwin, Ralph.
Shuter, Edward.
Siddons, Sarah.
Simmons, Samuel.
Singer, John.
Slingsby, Mary.
Smith, Robert John.
,, William (d. 1696).
,, William ("Gentleman").
Smithson, Harriet Constance.
Sothern, Edward Askew.
Spiller, James.
Stephens, Catherine.
,, Jane.
Stirling, Mary Ann.
Storace, Anna Selina.
Suett, Richard.
Sullivan, Thomas Barry.
Summers, Miss or Mrs.
Talbot, Montague.
Terriss, William.
Terry, Daniel.
Thurmond, Mrs.
Underhill, Cave.
Vance, Alfred Glenville.
Vandenhoff, John.
Verbruggen, Susanna.

Vining, George.
Vokes, Frederick M.
Waldron, Francis G.
Walker, Thomas.
Wallack, James William.
Wallis, Miss.
Warner, Mary Amelia.
Waylett, Mrs. Harriet.
Webb, Mrs.
Webster, Benjamin W.
Wells, Mrs. Mary.
West, Mrs. William.
Weston, Thomas.
Wewitzer, Ralph.
Whitlock, Elizabeth.
Wigan, Alfred Sydney.
,, Horace.
Wilkinson, Tate.
Wilks, Robert.
Williams, Joseph.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wingfield, Lewis Strange.
Wintersel, William.
Woffington, Margaret.
Woodham, Mrs.
Woodward, Henry.
Wrench, Benjamin.
Wright, Edward.
Wroughton, Richard.
Yates, Elizabeth.
,, Frederick Henry.
Yates, Mary.
,, Richard.
Young, Charles Mayne.
Younger, Elizabeth.

IN THE SUPPLEMENT.

Albery, James.
Andeson, James Robertson.
Blakeley, William.
Blanchard, Edward.
Boucicault, Dion.
Bufton, Eleanor.
Cavendish, Ada.
Chippendale, William Henry.
Cecil, Arthur.
Clarke, John S.
Clayton, John.
Creswick, William.
Faucit, Helena Saville.
Foote, Lydia.
Grain, Richard Corney.
Harris, Sir Augustus H. G.
Herman, Henry.
Howe, Henry.
James, David.
Keeley, Mary Ann.
Kemble, Frances Anne.
Lacy, Walter.
Leclercq, Carlotta.
Leslie, Frederick.
Sedgwick, Amy.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

CHAPTER I.

MY FATHER AND MOTHER—GEORGE BENTLEY.

1865, Feb. 4, 'The Crucifixion.'

THE first of my gleanings from 'N. & Q.' (to use the form by which *Notes and Queries* is familiarly known) is a short note by my father :

REV. JOHN RIPPON AND 'THE CRUCIFIXION.'

John Rippon, D.D.

The oratorio of 'The Crucifixion' was not composed by the late Rev. John Rippon, D.D., but by his nephew John Rippon.

JOHN FRANCIS.

John Rippon, D.D., was pastor of the Baptist Church meeting at Carter Lane Chapel. The chapel was pulled down in 1830 in order to improve the approaches to London Bridge, and a fresh building erected in New Park Street, Southwark. During the sixty-three years Rippon was pastor he had no assistant until within a few months of his death, when the Rev. Charles Room, who had married Rippon's grand-niece, Eliza Scott, became assistant minister. Previous to this, when the Doctor was unable to preach and some young minister was occupying the pulpit, he would sit in his pew and make remarks on the sermon, which were frequently more quaint than complimentary. Rippon died on the 17th of December, 1836, and on Christmas Eve was buried at Bunhill Fields, my father being among the mourners who followed in the long procession from New Park Street Chapel. It was fitting that he should be interred in Bunhill Fields, as he had for many years been preparing a record of the worthies there buried, though the work was never published. Mr. Daniel Hipwell printed in 'N. & Q.' on September 22nd, 1894, from a MS. in his possession, a petition Dr. Rippon presented to the Court of Common Council on the 11th of October, 1827, for permission to dedicate the work to the Corporation. It was in six large quarto manuscript volumes in alphabetical order. On the 24th of November Mr. Hipwell stated that "Dr. Rippon's MS. collections in eleven volumes, relating to the Dissenters' burial-ground at Bunhill Fields, are preserved in the British Museum and form Add. MSS. 28,513–28,523 ; while his transcript, in six volumes, of the register of

His record of Bunhill Fields.

interments therein, 1713–1826, finds a resting-place in the College of Arms."

Dr. Rippon is also remembered for his Tune Book. In 'N. & Q.' for the 27th of November, 1897, Mr. Alfred Payne, in referring to the work, mentions the accuracy with which the names of the various authors are given. Although the Tune Book has fallen into disuse, Rippon's selection of hymns is still used in some Baptist Churches. I have a beautiful copy, presented to my father by Rippon, as well as the Tune Book. The Doctor was his own publisher; to purchasers of six copies he gave a seventh gratis. My father was a member of his church, superintendent of the Sunday School, and a trustee of the Rippon Almshouses.

His Hymn and Tune Book.

In *The Sword and Trowel* of December, 1888, Spurgeon wrote: "The close connexion of Mr. Francis with the ancient Baptist Church in Southwark ceased before the advent of the present pastor, but he remained a trustee of Dr. Rippon's Almshouses, and hence when anything had to be done in reference to that institution he received the usual legal summons. To this he attended promptly, and in all business matters he showed a wisdom and common sense which made us feel that it was a distinct gain to have such a man united to us even by the slender filament of a trusteeship." This feeling was mutual, for my father often said he never met a man of greater business ability than Spurgeon.

His Almshouses.

His brother Thomas.

Rippon's brother Thomas was chief cashier of the Bank of England (1761–1835). He succeeded Abraham Newland, and during fifty years of service took but one holiday, which he abridged to three days. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that Thomas accumulated a fortune of 60,000*l*.

Pilgrims to the grave of Charles and Mary Lamb in Edmonton Churchyard will notice next to it a monument of the Rippon family: that of Gideon, the son of the cashier of the Bank of England. The two graves are side by side. A simple head and foot stone marks the place where dear Charles and Mary rest. In *Scribner's Magazine* for March and April, 1890, appear articles 'In the Footsteps of Charles Lamb,' by Benjamin Ellis Martin. Among the beautiful illustrations is one showing the two monuments.

His grand-nephew Charles Room.

The Rev. Charles Room, Dr. Rippon's grand-nephew by marriage, gave up the pastorate of New Park Street on Rippon's death and went to Portsea. After a very successful ministry there he retired, but preached occasionally for Dr. Brock of Bloomsbury and for Caleb Morris, who for many years had a chapel in Fetter Lane, but removed to Eccleston Chapel. Most of Room's time, however, was devoted to literature, and he was fond from early years of putting his musings into poetry. One of his volumes he sent to Walter Scott, and years afterwards on visiting Abbotsford he found the book in the library there, with some appreciative remarks in it written by the Wizard of the North.

SAMPLERS.

1871, Sept. 23. Samplers

There had been a discussion as to the age of samplers, and the following contribution from my mother appeared on the 23rd of September, 1871, Mr. Thoms being then the Editor :—

"The accompanying sampler being of an older date than some of those you have noticed, I submit it for your inspection. You will probably deem the words worked thereon are of sufficient interest to appear in 'N. & Q.'

For Vertue's sake now in your prime
Be a good Huswife of your precious time.

I hear the whistling Ploughman all day long
Sweet'ning his labours with a cheerful song.

Delights and pleasures are but a golden dream.
True virtue always will command esteem.

Strive every day to mend your way,
   Learn to be good while you are young ;
Take constant heed to every deed,
   Watch over heart, hands, feet, and tongue.

Covet not riches, strive for true content,
Life is a vapour and is quickly spent ;
But think in time to come when you must give
Account to God how you upon earth did live.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the morning pray and last at night ;
Crave for his blessing on your labours all,
And in distress for his assistance call.

Mary May her samplar, finished the 24 September, 1729.

Charlotte Francis.

11, Burghley Road, Highgate Road, N.W.

The next few contributions are from my father's pen :—

THE UNSTAMPED PRESS.

1872, Nov. 23. The Unstamped Press: Taxes on Knowledge.

Permit a few words upon the unstamped press in relation to the taxes on knowledge. The compulsory stamp upon newspapers was imposed on the 19th of July, 1712, to take effect on the 1st of August following. It was a halfpenny stamp on every half sheet ; and its imposition had the effect of immediately stopping the publication of many of the then existing journals ; amongst them may be mentioned Addison's *Spectator*.

During the "battle" of the unstamped, which commenced in the year 1830, most of the prosecutions that took place were police prosecutions, at the instance of the Stamp Office authorities ; and the term of imprisonment upon convictions was fixed by the police magistrate. Henry Hetherington was frequently in prison for offences against the press laws. At length his friends determined

The Poor Man's Guardian.

that the case of *The Poor Man's Guardian*, of which he was the proprietor, should be carried to a higher court; and the trial took place in the Court of Exchequer in the year 1835, before Lord Lyndhurst, who was then Chief Baron. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution on the part of the Government, and Hetherington defended himself. After a favourable summing up by the Judge, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

Spring Rice.

Gladstone.

The result of this trial mainly determined the modification upon the press laws then in force; and in the following year, 1836, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice, introduced a Bill which reduced the advertisement duty from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; the compulsory stamp from 4*d.* to 1*d.*, and the paper duty from 3*d.* to 1½*d.* per pound. These changes in the law proved most beneficial; the unstamped papers ceased to exist; the prisons were emptied of offenders; and the new laws remained almost unchallenged during a period of twelve years. In 1849 associations were formed to procure the entire freedom of the press. On the 4th of August, 1853, the advertisement duty was abolished, Mr. Gladstone being Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the 15th of June, 1855, the *compulsory* stamp on newspapers was repealed, the measure for this purpose being introduced to Parliament by Mr. Gladstone; but some changes having taken place in the Ministry, the work was completed by Sir George Cornewall Lewis. A *permissive* stamp on newspapers, however, followed. This was in use until the year 1870, when Government stamps on newspapers were finally abolished. Mr. Gladstone carried through Parliament the repeal of the paper duty, which received Royal Assent on the 12th of June, 1861.

Leigh Hunt and *The Examiner.*

During Leigh Hunt's proprietorship of *The Examiner* newspaper its price was thus stated after the title :—

Paper and Print	3*d.*	7*d.*
Taxes on Knowledge	4*d.*	

John Francis.

I have recently been able to secure a set of *The Poor Man's Guardian.* The first number was published October 2nd, 1830, and the paper was issued for the most part daily; the last number appeared on the 23rd of November, when the editor bids "farewell for a time," stating that "it is impossible to struggle against the illiberality (with one or two exceptions) with which our papers are received by the trade." Each number, in place of the ordinary impressed stamp, has a block on the front page of a hand press, on which is inscribed "Liberty of the Press," and round it the words "Knowledge is Power." Among the contents is an attack on flogging in the Army, and an account of a private soldier who had been found asleep on duty at the Tower. After three months' imprisonment he was brought into the Armoury Yard in St. James's Park to hear the sentence of the court martial "that he was to receive 500 lashes." He was immediately tied up, and after receiving 155 lashes fainted away, and it was found necessary to stop the punishment.

The number of the 16th of October contains an account of the alarming outrages in Kent: "The insurgents go about in bands of one hundred and fifty, and coolly demand the keys of the barns, to destroy the thrashing machines, and all idea of resistance is out of the question." Signals were given by sky-rockets, and fourteen stockyards were seen in flames simultaneously.

On the 18th of October there is a report of the dinner at Birmingham to commemorate the French Revolution: 3,700 sat down to it. Mr. Thomas Attwood, the chairman in proposing the toast of the King, said that in his opinion "the illustrious individual who fills the throne of these realms is more entitled to this honour than any king since the days of Edward III. In the short period he has reigned he has given many indubitable proofs of his great kindness and sincere affection towards his people, and I am convinced that he will do everything in his power to restore the liberty and increase the happiness of his faithful subjects." 'God save the King' was sung, the whole company joining with enthusiasm.

On the 3rd of November appeared the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament, in which he announced the surrender of his interest in revenues which had in former settlements of the Civil List been reserved to the Crown.

The number of Saturday, November the 20th, contains a letter to Henry Hunt, proposing the establishment of a "National Convention" of the people, rich and poor alike, in order to collect from it "the real sense of the nation upon every subject"; and in the number of the following Tuesday the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons on the previous Friday states that Lord Nugent brought in a Bill "for the better providing employment for the labouring poor, at fair and adequate wages." He said that during the severe winter 4*s.* 6*d.* was the weekly wages in the county in which he resided, and in many parishes the wages were only 3*s.* 6*d.*, whilst a peck of flour, "the starving ratio, the minimum of human existence," cost 3*s.*

1873, Jan. 4.
The Unstamped Press.

A further note by my father on the Unstamped Press appeared in the New Year number :—

When I wrote to 'N. & Q.' previously I had before me Routledge's reprint of *The Spectator*, edited by Prof. Morley, and was therefore aware that that journal was published until the 6th of December. The imposition of the compulsory stamp, as I then stated, immediately put an end to a number of papers, and although *The Spectator* survived eighteen weeks, I still think that the imposition of the compulsory stamp was the immediate cause of its being ultimately given up, from lost circulation and impaired influence. Sir Richard Steele's words, quoted by your correspondent, I think confirm this impression. With regard to the designation "Addison's *Spectator*," I did not use the term in the sense of ownership, but simply employed the usual style by which it is now known. Addison wrote the first number, which appeared March 1, 1711; Sir Richard Steele the last, Dec. 6, 1712.

Curious specimen newspaper.

While I am writing let me mention a curious newspaper issued in London more than forty years ago. The proprietor of a projected evening paper, being desirous of making the public acquainted with its size and form and price, adopted, in order to avoid the cost of the fourpenny impressed stamp, the expedient of filling his specimen number with made-up leaders, made-up news, made-up intelligence and made-up occurrences. Of this dummy newspaper a considerable number of copies were issued. This fourpenny stamp did not of itself, at one period, afford postal privileges; it was necessary that every "cover" in which a newspaper was enclosed should be franked. The cover with which I am most familiar bore the frank "Earl Grey." This system of franking was discontinued about the year 1828. I do not know the date of its commencement. The permissive impressed stamp upon newspapers was abolished the 1st of October, 1870.

Franking.

JOHN FRANCIS.

A NOTE FOR MR. RIMMEL.

1873, April 5.

Rimmel the perfumer.

In the year 1712 advertisements for Addison and Steele's *Spectator* were *taken in* by "Charles Lillie, Perfumer, at the corner of Beauford Buildings in the Strand." Mr. Rimmel's predecessor, 160 years ago, therefore, took *in* advertisements; his modern successor, however, as is well known, sends them *out*.

JOHN FRANCIS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

1874, Feb. 21.

Sunday newspapers.

The change of day of publication in repeated instances, from the Sunday to the Saturday, of the then long-established Sunday papers, was made about fifty years ago, and was consequent upon the alteration of the day for the issue of *The London Gazette*, the Sunday papers giving the list of bankrupts from the *Gazette*. The change was made by Government, at the instance of the newsvendors, for the purpose of saving Sunday labour. *The Observer*, established in 1791, is the only paper published now exclusively on Sunday.

JOHN FRANCIS.

A CENTENARIAN.

The Athenæum for February 6th gave the following :—

1875, Feb. 20. Mrs. Coxeter, a centenarian.

> "For the information of Mr. Thoms, we may mention a case of a hundredth birthday being reached, which has been brought to our notice. Mrs. Coxeter, of Newbury, attained the age of one hundred on the first of this month. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Collier, and the day of her birth is given in the register of Witney Church, Oxfordshire, as Feb. 1, 1775. She is in full possession of her faculties, and repeated the 23rd Psalm from memory to the members of her family who came to congratulate her on the centenary of her birth."

As 'N. & Q.' may like to place on record some further particulars of this venerable lady, permit me to state that she was married to Mr. John Coxeter, at Witney Church, on the 5th of December, 1792, and has been a widow fifty-nine years, her husband having died at the age of forty-three, on the 24th of August, 1816; he was buried at Witney. Her eldest son, had he been living, would now be eighty years of age. He was born Jan. 28, 1794, christened at Witney Church, and died May 10, 1851, in America. On the 1st inst. many friends residing in Newbury and its vicinity called at her residence to offer congratulations. One old gentleman, aged ninety, walked a distance from his home and back, nearly two miles, for the purpose mentioned.

Her husband and a remarkable coat.

Mrs. Coxeter relates with peculiar interest the following remarkable occurrence in her late husband's history. The event was occasioned by a discussion which took place between Mr. Coxeter and Sir John Throckmorton, Bart., as to means being taken to encourage the growth of British wool. Mr. Coxeter was at the time (1811) the proprietor of the Greenham Mills at Newbury, and a manufacturer of Witney blankets. The extraordinary performance—for so on the eventful day June 25, 1811, it was designated—was as follows. On that day, at five o'clock in the morning, Sir John Throckmorton presented two South Down sheep to Mr. Coxeter. The sheep were immediately shorn, the wool sorted and spun; the yarn spooled, warped, loomed, and wove; the cloth burred, milled, rowed, dyed, dried, sheared, and pressed. The cloth, having been thus made in eleven hours, was put into the hands of the tailors at four o'clock in the afternoon, who completed the coat at twenty minutes past six. Mr. Coxeter then presented the coat to Sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it the same evening at the "Pelican" Inn, Speenhamland. The cloth was a hunting kersey, of the admired dark Wellington colour. The sheep were roasted whole, and distributed to the public, with 120 gallons of strong beer. It was supposed that upwards of 5,000 people were assembled to witness this singular and unprecedented performance, which was completed in the space of thirteen hours and twenty minutes. Sir John and about forty gentlemen sat down to a dinner, provided by Mr. Coxeter, and spent the evening with the utmost satisfaction at the success of their undertaking.

This coat was to be seen in the Great Exhibition, 1851, and is now in the possession of Sir Robert Throckmorton. A print representing a view of Mr. Coxeter's manufactory on Tuesday, the 25th of June, 1811, and the more distinguished persons present to witness the process, was subsequently published by subscription by Mr. Mitchell, of Bond Street. It was painted by Mr. Luke Clent of Newbury, and engraved by Mr. George Clent of London. The painting was also to be seen in the Exhibition of 1851.

By the kindness of Mr. James Coxeter, son of the above, I am able to submit a specimen of the cloth so manufactured to the Editor of 'N. & Q.' JOHN FRANCIS.

The following editorial note was appended :—

"In Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' iv. 395, the coat is described as a 'complete damson-coloured coat' and the feat detailed by our correspondent is said to have been accomplished 'two and three-quarter hours within the time allotted, for a wager of 1,000 guineas."

An obituary notice of James Coxeter appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 15th of November, 1902 :—

Her son James.

"James Coxeter, who died on the 4th inst. at the age of ninety, rendered good service to surgery in his time by his skilful inventions of instruments. Coxeter's bullet extractor, at the time of the war in the Crimea, was found to be invaluable ; and in 1869, in conjunction with his son Samuel, he founded the industry of storing nitrous oxide gas in a liquid state for surgical operations, first in iron, and later in steel cylinders. This nitrous oxide, owing to the influence of Dr. Evans, the dentist to the French Empress, was largely used during the war of 1870, and some of these cylinders were the last goods to pass the investing lines during the siege of Paris."

My own contributions to 'N. & Q.' begin with one on

THE CRESCENT.

1877, Aug. 4. The crescent.

It is interesting to note that the Koran contains a chapter (liv.) entitled 'The Moon revealed at Mecca,' which commences thus : "The hour of *judgment* approacheth, and the moon hath been split in sunder." Mr. Sale has a note to this as follows :—

> "This passage is expounded two different ways. Some imagine the words refer to a famous miracle supposed to have been performed by Mohammed ; for it is said that, on the infidels demanding a sign of him, the moon appeared cloven in two, one part vanishing and the other remaining ; and Ebn Masud affirmed that he saw Mount Hara

interpose between the two sections. Others think that the preter tense is here used in the prophetic style, and that the passage should be rendered, *The moon shall be split in sunder,* for this they say is to happen at the Resurrection. The former opinion is supported by reading, according to some copies, 'wakad inshakka 'lkamaro,' *i.e., since the moon hath already been split in sunder ;* the splitting of the moon being reckoned by some to be one of the previous signs of the last day."

TENNYSON: KINGSLEY: DICKENS.

A correspondent of *The Athenæum* writes :—

1894, Aug. 18. Tennyson: Kingsley: Dickens.

"In 'A List of Papists and Recusants in the Shires of England, 1587,' there appears, in Cornwall, one 'Mr. Tennyson' (Lansdowne MSS., British Museum). In the parish register of Newington, Oxfordshire, on the same page, in the same year, 1758, appear the names of a 'Kingsley' and of a 'Dickens.'"

"JINGO."

1894, Aug. 25. "Jingo."

This word was added to the nomenclature of political literature by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, in a letter of his which appeared in *The Daily News* of the 13th of March, 1878, with the head-line "The Jingoes in the Park" (see 'Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life'), thus making use of the "By Jingo" in the music-hall ditty popular at the time.

"NOYADE."

1894, Sept. 15. "Noyade."

The following was in reply to a request made on the 18th of August by Mr. J. Lawrence-Hamilton, for references to the word "noyade," or killing by drowning as practised by Carrier during 1793 and 1794 :—

The literature of *Les Noyades* would not be complete without reference to Swinburne's powerful poem 'Les Noyades,' in which occur the following lines :—

In the wild fifth year of the change of things,
  When France was glorious and blood-red, fair
With dust of battle and deaths of kings,
  A queen of men, with helmeted hair ;
Carrier came down to the Loire and slew,
  Till all the ways and the waves waxed red.
    'Poems and Ballads,' John Camden Hotten, 1873.

GEORGE BENTLEY.

1895, June 8. George Bentley

With sorrow too deep for words we record the death of Mr. George Bentley. He had been in failing health for some time ; but, having got through the severe winter, it was hoped that his life would have been prolonged ; but on Wednesday, the 28th of May, he was attacked with heart disease, and died at his residence at Upton after a few hours' illness. Mr. George Bentley entered the Burlington Street firm in 1870 being in that year taken into partnership by his father, Mr. Richard Bentley, who, as is well known, commenced business with Mr. Colburn in 1829, from whom he separated in 1832. In 1837 Mr. Bentley started *Bentley's Miscellany*. In 1866 this was incorporated with *Temple Bar*, of which Mr. George Bentley was editor at the time of his death. Many accounts of the founding of the firm of Richard Bentley & Son have appeared from time to time in the press, and an interesting account, by Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer, of the first publisher of the name of Bentley, *temp.* Charles II., was given in 'N. & Q.' of April 12th, 1879; but the most complete history is to be found in *Le Livre* for October, 1885. This was reprinted, with additional notes, for private circulation, in July, 1886, the volume being illustrated with two most speaking portraits of Richard Bentley and his son. Mr. George Bentley became head of the firm on the death of his father in 1871, and in 1884 he took his only son Richard into partnership, upon whom for many years, owing to the delicate state of his father's health, the active management of the business has devolved. Mr. George Bentley was a frequent contributor to what he was pleased to call "that invaluable little paper *Notes and Queries*."

History of his firm in *Le Livre*.

His love of books and flowers.

A great lover of books and an admirer of nature, he considered the best two possessions that a man could have were a library and a good old-fashioned garden full of roses, of which he was a careful cultivator, and of sweet-smelling flowers. He delighted in the quiet aspect of life, and cared not for the "glare and glitter of modern society, with its crowded evening assemblies, and the other amusements of an age ravenous for gossip." He would modestly describe himself as "not a man of learning, but as a mere lover of books. I play about the honey collected by the learned bees, and sympathize with their wisdom and the consolation they got out of their learning." Mr. Bentley must have left a valuable collection of correspondence, for in his quiet retirement at Upton he held frequent communication with many of those best known in literature. On Wednesday, in the bright sunshine and with the singing of the birds, he was borne through his lovely garden to Upton churchyard, and there laid in a grave all beautiful with the roses he had loved so well. He will be gratefully remembered for his kindly advice to young authors, readily and cheerfully given, while to his friends his noble, unselfish character, his pure and blameless life, will ever be a bright example. We can well say of him what he once said of one of his friends: "He has passed away, and lies in peace—

In the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever—

leaving a memory sweet as June roses, and likely to endure until every friend he had has likewise passed away."

CHAPTER II.

LITERARY JUBILEES AND CELEBRATIONS

'THE DAILY NEWS' JUBILEE.

(January 21st, 1896.)

1896, Jan. Jubilee of *The Daily News.*

THE first number of *The Daily News* was published on the 21st of January, 1846, and in its Jubilee issue Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Sir John Robinson give an interesting account of the paper's rise and progress, together with portraits of Charles Dickens (its first editor), Charles Wentworth Dilke, Douglas Jerrold, Father Prout, Harriet Martineau, and others who have been connected with the journal. From this history it appears that Dickens brought a powerful staff with him. This included William Johnson Fox, the eloquent orator of the Corn Law League, who wrote the first leading article, Douglas Jerrold, and John Forster, while the first musical and dramatic critic was George Hogarth. Mr. Dickens was editor for only four months, being succeeded by his friend and biographer John Forster.

Charles Wentworth Dilke as Manager.

In April, 1846, Charles Wentworth Dilke and his son took the management for three years. They at once reduced the price, thus adopting the plan which had been so successful with *The Athenæum.* In this way *The Daily News* became the forerunner of the cheap daily press.* While Mr. Dilke had control every effort was made to obtain the earliest intelligence, and *The Daily News* was the first paper to spread in the provinces the tidings of the revolutionary struggles of 1848.

Editors and contributors.

The editors of *The Daily News* have been Charles Dickens, John Forster, Eyre Evans Crowe, Frederick Knight Hunt, William Weir, Thomas Walker (who resigned in 1869, having been appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the editorship of *The London Gazette*), Edward Dicey, Frank Harrison Hill, H. W. Lucy, and Sir John Robinson; while among its contributors have been Father Prout (its first correspondent at Rome), Harriet Martineau (who for some time wrote daily for its columns), Sir James Stephen, William Black, Archibald Forbes, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Prof. Masson, Henry Labouchere, W. Fraser Rae, George R. Sims, and many others.

It is now almost forgotten that on September 1st, 1846, the proprietors of *The Daily News* started an evening paper, *The Express.* Mr. Thomas Britton, the publisher of *The Daily News*, who had been connected with the paper since the time of Dickens (he has since been succeeded by Mr. Robert Morley), mentions that the editor appointed was Mr. Thomas Elliott, who owned and edited *The London Mail*. *The Express* was first published at twopence, and was reduced to a penny on the 13th of February, 1868; but it closed its existence on the 30th of April, 1869.

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* The price is now reduced to a halfpenny.

The first number of *The Daily News* was full of advertisements of railway schemes; and it is curious to read a report of the meeting of the London and South-Western Railway, in which Mr. W. J. Chaplin, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, states that "the directors have been induced to extend their line from Waterloo to London Bridge."

Moy Thomas's account of first number.

Mr. W. Moy Thomas contributes to the number an interesting account of 'Our First Number,' a facsimile of which is issued to commemorate the Jubilee.

'THE GUARDIAN' JUBILEE.

(January 21st, 1896.)

1896, Feb. 1.
Jubilee of *The Guardian*.

The 21st of January, 1846, may well be regarded as a red-letter day in the annals of the English press, as being the birthday of two such papers as *The Daily News* and *The Guardian*. *The Guardian* last Wednesday week gave a special supplement to commemorate its anniversary, and, as in the case of *The Daily News*, we have been invited to take a peep behind the veil which usually preserves the anonymity of the editorial "we." This supplement opens with an account of the origin of *The Guardian*, and states that it was suggested by the ominous notices that followed the reception into the Roman Catholic Church of two distinguished converts—the Rev. J. B. Morris, well known to newspaper readers of that day under the initials N. E. S., and the Rev. J. Spencer Northcote, subsequently preacher of Oscott College. "It was the secession of Newman which really gave birth to *The Guardian*. That startling incident —foreshadowed though it had been to the inner circle which knew him intimately—fell like a thunderbolt on the outer world, and shook to its foundations the edifice of the Church revival."

Owes its birth to Newman's secession.

The early days of *The Guardian*, like those of most papers, were days of anxiety and hard struggle. There were only a few founders—Rogers (not yet Lord Blachford, but a leading official in the Colonial Office), James Mozley, Church, Mountague Bernard, and Thomas and Arthur Haddan. They were totally inexperienced in the handling of a newspaper, and invited James Holmes, the printer of *The Athenæum*, to take a share in the new venture and to print the paper. This, however, he declined. In July, 1846, its fortunes became so desperate that it was on the point of being added to the long list of dead journals, when, curiously enough, the paper which had been started to sustain a Church revival was saved from an early death by its appreciation of physical science. A review, in March, by Church, of 'The Vestiges of Creation,' had previously attracted the notice of Prof. Owen; and in October a vindication of Le Verrier's claim to the first public announcement of the new planet Neptune drew a grateful letter from the astronomer, caused *The Guardian* to be quoted in *The Daily News*, and thus brought it into general notice.

Contributors.

Among *The Guardian's* contributors may be mentioned Manning, Henry Wilberforce, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Henry Coleridge, Beresford Hope, Chretien (of Oriel), Freeman (the historian), Mackarness, and Stafford Northcote, while he was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone. Its chief success is due to the indomitable energy and perseverance of Martin Richard Sharp, who on July 1st, 1846, succeeded John Fullagar as publisher, in addition to which he took an active part in its direction, afterwards becoming editor, and so continued until his retirement in 1883.

The first number of *The Guardian* was of the same size as *The Saturday Review*. It contained only sixteen pages, and was published at sixpence. On the 29th of April, 1846, the paper was enlarged, and has so continued. It is of interest to note the position taken by *The Guardian* on some leading questions. One of the first public events with which it had to deal was when Cardinal Wiseman announced the reconstitution of the Roman Catholic Church in England by the assignment of local titles to its prelates. *The Guardian* took the same line as Mr. Gladstone, and opposed Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, pointing out the futility of the Papal Bull, and entirely refusing to be a party to any penal legislation against it. The rapid development of physical science, and its effect on theology and the Bible narrative, caused "alarm" and "uncompromising opposition" to many. "These impulses were never shared by *The Guardian*. It pleaded from the first for an open mind and a fair consideration." As regards the "Higher Criticism," it endeavoured to show that "the direction in which this 'science' also 'is pointing' is one that may be used to help instead of hinder faith." On the question of national education the paper has given "a general support to Mr. Forster's Bill of 1870 in its original form, which, while it insisted on a Conscience Clause, left to the local managers the power of regulating the religious instruction. On the other hotly disputed points, both of which have since been accepted—namely, free education and compulsory attendance—while we supported the Bill in its refusal to abolish the small fees paid by the parents, we only claimed for the managers of voluntary schools that they should have the same power of compelling attendance which was given to the School Boards."

National Education: supports Forster's Bill.

Gladstone a constant reader.

A word of praise should be accorded to the careful printing and handsome appearance of the Jubilee number. Both paper and type are excellent. It may be well to note that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Gladstone is, or ever has been, connected with *The Guardian*, although he has been a constant reader almost from its commencement.

POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM.

The Daily News says :—

1897, April 24. Pope's Villa, Twickenham.

" Some doubt having for many years existed as to the exact site occupied by Pope's house at Twickenham, the discovery of a large and deeply carved stone over one of the entrances to Mr. Labouchere's residence forms an interesting addition to the history of Pope's Villa. Alterations are taking place at the house, and the stone mentioned, having been freed from a thick coating of concrete, reveals the following inscription : ' On this spot stood until 1809 the house of Alexander Pope. The grotto that formed the basement still remains. 1848.' "

THE PRONUNCIATION OF EVELYN.

1897, June 19. Pronunciation of Evelyn.

Dean Burgon, in that delightful book ' Lives of Twelve Good Men,' includes a biography of Henry Octavius Coxe, " the large-hearted librarian " of the Bodleian. The Dean quotes the following he had received from a friend :—

" There was an irresistible drollery in Coxe's manner which there is really no describing. Sitting opposite to me at a large dinner-party (where all knew each other passing well), he overheard me talking to my neighbour about ' John *Ev*elyn.' ' Why do you call him *Ev*elyn ? ' he exclaimed, sternly, across the table. I thought (so ran the defence) that I had always heard the word so pronounced. ' Humph ! ' (drily) ' that shows the kind of company *you* keep.' "

ELIZABETH, LADY MONSON.

1897, Sept. 4. Lady Monson.

The portrait of this lady, painted by Lely, to which allusion was made in ' N. & Q.' at 3 S. vi. 251, was among the pictures sold at the Hengrave Hall sale on Saturday, August 7th, 1897. *The East Anglian Daily Times* of the 10th of August states that the price obtained for it was 195 guineas, and it was to remain in the house. The portrait is described as being in a finely carved ornamental frame, with a little figure of Justice on the top, and underneath the well-known lines from ' Hudibras.'

LEIGH HUNT'S LONDON RESIDENCES.

1897, Dec. 4.
Leigh Hunt's London residences.

Mr. Charles Kent, in his biographical introduction to 'Leigh Hunt as Poet and Essayist,' relates that

> "early on Wednesday evening, the 9th of August [1859], I was with him again—it was for the last time for him and for me—at that last of all his London homes, 7, Cornwall Road, Hammersmith. There I remained with him, in the midst of the home group of his daughters and his grandchildren, until long after nightfall. In all my intercourse with him I never remember him more delightful. Throughout the evening he charmed us all by his varying moods, according to the fluctuating themes of the conversation among us. Late that night we all stood at the garden gate of his little villa to see him drive away to the house of his old friend Mr. Charles Reynell at Putney, where so soon afterwards, on the 28th of August, 1859, he died, within two months of the completion of his seventy-fifth year."

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

1898, June 18.
Hampton Court Palace.

In the course of the excavations for the effluent pipe of the new Thames Valley drainage along the towing path by the Palace gardens, it appears, from the following account in *The Daily News* of the 13th of June, that

> "between the railings of the private gardens opposite the end of Queen Mary's bower, the foundations of the old water-gate or 'water gallery,' built by Henry VIII., have been cut through. The walls or piers are of immense thickness, being no less than twenty-five feet wide, of the hardest chalk, faced with stone. The opening through which the State barges passed is clearly discernible. On these massive foundations which were built in the river, formerly rose a large picturesque building of several stories. The structure was famous for being the place in which Queen Elizabeth was kept by her sister as a prisoner of State and in which she was privately visited by Philip II. It was afterwards occupied by the consort of William of Orange while Sir Christopher Wren was building the new State apartments, and after her death it was demolished, by order of William III., as obstructing the view of the river from his windows."

PASSAGE IN DICKENS.

1898, July 2.
'A Word in 'Season,' by Dickens.

In 'John Francis, Publisher of *The Athenæum*' (Bentley), vol. ii. p. 525, will be found the following :—

> "On the 18th of November, 1843, in reviewing 'The Keepsake,' *The Athenæum* quotes a poem by Dickens entitled 'A Word in Season,' which, 'we should think, will startle a round hundred at least of aristocratic readers in their country houses.'"

The poem is given in full. The passage quoted by Capt. Kelso on June 25th should read as follows :—

> So I have known a country on the earth,
> Where darkness sat upon the living waters,
> And brutal ignorance, and toil, and dearth,
> Were the hard portion of its sons and daughters ;
> And yet, where they who should have oped the door
> Of charity and light, for all men's finding,
> Squabbled for words upon the altar-floor,
> And rent The Book, in struggles for the binding.

'BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE.'

1898, Sept. 10. Who invented 'Bradshaw'?

In *The Athenæum* for the 17th of January, 1874, will be found a letter from Mr. Kay, 'Who invented Bradshaw ?' and on the 24th of January a reply from Mr. Henry Adams, the eldest son of Mr. William James Adams, giving full particulars as to the origin of the 'Guide.'

George Bradshaw.

In the notice of George Bradshaw which appears in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. vi. p. 175, Mr. G. C. Boase states it would appear that Mr. Adams, who was the London agent for 'Bradshaw's Railway Companion,' was "the first to suggest the idea of a regular monthly book at a lower price as an improvement on the 'Companion.' This idea was taken up by Bradshaw, and the result was the appearance, in December, 1841, of No. 1 of 'Bradshaw's Monthly Railway Guide' in the well-known yellow wrapper."

Previously to this the little 'Guide' appeared only occasionally, and was supplemented by a monthly time sheet. 'Bradshaw's Continental Guide' first appeared in June, 1847.

Christiania/

George Bradshaw died at ~~Copenhagen~~ of cholera on the 24th of September, 1853, at the early age of fifty-two, leaving two sons, Christopher and William, who are both associated with the present large business of Blacklock & Co.

THE FIRST LONDON HALFPENNY NEWSPAPER: THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY OF 'THE ECHO.'

(December 8th, 1898.)

1898, Dec. 24. The first London halfpenny newspaper.

The celebration by *The Echo* of its thirtieth birthday deserves record. The first number was published on the 8th of December, 1868. Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin were the originators ; Mr. Galpin had special charge of the enterprise, and I well remember his calling upon me and telling me of his plans for the new paper ; he was full of enthusiasm, and determined to make it a success.

The birthday number gives an account of its progress, the articles being written by Sir Arthur Arnold, its first editor; Mr. Horace Voules, of *Truth*, its first manager and second editor; and Mr. Aaron Watson, of *The Newcastle Daily Leader*, its fourth editor. Portraits of these are given, together with a most speaking likeness of its third editor, Mr. Passmore Edwards. It was in June, 1875, that Mr. Passmore Edwards purchased the property, and for twenty years he was its editor. Mr. Edwards brought with him considerable practical knowledge, having already founded two papers, *The Building News* and *The English Mechanic*. Under his control the paper increased in prosperity, and he determined that the entire profits should be devoted to the public good. He has thus established Free Libraries, Convalescent Homes, and Homes for the Epileptic. The number of buildings thus provided amounts at the present time to sixty. In doing all this Mr. Edwards states that his "purpose has been to protect, nurture, and build up the weak, and to afford ampler opportunities for the strong to do the best for themselves and for the community." Among the early contributors were Frances Power Cobbe, the Rev. H. R. Haweis—one of whose articles on Mr. Bradlaugh began "There is no God, and Bradlaugh is his prophet"—Mr. William Black, Mr. John Macdonell, and Mr. George Shee. It would appear, as the result of a series of investigations conducted by the staff, that the building which has been the home of *The Echo* for the past thirty years was the house in which the works of Handel were printed and published. A study of the front of *The Echo* building reveals the sign of the harp in two prominent positions over the windows. For particulars see Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.'

Passmore Edwards.

Handel.

One word should be added as to the very careful manner in which this birthday number has been produced. It is a worthy memento in every way of a wonderful enterprise in the world of newspapers.

OLD LONDON.

1899, Jan. 14.

Old London: John Latey.

An interesting suggestion as to memorials of old London has been originated by Mr. John Latey, of *The Penny Illustrated Paper*. Mr. Latey proposes that, in order to preserve the finest specimens of architecture, as they are taken down for necessary alterations they should be sent to the garden at the South Kensington Museum, and there be reset so as to form a street. Mr. Latey regrets that Temple Bar, the old "Bell" Inn in Holborn, and the ancient "Tabard" should have been lost to London, but states that "time-honoured buildings enough yet remain—the row of gabled houses in Holborn by Staple Inn, St. John's Gate, and Cardinal Wolsey's Palace in Fleet Street—to form, when time is ripe to remove them, a desirable Old London street."

Father and son.

I unfortunately have to record the death of my genial friend John Latey, who died after a long and painful illness, borne with the greatest fortitude, on the 26th of September, 1902. His father, John Lash Latey, one of the founders of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, had been on *The Illustrated London News* from the first number, and in 1858 was appointed by Herbert Ingram editor. His son, long known as John Latey, junior, began his journalistic career at the age of eighteen. On October 7th, 1861, *The Penny Illustrated Paper* was started, and young Latey contributed his first article to the paper of which he was afterwards to become editor. He was at one time assistant editor of *The Illustrated London News*, to which he contributed, under the heading of "The Silent Member," sketches of Parliamentary men and manners. He and William White, the father of "Mark Rutherford," may be looked upon as the forerunners of this kind of Parliamentary journalism, James Grant's 'Random Recollections of the House of Commons, 1830 to 1835,' being published in book form only (Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill, 1836). In addition to his work as editor, Latey published a life of Gordon and a number of novels and novelettes. He was also for a time co-editor with Capt. Mayne Reid of *The Boys' Illustrated News*, which started with a sale of 100,000 copies. In 1899 he took over the editorship of *Sketch*. He is still gratefully remembered by authors to whom he gave encouragement in their early days; while as long as a friend of his survives the memory of him will be fondly cherished. It is pleasant to record that his son William is on the staff of *Lloyd's Weekly News*.

THE 'ROXBURGHE REVELS.'

1899, Jan. 21. The 'Roxburghe Revels' and *The Athenæum*.

On Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1899, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a curious collection of the 'Roxburghe Revels,' extracted from *The Athenæum* of 4, 11, 18, and 25 January, 1834. The MS. recording these 'Revels' was purchased by Mr. Dilke, "not for the sake of any libellous information it might perchance contain, but simply to afford our readers a little harmless amusement," at the sale of Mr. Joseph Haslewood's library. The MS., in Haslewood's handwriting, had the following title: "Roxburghe Revels; or, an Account of the Annual Display, Culinary and Festivous, interspersed incidentally with Matters of Moment or Merriment, also Brief Notices of the Press Proceedings, by a few Lions of Literature, combined as the Roxburghe Club, founded 17 June, 1812."

The Club claimed its foundation from the sale of the library of the late John, Duke of Roxburghe, which commenced Monday, May 18th, 1812, and extended to forty-one days, with a supplementary catalogue of three days, beginning Monday, July 13th. On Wednesday, June 17th, 'Il Decamerone di Boccaccio' was to be sold,* and the Rev. T. F. Dibdin suggested that a convivial meeting should be held at the "St. Alban's Tavern" after the sale of that day, when a resolution was passed

> "that the Roxburghe Society should have an anniversary dinner on the 17th June, and the number of members be extended and limited to thirty-one.
>
> "It was proposed and concluded for each member of the Club to reprint a scarce piece of antient lore, to be given to the members, one copy being on vellum for the chairman, and only as many copies as members."

Among those present at the inaugural dinner were Lord Spencer, president, Lord Gower, Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Haslewood, and Mr. Dibdin.

The record of the Club includes the very interesting letter of Sir Walter Scott, dated February 25th, 1823, declaring his willingness to take his seat at the Club "as representative of the author of 'Waverley' till the author is discovered." He attended only one of the dinners—that held on 15 May, 1828, when Earl Spencer was in the chair, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Althorp, Lord Clive, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Markland, and Mr. Towneley being among those present.

The publication of the MS. attracted much attention, and it was shown that while the members of the Club had spent two thousand pounds on their own stomachs, they had only found the paltry sum of two guineas for a bust of Caxton.

An account of these 'Roxburghe Revels' is given in the first volume of 'John Francis and *The Athenæum*.' The collection sold at Sotheby's is mounted and illustrated with numerous portraits and autograph letters.

'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.'

1899, Feb. 4. *Blackwood's Magazine:* its thousandth number.

The publication on Monday last of the thousandth number of *Blackwood's* is an event in periodical literature. Founded in April, 1817, by William Blackwood, this parent and model of the modern magazine, a success from the first, has steadily, in spite of all competitors, kept on its way, and the birthday number, now issued from its old home, 45, George Street, Edinburgh, shows "Maga" to be full of life and vigour. This new number, in the usual brown cover, with the thistle and the features of old George Buchanan on the front page, will find a permanent place in libraries. Beautifully printed on good paper, it forms in this respect a pleasing contrast to the early volumes.

The contents are so well known that only a passing reference need be made. On the first page is a poem by Andrew Lang, 'Our Fathers,' and this is followed by an imitation of the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' No. LXXII., the last of the series in which our old friends the Shepherd, North, and Tickler took part being No. LXXI. The birthday is also referred to by "The Looker-On." With these exceptions the number has the usual contents, but specially appropriate is the second instalment of Sir John Mowbray's reminiscences.

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* This was purchased by the Marquis of Blandford for 2,260*l.*

Poem by Neil Munro.

In this addition to the 'Noctes' the sons of Scotland who are fighting the battle of life far from home are addressed by Neil Munro in words never to be forgotten :—

> Are you not weary in your distant places,
> Far far from Scotland of the mist and storm,
> In stagnant airs the sun-smite on your faces,
> The days so long and warm ?
> When all around you lie the strange fields sleeping,
> The ghastly woods where no dear memories roam,
> Do not your sad hearts over seas come leaping,
> To the highlands and the lowlands of your Home ?
>
> . . . .
>
> Love strength and tempest—oh come back and share them !
> Here is the cottage, here the open door ;
> We have the hearts although we do not bare them,—
> They 're yours, and you are ours for evermore.

Edinburgh Magazine.

William Blackwood.

The Chaldee MS.'

Francis Horner.

This anniversary will cause many to turn back to the early years. Apart from the contributions of well-known writers those volumes contain a remarkable record of the times. The first six numbers, under the title *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, were jointly edited by James Cleghorn, the founder of the Scottish Provident Institution, and Thomas Pringle, author of 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa'; but with the seventh number Mr. William Blackwood took the entire control, changing the title to *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. It was in this number that 'The Chaldee MS.' appeared falling like a thunderbolt on Edinburgh.*

Vol. I., April to September, 1817, opens with a memoir of the late Francis Horner; and its literary contents comprise 'Remarks on Greek Tragedy'; a series of articles on Scottish gipsies, inspired, if not dictated, by Sir Walter Scott; 'Memories of the Somervilles'; a review of 'Lalla Rookh,' price 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 'Manfred,' published at 5*s.* 6*d.*; 'Harrington,' by Maria Edgeworth; Dr. Chalmers's 'Discourses'; and 'Sacred Songs,' by Thomas Moore.

The original communications are numerous and varied. Much space is devoted to the 'Antiquarian Repertory.' In an article on Savings Banks it is curious to find the title objected to. In the 'Literary and Scientific Intelligence' the important sale of the library of Count Macarthy at Paris in May is mentioned, when, among other treasures, the Psalmorum Codex, Mogunt., 1457, fol., fetched 12,000 francs. We also find that the Paris booksellers' petition for the repeal of the heavy duties on the importation of foreign books has been partly successful, and the duty reduced to ten francs per fifty kilogrammes métriques—about two cwt. The monthly list of new publications is full of interest, and the published prices vary much from those of later times. The completion of the new edition of Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary' is announced, 32 vols. 8vo.

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* Mr. James H. Blackwood informs me that "No. 7 of 'Maga' was immediately bought up, and the second edition did not contain the 'offensive' article. It is, I believe, almost impossible to obtain now a copy of the first issue containing the MS."

Trial of Wooler

'Morte d'Arthur,' reprinted from Caxton's edition of 1485, "with an introduction and notes by Robert Southey, Esq., price 8*l.* 8*s.*," is announced in July. The stirring times of 1817 are brought to view in the 'Political Record.' We have the account of the attack on the Prince Regent on his way to open the Houses of Parliament; the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and the trial of Mr. T. J. Wooler, of *The Black Dwarf*, for libelling Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Mention is made of the coinage of sovereigns in place of the old guineas; the crossing of the Irish Channel in a balloon; the report from St. Helena that Bonaparte is in good health and looking well—"less bloated than ordinary"—but complaining much of Sir Hudson Lowe and of his being detained a prisoner, for which he knows no law; and that Russia is cultivating peace with all her neighbours and making extensive reductions of her army, but still with an eye to the Dardanelles. We have the Pacha of Egypt preparing to dispute the sovereignty of that province with the Ottoman Porte. We are also informed that the Paris census, taken in June, shows that the population exceeds 860,000, being 20,000 more than that of London; and it is recorded that Dr. Esquirol has read a paper to the Academy on a kind of mental derangement to which he gives a new term, "hallucination." A presentation to the Duke of Wellington of plate of the value of 200,000*l.* by the Prince Regent of Portugal is also noticed, as is the first survey of the wreck of the Royal George by means of the diving bell. Even a fire at Bankside is reported, at which, the water being low in the Thames, a tank of lime water was emptied into the engines, and it was remarked that the material thus wetted did not again take fire. It is also announced that the medals of the Royal Society have been presented to Sir Humphry Davy, and that a Committee of the House of Commons reports that steam engines of some construction may be applied with perfect safety even to passenger vessels. In Germany animal magnetism is in favour as a remedy for disease. All these, and many other things, are recorded in the 'Chronicle of Events.' Many of the ages among the deaths are indeed startling, sixteen during the six months being stated as over one hundred years, one being given at 130, and another at 117; but this was

Presentation to the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Humphry Davy.

Steamships favoured.

before the careful investigations of Mr. Dilke, Mr. Thoms, and Sir Cornewall Lewis.

Mrs Oliphant

Those who seek for information as to the founding and progress of *Blackwood's* will find full details given in Mrs. Oliphant's 'William Blackwood and his Sons'; in the notices of William and John Blackwood, 'Dictionary of National Biography' (vol. v.); the memoir of Christopher North, by his daughter Mrs. Gordon; the obituary notice of William Blackwood, by Lockhart, in the *Magazine* for October, 1834; or in Curwen's 'History of Booksellers.' Christopher North in the 'Noctes' (vol. iii. p. 70) said that "my chief if not sole object in writing for 'Maga' is the diffusion of knowledge, virtue, and happiness all over the world." If a like spirit be maintained we may expect "Maga" to live to add another "M." to its title-page; and in such a hope we may join heartily in the toast "To 'Maga': her history is a glorious one. Long may she flourish, and may she ever be true to her old traditions!"

"Maga": Ebsworth's eminiscences

This tribute to Ebony "Maga" brought a "Note" from my old friend the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, to whom "Maga" had been dear from his earliest years, "when it was only five years old, and my father's favourite, so that I heard familiarly discussed among his friends laudation of its rollicking sprightliness which found a crisis in the 'Caldee' (*alias* 'Chaldee') MS. Those were bright times, when Auld Reekie was a power in literature, thanks to Blackwood (with whose family my father was closely intimate). I used," continues Mr. Ebsworth, "to meet Prof. Aytoun, Sheriff Gordon, and Ferrier of St. Andrews, as well as the great and genial 'Kit North,' Prof. Wilson himself. 'He looked like a lion with a hat on.' It was indeed a delight to hear Aytoun sing inimitably his own 'Massacre of Ta Mac Phairson' (with some bagpipe accompaniment), rollicking, but always gentlemanly and courteous."

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

1899, Mar. 11.
London water supply.

The Daily News, in its report of the sitting of the Water Commission on the 27th of February, rightly calls the following "ancient history":—

> "Mr. Clayton stated that in 1722 the Chelsea Water Company took water from the Thames near Chelsea Hospital. They had one reservoir in the Green Park, opposite the house since occupied by Lord Palmerston, and another in Hyde Park, opposite the house since occupied by Lord Beaconsfield. In 1739-40 their plant and works were broken up by frost. They were the first company to introduce filtering, and in 1829 they had filtering beds at Thames Bank. During the early part of the century they were under no obligation to supply water, and had no restriction as to charge."

'THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.'

1899, Mar. 25. *The Gentleman's Magazine.*

I was preparing the following article when I was anticipated by Mr. Henry Gerald Hope, who contributed on the 25th of February, 1899, an interesting note on *The Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he expressed regret that, while there had been many laudatory comments on the thousandth number of *Blackwood*, there was no reference whatever to an old friend, viz., *The Gentleman's Magazine.*

While *The Gentleman's Magazine* may lay claim to being eighty-six years older than *Blackwood's*, it is correct to call *Blackwood's* the "parent and model of the modern magazine." All honour to the founders of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, for we owe to them a deep debt of gratitude for the stores of information on the current events of the day they have handed down to us, and made easily accessible by indexes. When established in 1731, *The Gentleman's Magazine* was a "Traders' Monthly Intelligencer," giving a summary of events and extracts from the various newspapers. The introduction states :—

> "Our present undertaking is in the first place to give Monthly a view of all the pieces of Wit, Humour, or Intelligence, daily offered to the Publick in the newspapers (which of late are so multiply'd as to render it impossible, unless a man make it his business, to consult them all), and in the next place we shall join therewith some other matters of Use or Amusement that will be communicated to us."

Its "Monthly Intelligencer," January, 1731.

This "Monthly Intelligencer" furnishes a vivid picture of "the good old times," as the following extracts indicate. In the first number, published January, 1731, we have a New Year's greeting to Sir Robert Walpole—

Guardian of Britannia's Glory,
Life and Soul of Europe's Peace.

Ode by Colley Cibber.

There is an account of their majesties receiving the compliments of the nobility at the New Year, and among them Lord Carteret, who was graciously welcomed. "The Ode for the day composed by Colley Cibber, Esq., Poet Laureat,* was performed; the Musick by Mr. Eccles." In this ode "grateful Britons" are called to "bless the year" :—

Your plenty to the skies you owe,
Peace is your monarch's care ;
Thus bounteous *Jove* and *George* below
Divided empire share.

Royal winnings on Twelfth Night.

The 6th of January being Twelfth Day, "at Night their Majesties play'd at *Hazard*, for the Benefit of the *Groomporter* : and 'twas said the King won 600 Guineas, the Queen 360, Princess Amelia 20, Princess Carolina 10, the Earl of Portmore and Duke of Grafton several thousands."

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* The biography of Colley Cibber in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that Cibber attributed his being appointed Laureate to his Whig principles. The appointment is dated December 3rd, 1730, Eusden having died on the 27th of the previous September.

The same night a notorious gaming-house behind Gray's Inn Walks was searched by the High Constable of the Holborn division with several of his constables, but the gamesters, having previous notice, had all fled.

Duel in St. James's Park.

We have also an account of a duel fought on the 25th of January in the new walk in the upper park at St. James's, between Lord Hervey and the Right Hon. Wm. Pulteney, Esq.

On the 27th of February two publishers were taken into custody for publishing a libel entitled 'The Divine Catastrophe of the Royal Family of the Stuarts.'

On the next day the new church at Bloomsbury was consecrated by the name of St. George, as was also the burying-ground in the Fields adjoining.

On March 8th Charlforth and Cox, two solicitors convicted of forgery, stood in the pillory at the Royal Exchange, and on the same day five malefactors were executed at Tyburn.

On April 26th the death of "Mr. Daniel de Foe, Sen., eminent for his many Writings," is recorded; and among the appointments on the 29th of the same month is that of William Cowper, Esq., to be clerk to the Commission of Bankruptcy.

On the 7th of May the royal assent is given to a number of Acts, including one for raising 1,200,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery, and another directing that all proceedings in courts of justice in England, and in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall be in English, and shall be written in such a legible hand as Acts of Parliament are engrossed in, not court hand.

On August 18th Edw. Mitchel was executed at Nottingham for forgery, made felony by a late Act of Parliament.

White-sheet penance.

On Sunday, September 5th, a man of sixty years of age stood in a white sheet at the cathedral church at Norwich as a penance.

In the September number it is also stated:—

Death of wife of Peter the Great.

> "From Mosco 'tis advised, that Ewdokia Foedorowna Lassuckin [*sic*], first Wife to Peter the Great, died in a Monastery near that City, Aug. 2 last. She was separated from his Czarish Majesty, and confin'd in a Prison for several Years; during which Imprisonment, she lost her only son the Czarowitz. When her Grandson Peter II. ascended the Throne she was taken out of Prison, and a little after had the Grief to see her Granddaughter, the Princess Natalia, depart this Life; who was soon followed by her Grandson Peter II."

On September 3rd it is reported from Moscow that "ambassadors are on the Road from the Emperor of China to demand the Czarina's Assistance against the Great Cham of the Tartars, who with 60,000 Men beats the Chinese in every Engagement, tho' their Army consists of no less than 400,000 Men."

On October 18th his Majesty settled 6,000*l.* per annum on the Duke of Cumberland for the support of his equipage, &c.

On December 3rd Mr. Richard Franklin was tried at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, for printing and publishing *The Craftsman* of the 2nd of January, wherein was the Hague letter. After a hearing of about seven hours the jury found him guilty.

Princess of Monaco.

In December it is also recorded that the Princess of Monaco, daughter of the Prince Antonio Grimaldi, lately deceased, set out from Paris, together with her spouse, jointly to take possession of that Principality; but, on pretence of going before to prepare things for his reception, she got herself recognized as the only rightful sovereign.

Mr. Andrew Chatto.

Mr. Andrew Chatto, of the firm of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, the publishers of the magazine, informs me that, on reference to his office set, he finds that the second title was "Traders' Monthly Intelligencer." The number for September, 1731, *first* bears the woodcut view of St. John's Gate, and in this month the word "Traders'" was omitted. In later editions of the first number the word "Traders'" was omitted, and the woodblock of St. John's Gate was inserted. The title was again altered in vol. vi., 1736, to that of *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, and so continued until 1834, when vol. i. of a "new series," called *The Gentleman's Magazine*, without further sub-title, was published, although it still retained its characteristics of being a "Chronicle." When Messrs. Bradbury & Evans became the publishers a second title was added, that of "Historical Review." In June, 1868, the character of the magazine was changed, when it became more like the modern magazine.

1899, April 15.

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1817.

The eighty-seventh volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, completed at the close of 1817, the same year that *Blackwood's* was in its first volume, deserves notice, as showing the enterprise and careful attention to detail with which the older magazine was being conducted. The chief events of that year, which had been so full of anxiety and of peril to the nation, are fully recorded. "The festal blaze of war had ceased, but the sun of Peace had not attained its meridian" (speech of Mr. Canning on the reassembling of Parliament, Jan. 29th, 1817). The 'Miscellaneous Correspondence' and 'Reviews of New Publications' contain stores of information useful to the architect and the antiquary, while valuable contributions towards county histories—the biography in these being especially interesting—are given. The contents of 'The Historical Record' include the Report of the Committee of Secrecy presented on the 19th of February, in which details are given of the

Speech of Canning.

Committee of Secrecy.

operations of the Spencean (or Spencean Philanthropists) and Hampden Societies. The evidence disclosed that there was to be a sudden rising in the dead of night; the soldiers were to be surprised; the barracks, the Tower, and the Bank to be seized, and London to be fired. The cry was, "No Regent, no Castlereagh! Off with their heads! No taxes! No bishops: they are only useless lumber!" On the same date we have Mr. Grenfell calling attention to the enormous profits made by the Bank of England; in twenty years (since 1797) the profits had been not less than twenty-seven millions.

Bank of England profits.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

On the 4th of March the royal assent to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is noted. On the 20th of March we have the Committee of Finance recommending that, after the death of the present possessors, the governorship of the Isle of Wight and the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports should be abolished; and those interested in theatrical matters will find in the same number a report of the meeting of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, at which it was stated that the total receipts since its rebuilding had been, for the first year, 79,925*l.* 14*s.*; for the second year, 68,389*l.* 3*s.*; the third year, 61,585*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; and the fourth, 49,586*l.* 17*s.*

Drury Lane Theatre.

Southey and 'Wat Tyler.'

The same number contains a report of Southey's application on the 18th of March to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Sherwood, Neely & Jones from the publication of 'Wat Tyler.'* Sir Samuel Romilly resisted on the ground that it was not such a publication as entitled the author to the protection of the Court. He would venture to say that "a more dangerous, mischievous, and seditious publication had never issued from the press." The Lord Chancellor said he would take the book home to read, and the next day he refused the injunction. In the May number the leading passages from Southey's 'Apology' are given.

Cambridge Union.

On the 5th of April it is reported from Cambridge that the Vice-Chancellor had commanded the Union to discontinue its discussions "as inconsistent with the discipline and objects of academical education."

Trial of Watson and Thistlewood.

The June number devotes a supplement to the trial of James Watson the elder, who, with the other State prisoners, Arthur Thistlewood, Thomas Preston, and John Hooper, had been confined in the Tower. The trial lasted eight days, when, Watson being found not guilty, the Attorney-General declined to proceed against the other prisoners.

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* Dr. Garnett, in his biography of Southey in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' states that "'Wat Tyler,' a drama full of republican sentiment, had been written in 1794, but remained unknown until the publication of a surreptitious edition in 1817. . . . When Southey became Laureate through the generosity of Sir Walter Scott, he accepted it on condition that he should be spared the drudgery of composing birthday odes."

Proposed Copyright Act amendment defeated by one

On the 19th of June Sir E. Brydges moved for leave to bring in a Bill that would have delighted Mr. Marston, of the firm of Messrs. Low & Marston. It was " to amend the Act of the 43rd of the King relative to copyrights, and so far as regards the Act passed prior to Queen Anne's Act, giving eleven copies of books published to the universities, &c., and also as far as regarded limited editions of books." Mr. Peel and Lord Palmerston opposed. Sir S. Romilly, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. C. Wynn supported the motion, the last named stating that he

> " saw no reason why the author of a book should be subjected to a tax of eleven copies of his work to the universities any more than a man who planted timber should be subject to a tax of eleven trees from each plantation he might make to the navy of the country."

The numbers were : for bringing in the Bill, fifty-seven ; against it, fifty-eight.

Education : Brougham's Report.

The friends of education will find Mr. Brougham's Report of the Committee on General Education, given in the September number, of interest. Among other particulars it mentioned the case of a rector who was principal of a school, with a salary of 1,500*l*. per annum, and who assigned the whole to his brother, another clergyman. The latter, not choosing to perform the duties of his office, made a journeyman carpenter the schoolmaster, with an allowance of 40*l*. a year. There was another instance of a school, with an endowment for the master of 400*l*. a year, in which there was but one scholar.

Holborn Viaduct anticipated

The Holborn Viaduct is anticipated in the October number, which contains a proposal that an iron bridge should be erected from Holborn Hill to Snow Hill, and that a toll should be charged for the first ten or twelve years to defray the cost. Considerable space is given in the same number and in that for November to an account of the trial and execution of Jeremiah Brandreth (" The Nottingham Captain "), William Turner, and Isaac Ludlam for high treason. (The number of prisoners arraigned was thirty-five.) The execution of the three men is graphically described. " Nothing could exceed the horror which the whole scene excited." The article concludes with the words :—

> " As this has been the first instance of the sort, of men being convicted of levying war against the King, since 1745, so we hope it will be the last."

More pleasant is it to read from Spain that Ferdinand VII., on visiting the prisons at Madrid lately, had ordered all the instruments of torture to be destroyed, and that he had abolished the torture in his dominions ; that the King of Würtemberg had abolished the censorship of the press ; and, with other items of

Waterloo Bridge opened.

home news, that of the opening of Waterloo Bridge on Waterloo day by the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington, when a salute of 202 guns was fired in commemoration of the number taken in the battle. It is also stated that the steamboats on the Clyde had come into general use and that it was possible to dine on Monday in London and with the Duke of Argyll at his romantic seat at Inverary on the following Thursday; and that the interior and exterior of the new Mint had been lighted with gas. The apparatus, which was on a new plan, was erected within the walls of the Mint. The gas was prepared not by

> "distilling coals in retorts in the usual manner, but by means of a cylinder kept red hot and revolving round its axis. The cylinder, upwards of ten feet in diameter, produces during its revolution in 24 hours a sufficient quantity of gas to light 1,600 lamps."

Death of Princess Charlotte

In the November number considerable space is also devoted to an account of the death of the Princess Charlotte, taken from "the newspaper called *The Day and New Times*"; and in the last number for the year a report is given of the three celebrated Hone trials, when, notwithstanding the severe summing-up of Lord Ellenborough, the jury in each case brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

Death of Madame de Stael.

Among the many obituary notices we find the death at Paris on the 15th of July of Madame de Staël-Holstein, aged fifty-three. She had expressed a wish that

> "for three days her corpse might be attended before being for ever inclosed in its coffin; and for three days, in defiance of the distressing circumstances reflection suggests, Augustus de Staël did not quit the chamber of his departed mother. Her remains are to be conveyed to Coppet for interment."

Her physicians were preparing for her oxygenous air when she breathed her last.

The preface to the second part of the volume, dated the last day of the year, is full of congratulation and gratitude for "the patronage bestowed during the long period of Eighty-seven revolving years," as well as felicitations to "our countrymen on the improved prospects which Providence generously offers to us at the opening of a New Year." It is said that sedition is melting away, that public credit is fresh and vigorous,* and that "the comforts of the poor and the education of their children are the incessant objects of the benevolent."

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* Lord Castlereagh stated in the House of Commons, on the 11th of July, that the Funds in the course of the session had risen from 62 to 80.

Cave and Johnson.

Full information about Cave and the establishment of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is to be found in Timperley's 'Encyclopædia,' as well as an account of the difficulties he had to contend with in including a *résumé* of the Parliamentary debates. In every department Cave took the most active interest; and Dr. Johnson, who succeeded William Guthrie in 1740 in the task of drawing up the Debates, relates of Cave that he

> "used to sell 10,000 of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; yet such was then his minute attention and anxiety that the sale should not suffer the smallest decrease, that he would name a particular person who he heard had talked of leaving off the magazine, and would say, 'Let us have something good next month.'"

And such was Cave's unremitting care that Johnson observed to Boswell, "Cave scarcely ever looked out of the window but with a view to its improvement."

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* of the present day biography and history retain the prominence which have always been assigned to them; and under the head of 'Table Talk' matters of current interest are treated, while each number contains at least one short story. Mr. Chatto tells me that the number of contributors of more recent years has exceeded one hundred and fifty.

That this oldest of all the magazines may, for long years yet to come, continue full of life and vigour must be the wish of all who have enjoyed the vivid pictures of bygone times which, in such a consecutive form, are to be found in the pages of *The Gentleman's Magazine* alone.*

"KAISAR-I-HIND."

1899, April 15.

Kaisar-i-Hind.

Sir George Birdwood.

The recent death of Dr. Leitner calls to mind that he was the originator of the title "Kaisar-i-Hind" as the official translation in India of "Empress of India." Sir George Birdwood in *The Athenæum* of the 11th of November, 1876, describes this as being "a most happy translation," and says that the complete style—in spite of the mixture of languages—might be "Maháráj-Adhirája Srí Ráni, Victoria, Kaisar-i-Hind," Great Sovereign over Sovereigns, Consecrated Queen, Victoria, Empress of India. In the Commemoration Gallery at the Oriental Institute at Woking is the only statue in existence representing Her Majesty in this distinctive character, and in an account given in *The Daily Telegraph* it is stated:—

Daily Telegraph.

> "It was executed at the time of the Diamond Jubilee by the Italian sculptor Signor Giuseppe Norfini, under the personal instructions of Dr. Leitner, and differs from all others in several essential particulars.

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* This hope was not realized, the magazine being discontinued in June, 1907.

The English Royal Crown, worn on the back of the head, had to be discarded, as resembling too much an Indian topknot, indicative of renunciation rather than rule. So the handsome crown on the Indian rupee was adopted as a practical and appropriate solution of the difficulty. Another feature of the statue is the 'a'rq-us-Saltanat,' or 'vein of rule,' over the eye or forehead, which Oriental tradition assigns to the person who is destined for sway. The Queen is represented as wearing several Indian orders, and the title 'Kaisar-i-Hind' is inscribed on the stone in Persian and Hindi characters."

ALBERT GRANT AND 'THE ECHO.'

1899, Sept. 30. *The Echo* and Albert Grant.

Truth, in its isue of the 7th of September, 1899, contains some interesting personal information in reference to the late Albert Grant's connexion with *The Echo*. It appears that

> "Baron Grant bought *The Echo*—then a capital property, without a rival in the trade—from Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, for 20,000*l*. He did not make much out of it, for he sold it to Mr. Passmore Edwards for a trifle under what he gave."

But within a short time Mr. Edwards sold it for 80,000*l*. "Not long afterwards he bought it back again at a trifle higher figure." Under Grant's proprietorship *The Echo* was brought out as a morning paper—"the pioneer, consequently, of halfpenny morning as well as halfpenny evening journalism." *Truth* states that Grant "was the first person who ever persuaded the morning papers to break their columns for an advertisement"—that is, to extend an advertisement horizontally over the width of two or three columns. Although Baron Grant was a Conservative in politics, he made no attempt to alter the Radical principles of *The Echo*.

MEMORIAL TO THE POET CAMPBELL.

1899, Oct. 14. Memorial to the Poet Campbell at Boulogne.

It is pleasant to record that the French have placed a tablet on the house at Boulogne where the poet Campbell breathed his last on the 15th of June, 1844. Advantage was taken of the visit to Boulogne of some of the members of the British Association, and on the 21st of September, 1899, the tablet was uncovered in the presence of a representative gathering of both nations. M. Léon Morel, professor at the Lycée Louis le Grand, delivered the address, mentioning, among other works of the poet, "le petit poème militaire intitulé 'Napoléon et le Matelot Anglais,' car il intéresse notre histoire locale, c'est un récit que connaissent tous les collégiens d'Angleterre, et bon nombre des nôtres." After reference to Campbell's part in the foundation of the London University, M. Morel closed his address by saying that the memorial was "a token of regard to a great man, and a token of old and sincere friendship with a great nation."

M. Léon Morel.

Origin of 'Hohenlinden.'

The numbers of 'N. & Q.' are full of interesting references to the poet, among others the origin of 'Hohenlinden,' with the criticism which appeared in *The Greenock Advertiser* 'Notices to Correspondents':—

"T. C.—The lines commencing
On Linden, when the sun was low,
are not up to our standard. Poetry is evidently not T.C.'s *forte*."

Polish exiles at Campbell's funeral in the Abbey.

The Athenæum of the 6th of July, 1844, in giving an account of the poet's funeral in Westminster Abbey, mentions that at that part of the service where we commit his body to ashes and dust to dust, "one of the Polish exiles cast upon the coffin of their friend some earth which he had brought with him from the grave of the great Kosciusko."

THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

1899, Oct. 21. The John Rylands Library.

The opening of the John Rylands Library at Manchester on the 6th of October, 1899, was a red-letter day to all book-lovers. The collection includes the Althorp Library, which consists of upwards of 40,000 volumes. It was purchased by Mrs. Rylands in 1892 for something over 200,000*l*., through Messrs. Sotheran & Co., Messrs. Sotheby & Co. acting as agents for Earl Spencer; but long previous to this Mrs. Rylands, through her representative, Mr. J. Arnold Green, had already secured about 20,000 volumes in all departments of literature, including the finest collection of Bibles in the world, in which will be found the Wycliffe MSS. (secured privately from the Ashburnham Library), the Coverdale, a number of Tyndales, a series of Cranmers, together with a copy of the Gutenberg; and one of the Bamberg publication, a work practically unknown to bibliographers. The historical department comprises all the transactions of the leading societies of the world, not omitting that of Moscow. Natural history includes all the great serials and the finest copy of Audubon's 'Birds of America,' being a presentation copy from the author, coloured by him; also Gould's series of ornithological works. General literature is well represented by the leading authorities in every department, and the unique collection of the county histories of Great Britain must not be overlooked. These are all, without exception, large-paper copies, each volume having all the coats of arms illuminated in gold and colours. This work alone took an artist six years to accomplish. The entire cost of these histories exceeded 2,000*l*.

J. Arnold Green.

Dibdin's mistakes.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, while he was Lord Spencer's librarian, undertook a catalogue of the chief rarities of the library. The notice of him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' says of this that

"here his lamentable ignorance and unfitness for such a work are sadly conspicuous. He could not even read the characters of the Greek books he describes; and his descriptions are so full of errors that it may be doubted if a single one is really accurate. On the other hand, the descriptions were taken *bonâ fide* from the books themselves, and thus the errors are not such as those of many of his predecessors in bibliography, who copied the accounts of others, and wrote at second hand, without having seen the books."

Block-print of St. Christopher.

The collection includes the block-print of St. Christopher which was supposed to be the oldest impression from a woodblock bearing a date, this date being 1423; but *The Athenæum* of the 23rd of November, 1844, stated that an earlier print had been discovered, and on the 4th of October, 1845, gave a transcript of the Malines print which bears the date 1418. I reproduced this in 'John Francis,' vol. i. p. 79.

Basil Champneys.

The building in which the Rylands treasures are placed is well worthy of them; it has been nine years in course of erection, Mr. Basil Champneys being the architect.

Dr. Fairbairn.

The formation of this memorial to her husband has been to Mrs. Rylands a work of love. Not a volume has escaped her personal examination. At the opening ceremony Dr. Green, who, with his sons, has been very helpful to Mrs. Rylands in bringing her great gift to a successful issue, received the guests. Dr. Fairbairn delivered the address, in which he said, "While the library was to have its home in Manchester, it was not to be Manchester's alone—it was to be England's, it was to be the whole world's."

Death of Mrs. Rylands.

Since the date of this article, October 21st, 1899, the founder and three of those who took an active part in the formation of the library have passed away. Mrs. Rylands died at Torquay on Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1908. By her will she bequeathed 200,000*l.* to the library. This additional sum raised the amount she had expended on it to over a million sterling.

Dr. Green.

Dr. S. G. Green had died on the 15th of September, 1905. He was from the first Mrs. Rylands's adviser and guide in relation to the library, and he became the prime mover in it, every detail being submitted to him. He was born in 1822, graduated at the University of London, entered the Baptist ministry in 1844, and later became President of Rawdon College. In 1876 he took up his residence in London, becoming first editor, and then secretary, to the Religious Tract Society, where his wide knowledge of literature and liberal views soon bore fruit in the publication by the Society of books of a higher class than it had hitherto issued, and that position is still maintained. Dr. Green's works include a 'Handbook to the Grammar of the Greek Testament'; followed by a 'Primer,' a 'Handbook to the Hebrew of the Old Testament,' 'Handbook to Church History,' and a revised edition of Dr. Angus's 'Bible Handbook.' In a revised edition of the English Bible, 1877, which prepared the way for the Revised Version, he shared with Dr. Jacob the work of revising the New Testament. To those of us who had the privilege of his friendship his kindly disposition and

History of the library.

A brief historical description of the library and its contents can be purchased for a shilling. In this it is stated that John Rylands died on the 11th of December, 1888, and that early in the following year his widow began to consider how best she could commemorate the name and worth of her husband. After careful consideration, she decided to establish a library in the very heart of the city which had been the scene of his varied activities and triumphs. While the building was rising and books were being accumulated it was announced that the Althorp collection might be acquired. This, although it consisted, as already mentioned, of rather more than 40,000 volumes, does not constitute much more than a third of the volumes now in the library. Mr. Guppy informs me that since the building was dedicated to the public, upwards of 40,000 volumes have been added, and he says: "It is our ambition to make of the library, not merely a centre of light and leading in Manchester, but a great reference library for the students and scholars of the North of England." He hopes before the close of the year to issue a dozen catalogues. With the object of encouraging research, the Governors have decided to publish a series of facsimiles of some of the rarer books and prints, to be known as "The John Rylands Facsimiles."

The John Rylands Facsimiles.

830 THOMS (W. J., *founder of "Notes and Queries"*) Interesting A.L.s. to the editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, saying that he required payment for his contributions to that Magazine, and was not disposed to write gratis for Mr. Colburn's sake, 3 pp., 8vo, 3s 6d N.D.

This letter is torn, but nothing of it is lost.

CHAPTER III.

THE HISTORY OF 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'

1899, Nov. 4. Jubilee of *Notes and Queries*: Editor's greeting.

"WE few, we happy few, we band of brothers," were the words of greeting our beloved Editor, Joseph Knight, gave to his contributors on the 4th of November, 1899, being the Jubilee number of *Notes and Queries*. The following is the Historical Note which I wrote at his request, and which appeared on that date :—

This last year but one of the nineteenth century has been remarkable for the number of its centenary and jubilee celebrations.

On the 16th of January three hundred years had passed since the death, at his lodgings in King Street, Westminster, of Edmund Spenser. On the 5th of June the centenary of the Royal Institution was celebrated. On the 13th of the same month was the jubilee of the first municipal public free library in the United Kingdom, that in the Peel Park, Salford. The 28th of August was the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe. Festivities commemorating the event were commenced on the 19th of August, and not concluded until the 6th of September, when the Goethe Platz was decorated and lighted in "hervorragender Weise"; but amid all the rejoicings it is beautiful to record that the graves of Goethe's parents in the old churchyard of St. Peter were not forgotten, lovely wreaths of flowers and laurels being placed upon them. Other events include the centenary of the Church Missionary Society, founded on the 14th of April, 1799 (to commemorate the event Mr. Eugene Stock, the editorial secretary, has written a full history of the Society, published in three volumes); the centenary of the Religious Tract Society, founded by the Rev. George Burder, of Coventry, on the 9th of May, 1799 (the Rev. Samuel G. Green, D.D., the secretary, has sketched 'The Story of the Religious Tract Society for One Hundred Years.' This contains a facsimile of Tract No. 6, 'The Repentance and Happy Death of the Celebrated Earl of Rochester.' It is curious to note that the name of the printer of this tract is Rousseau); and the jubilee of "that dream of Father Newman and Father Faber of bringing Rome to London," the founding of the London Oratory, this being opened in King William Street, Strand, on the 31st of May, 1849. Among anniversaries of inventions must be mentioned the diamond jubilee of photography, and the centenary of the yet more important discoveries by Volta as to the properties of electricity.

William John Thoms, its founder.

It is in this eventful year we celebrate the jubilee of, to speak of it in the terms of its founder, "dear old *Notes and Queries*," the first number of which was published on the 3rd of November, 1849. In the summer of 1846 Mr. William John Thoms, the founder and first editor of *Notes and Queries*, wrote to *The Athenæum*, suggesting that it would be both useful and interesting if it would open its columns to correspondence on the manners, customs, observances, superstitions, ballads, proverbs, &c., of the olden time. Mr. Dilke was so much struck with the idea that he invited Mr. Thoms to call upon him at the office in Wellington Street, when, with certain limitations, the plan was agreed to, and on the 22nd of August the first article appeared, Mr. Thoms writing under the pseudonym of "Ambrose Merton," and giving to his investigations the title of "Folk-Lore." In the number published on the 4th of September, 1847, Mr. Thoms revealed himself to be "Ambrose Merton," and at the same time claimed the honour of introducing the expression "Folk-Lore," "as Isaac D'Israeli does of introducing 'Fatherland' into the literature of the country." *The Athenæum* of the same date states "that in less than twelve months the word 'Folk-Lore' has almost attained to the dignity of a household word." Mr. Thoms at this time commenced a series of nine articles on the Folk-Lore of Shakespeare, little realizing that this special subject was to assume such dimensions. In 1849 it was found that the Folk-Lore articles and correspondence had become so extensive that it was impossible, having regard to the increasing demands that literature, the fine arts, and the other subjects treated in *The Athenæum* made on its space, that they should be continued. Mr. Thoms, therefore, felt that the time had come when a journal entirely devoted to the subjects in question might be started with a fair chance of success. The title of *Notes and Queries*, "after much cudgelling of brains," was hit upon, and with a hearty greeting from *The Athenæum* the new paper started on its way.

His articles in *The Athenæum* on "Folk-Lore."

Title of *Notes and Queries*.

Mr. Thoms, in his interesting reminiscences of the founding of the journal (5 S. vi. 1, 41, 101, 221; vii. 1, 222, 303), gives a record of the first six numbers, and renders, with true old-world courtesy, full tribute to those whose contributions had been so largely helpful to its success. He also says that the title of *Notes and Queries* was not considered by many of his friends to be a good one, but that he himself, being so well pleased with it, determined to stand fast by it. Mr. Peter Cunningham suggested for its motto the words of Cowper:—

Peter Cunningham suggests a Cowper motto

> By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
> The clock of History—facts and events
> Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
> Recovering, and mis-stated setting right.

Lady suggests Captain Cuttle.

But it was due to the happy suggestion of a lady that Captain Cuttle's favourite maxim became the motto of the new venture.

Contents of opening numbers.

The first number opened with an address by Dr. Maitland. This was followed by a note by John Bruce, 'On the Place of Capture of the Duke of Monmouth'; then 'Shakespeare and Deer Stealing,' by John Payne Collier; and 'Pray remember the Grotto,' by the Editor. Mr. Dilke and Mr. Albert Way also contributed, and Peter Cunningham gave some 'New Facts about Lady Arabella Stuart.' Strange to say, notwithstanding the variety and interesting character of the paper, only forty copies were sold on the day of publication. In the course of the next few weeks this forty was increased to six hundred, after which the sale gradually but steadily became larger, several of the first issues having to be reprinted. In these early numbers it is curious to note the phraseology of fifty years ago, the complimentary term for contributors being "respectable," while the title of esquire was then so limited that we actually find Mr. Murray in his advertisements adding "Esquire" to the names of most of his authors.

The third number contains some original letters addressed by Lord Nelson's brother to the Rev. A. J. Scott in reference to the arrangements for the removal of the body of the fallen hero from the Victory to Greenwich Hospital. The letters are signed "Nelson," and a postscript to one of them is as follows:—

> "It will be of great importance that I am in possession of his *last will* and *codicils* as soon as possible—no one can say that it does not contain, among other things, many directions relative to his funeral."

Rev. Alfred Gatty.

The Rev. Alfred Gatty, who had kindly placed these letters at Mr. Thoms's disposal, adds:—

> "The *codicil* referred to in these letters proved to be, or at least to include, that memorable document which the Earl suppressed, when he produced the will, lest it should curtail his own share of the amount of favour which a grateful country would be anxious to heap on the representatives of the departed hero. By this unworthy conduct the fortunes of Lady Hamilton and her still surviving daughter were at once blighted."

Sir George Cornewall Lewis.

In the fourth number appears a query from Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who continued to be a constant contributor, his last paper appearing only two days before his death, which took place on the 13th of April, 1863. To enumerate all the chief contributors would be to give almost every known name in literature. Many, like Mr. Dilke, chose to remain anonymous, but among those whose names appear in the early numbers may be mentioned Mr. William Bernard MacCabe, the author of the 'Catholic History of England,' and the first to suggest the publication at stated intervals of those General Indexes of which Lord Brougham said that "they double the value and utility of *Notes and Queries*"—John Wilson Croker, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Strangford (whose translation of Camoens earned him a place in the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'),

William Bernard MacCabe suggests General Indexes. Names of contributors.

Lord Braybrooke, John Britton, James Robinson Planché, Henry Hallam, Prof. de Morgan, J. O. Halliwell, Douglas Jerrold, R. Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton), Dr. Doran, W. Moy Thomas, E. F. Rimbault, Peter Cunningham, and Samuel Weller Singer, who told Mr. Thoms that "*Notes and Queries* had served to call him into a new literary existence." Mr. Thoms, indeed, stated it as his belief that but for *Notes and Queries* "the lovers of Shakespeare would never have seen Mr. Singer's most valuable edition of their favourite poet."

The first volume of *Notes and Queries* was completed with the thirtieth number, May 25th, 1850, the second volume running from the 1st of June to the end of the year, after which the volumes were issued each half year, the First Series being completed on the 22nd of December, 1855.

By the close of the first twelve months Mr. Thoms had the delight of knowing that the objects he had in view in starting his paper had been, to a large extent, fufilled; he had laid down his "literary railway," and it had been "especially patronized by first-class passengers," his aim being, as he tells us in his introduction to the fifty-second number,

> "to reach the learning which lies scattered not only throughout every part of our own country, but all over the literary world, and to bring it all to bear upon the pursuits of the scholar; to enable, in short, men of letters all over the world to give a helping hand to one another."

And this end had, to a certain extent, been accomplished.

"Our last number," continues Mr. Thoms,

> "contains communications not only from all parts of the metropolis, and from almost every county in England, but also from Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and even from Demerara."

Hundredth number.

A further note of congratulation is added in "Our Hundredth Number," when Mr. Thoms claims "the privilege of age to be garrulous." He states that

> "during the hundred weeks our paper has existed we have received from Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France—from the United States—from India—from Australia—from the West Indies—from almost every one of our Colonies—letters expressive of the pleasure which the writers (many of them obviously scholars 'ripe and good,' though far removed from the busy world of letters) derive from the perusal of *Notes and Queries*."

Mr. Thoms adds: "How many a pertinent Note, suggestive Query, and apt Reply have reached us from the same remote quarters!" Reference is also made to the good service rendered to men of letters here at home, as well as to a goodly list of works of learning and research, such as Cunningham's 'Handbook of London Past and Present,' "published when we had been but a few months in existence, down to Wycliffe's 'Three Treatises on the Church,' recently edited by the Rev. Dr. Todd."

Many suggestions have been made by contributors from time to time with a view to increasing the usefulness of *Notes and Queries*. Among these was one made by Mr. F. A. Carrington on the 15th of November, 1856, that "'N. & Q.' would have great additional value if the contributors of Notes (Queries do not signify) would give their names." This elicited from "C." on the 6th of December a reply against the proposal :—

> "Those who please may, and many do sign, and others who give no name are as well known as if they did ; but as a general rule the absence of the name is, I am satisfied, best. It tends to brevity—it obviates personalities—it allows a freer intercommunication of opinion and criticism."

Then "C." closes with a prediction that must have set the editor all of a tremble : "If we were all to give our names 'N. & Q.' would, in three weeks, be a *cock-pit*."

Photography: the first specimens.

Dr. Diamond

Notes and Queries during the first few years took up a wide range of subjects. It was the first journal to open its pages to a record of photographic discovery and progress, and gave full instructions for the successful practice of photography. Among contributors on the subject was Dr. Diamond. He was the first to take a negative and print from it a positive copy of an old manuscript. Mr. Thoms would often mention with what delight Sir Frederic Madden examined the first specimens, as he saw every line, letter, and contraction copied with a truthfulness no human hand could approach, and learnt that, the negative once accurately taken, copies of it might be produced in any number. Mr. Thoms always felt that his friend Dr. Diamond's share in photographic discoveries had not been sufficiently recognized ; and I can well imagine how he would have put on one of his humorous smiles and styled the jubilee celebration of photography a truly "Diamond" one.

Yarmouth first to use photography for copying Corporation records.

Notes and Queries continued to allow much space to photographers until the science of photography had sufficiently advanced for them to have a journal of their own, so that the early numbers contain a full history of its progress. The advertisements of the various firms who dealt in the chemicals and apparatus required are full of interest. A note is made of the fact that Yarmouth was the first town to adopt photography for the purpose of copying Corporation records. It is also recorded that George Shaw Lefevre, being present at the fall of Sebastopol on the 8th of September, 1855, took photographs immediately after the Russian retreat. The views, twelve in number, were published in aid of the Nightingale Fund. A remarkable use of photography in time of war is noted in the number of the 4th of February, 1871 : 'How *The Times* was sent to

Paris during the Siege.' The pages of the paper containing communications to relatives in Paris were photographed on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux, thence by carrier pigeon to Paris, where they were magnified by the aid of the magic lantern, and the messages sent off to the places indicated by the advertisers. From a note made by Mr. John Macray in the number of the 8th of December, 1860, it would appear that Lord Brougham was the discoverer of photography. Mr. Thoms, on the 11th of October, 1879, in a pathetic appeal to photographers, asks them to make a small return for the service rendered to photography in its early days by *Notes and Queries* :—

> "Among the collection of photographic portraits of old friends, literary and personal, which I possess, many are fast fading away—several of friends now no longer living. Is it possible to revive them ? Surely the Photographic Society ought to have among its men of science remedy for this great evil, or some simple mode of so printing photographs as to ensure their not fading."

James **Yeowell.**

In the indexes to the eighth and ninth volumes the plan was adopted of denoting unanswered queries with an asterisk, but the increasing number of queries rendered the labour of such a record too great. The indexes to the first three Series were the work of Mr. James Yeowell, and the plan and methods originated by him have been carefully preserved in the succeeding issues. Of his services to the publication I shall again make mention.

Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

Notes and Queries has from the first taken advantage of current events in order to deal with them from its own special standpoint. The opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851, and that of the Exhibition of 1862, are referred to in its columns. On the 6th of December, 1851, "an imperishable monument" of the great gathering of the nations is reviewed—'The Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,' together with Robert Hunt's 'Handbook to the Official Catalogues.' The three octavo volumes of the former work contain an account of every article shown by the fifteen thousand exhibitors, illustrated with twelve hundred woodcuts. The publishers, Messrs. Spicer & Sons, were the exhibitors of a large roll of paper 46 inches wide and 2,500 yards in length ; this was the first time that paper had been made beyond the then ordinary lengths, and it attracted much attention. The daily papers are now all printed from long rolls, that of *The Times* being two miles in length.

Death of the Duke of **Wellington :** *Times* **memoir.**

On Tuesday, the 14th of September, 1852, the Duke of Wellington died suddenly at Walmer Castle, and *Notes and Queries*, in the number published on the 25th, makes reference to the memoir of the Duke that had been given in *The Times*, the first portion, twenty-one columns in length, appearing on the morning following his decease, "a memoir worthy alike of its subject and of the journal in which it appeared." Needless to say that the numbers containing the memoir were immediately out of print,* and permission was granted to Messrs. Longman to publish it in "The Traveller's Library," where it forms the thirty-first part. It is rather remarkable that following this notice is a review of Victor Hugo's 'Napoleon the Little.' "The admirable likeness of the Duke painted by the late Count d'Orsay" is referred to on the 2nd of October as holding "a foremost place, not less for its own great merit than for the curious fact that the Duke, having occasion to select a portrait on which to affix his autograph," chose an engraving from the D'Orsay picture for that purpose; and in the following week Mr. Thoms noticed a "very characteristic statuette of 'The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords'" as an admirable memorial of him modelled by Mr. George Abbott from a sketch by Alfred Crowquill, and executed in Parian.

Characteristic statuette.

> "A pretty frequent opportunity of seeing the Greatest Man of his Age in that House of which he was the ornament enables us to speak with confidence of the admirable manner in which the artist has caught the Duke's usual quiet unaffected attitude, as he sat with his legs crossed, and his hands on his knees, the observed of all observers."

A coincidence is noted by Mr. Yeowell in the number for the 24th of December, 1853. On the news of the death reaching Trim the Dean (Butler) caused the muffled chimes to be rung. The large bell, which was considered one of the finest and sweetest in Ireland, had hardly tolled a second time when it suddenly broke, and on examining the bell it was found to have been cast in the very year the Duke was born, 1769.

Materials for his biography in 'N. & Q.'

Materials helpful to a life of the Duke abound in the pages of *Notes and Queries*. The date of his birth, his Irish origin, his early days, his residence in Dublin, his missing correspondence, his sayings, all find a place. Some correspondents bestowed much labour in searching for the derivation of "Wellesley." Mr. Henry Walter (1 S. No. 201) states that Wellington's clerical brother was entered on the Boards of St. John's College, Cambridge, as Wesley, and the name continued to be spelt as Wesley in the calendars until 1809, when it was altered to Wellesley.

The Waterloo dispatch.

During 1858 there was a discussion as to the Waterloo dispatch arriving in London some hours after the news of the battle had become known. J. M., in the number for December 18th, relates that on the 1st of February, 1822, he heard the Duke explain the matter by stating that, from his respect for the royal family of France, and considering the great interest they had in it, he thought it proper that the earliest intelligence of the event should be communicated to Louis XVIII., then residing at Ghent. A Jew, who was in front of the house, had his curiosity excited by observing signs of joy among the royal party, went in, obtained the news, hastened to London, and carried it to Lord Liverpool and some others before the arrival of Capt. Percy with the dispatches.

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* The sale of newspapers containing memoirs of the Duke was enormous, and Mr. H. M. Bealby, in the number for October 8th, 1853, gives the circulation of *The Times* on the 19th of November, 1852, the day after the Duke's funeral, as 70,000; while the double number of *The Illustrated London News*, with a narrative of the funeral, sold 400,000. "During the week of the Duke's funeral there were issued by the Stamp Office to the newspaper press more than 2,000,000 stamps."

Did Wellington and Nelson ever meet?

On the 25th of February, 1860, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, in reply to the query, Did Wellington and Nelson ever meet? relates that Mr. Henry Graves asked the Duke, who replied, " Well, I was once going upstairs in Downing Street, and I met a man coming downstairs. I was told that man was Lord Nelson. So far as I know, that was the only occasion on which I ever met or saw him."

Death of the Prince Consort.

On the 21st of December, 1861, *Notes and Queries* appeared with its front page in mourning for the Prince Consort, and Mr. Thoms makes sympathetic reference to the great national loss. "The millions sorrow as one, with a sorrow of which the depth is only equalled by its sincerity."

Death of Charles Wentworth Dilke.

On August 13th, 1864, Mr. Thoms thus records the death of his friend Charles Wentworth Dilke :—

> " In the death of Charles Wentworth Dilke ' N. & Q.' has sustained a great loss ; for, among the many able writers who have from time to time contributed to its pages, no one has enriched them with so many valuable papers illustrative of English History and Literature as he whose death it is now our painful duty to record. Mr. Dilke was one of the truest-hearted men, and kindest friends, it has ever been our good fortune to know. He died on Wednesday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The distinguishing feature of his character was his singular love of truth, and his sense of its value and importance, even in the minutest points and questions of literary history. In all his writings the enforcement of this great principle, as the only foundation of literary honour and respectability, was his undeviating aim and object. What the independence of English Literary Journalism owes to his spirited exertions, clear judgment, and unflinching honesty of purpose, will, we trust, be told hereafter by an abler pen than that which now announces his deeply lamented death."

His love of truth.

' Papers of a Critic.'

On the 10th of July, 1875, Mr. Thoms reviews "The Papers of a Critic, selected from the Writings of the late Charles Wentworth Dilke, with a Biographical Sketch by his Grandson, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P.," 2 vols. (Murray). Mr. Thoms in his review states that there was no more successful clearer-up of vexed questions in social, political, or literary history than the late Mr. Dilke,

> " for the simple reason that he brought to the work persistent industry, earnestness, and an honest spirit of truthfulness ; and he delivered no

judgment till he was thoroughly satisfied that it was correct on every point, and in no part assailable. But the readers and contributors of 'N. & Q.' do not require to be told of the rare qualities which distinguished Mr. Dilke as a critic. They will be glad to possess the papers which his grandson has collected, and which prove that he stood unrivalled as a great master of the art of criticism. They who had the honour of possessing his friendship have a loving and undying memory of what Mr. Dilke was as a man. To those who were strangers to him we heartily recommend a perusal of the memoir, in which his grandson tells the story of a thoroughly honest man's honest and useful life."

Mr. Thoms then gives in full a birthday letter from Mr. Dilke to his son, of which he says :—

"The columns of 'N. & Q.' have contained many beautiful letters written by men who now, as the phrase is, 'belong to history'; but we question if there is one among them all which is so tender and wise."

His contributions to 'N. & Q.'

Mr. Dilke's contributions to *Notes and Queries* were very large, but as in its pages he had, as he said, "as many *aliases* as an Old Bailey prisoner," it is difficult to trace some of them. In 'The Papers of a Critic' we are helped to a solution. "He nearly always used the initials of the first three words of the heading of his contributions. Suppose, for instance, it was 'The Carylls of Ladyholt,' it would be signed T. C. O." Among the subjects treated upon were Pope, Junius, Wilkes, Burke, 'Hugh Speke and the Forged Declaration of the Prince of Orange' (a series of notes in which Mr. Dilke defended one of the leaders of Monmouth's rebellion against Macaulay), centenarianism, and various others. In the memoir which appears of Mr. Dilke in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it is stated that "the best comments on his character and his literary work were those of his old friend Thoms in *Notes and Queries*."

Memoir in 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

I will add only this testimony from myself: no words can express the affection and regard that my father and all of us in our home in Wellington Street had for him.

'A Parting Note' from Mr. Thoms.

The number for the 28th of September, 1872, opens with 'A Parting Note' from Mr. Thoms :—

"There is something very solemn in performing any action under the consciousness that it is for the last time.

"Influenced by this feeling, it had been my intention that this the last number of *Notes and Queries* edited by me should not have contained any intimation that the time had arrived when I felt called upon to husband my strength and faculties for those official duties which form the proper business of my life.

"But the fact having been widely announced, I owe it to myself, and to my sense of what is due to that large body of friends, known and unknown, by whom I have been for three-and-twenty years so ably and generously seconded, to tender them my public and grateful acknowledgments for their long-continued kindnesses.

> With conscious pride I view the band
> Of faithful friends that round me stand ;
> With pride exult that I alone
> Have joined these scattered gems in one ;
> Rejoiced to be the silken line
> On which these pearls united shine.

"This pride is surely a most justifiable one ; and he who could separate himself from the pleasant associations which I have thus enjoyed for nearly a quarter of a century, without deep pain and emotion, must be made of sterner materials than I can boast.

"That pain would be yet greater, that emotion yet more deep, did I not feel assured that in resigning my 'plumed' sceptre into the hands of Dr. Doran, I entrust it to one who not only desires to maintain unchanged the general character of this Journal, but will by his intelligence, courtesy, and good feeling, secure for dear old *Notes and Queries* the continued allegiance of those kind and intelligent friends who have made it what it is.

"To those friends, one and all, I now with the deepest gratitude, and most earnest wishes for their welfare and happiness, tender a hearty and affectionate FAREWELL. WILLIAM J. THOMS.

"In publicly acknowledging how great are my obligations to my accomplished friend Mr. James Yeowell, for his valued and long-continued assistance, I am doing a simple act of justice which it affords me the highest gratification to perform."

Dr. Doran Editor.

The editorship of Dr. Doran commenced on the 5th of October, and *Notes and Queries* having been purchased by Sir Charles W. Dilke, its publication was removed to 20, Wellington Street, the office of *The Athenæum*, and my father became its publisher. For the first fourteen years it was published by Mr. George Bell, of Bell & Daldy, now the well-known firm of George Bell & Sons. Mr. Bell took great interest in its progress, and regretted much having to sever his connexion with it ; but with the increase of his own business, and the fact that *Notes and Queries* now required an office of its own, it was not possible to combine the two. When Mr. Thoms decided upon the change he consulted with my father, who took in hand all the business details until *Notes and Queries* was safe in its new home.

On the 3rd of January, 1874, Dr. Doran, in introducing the first number of the Fifth Series, states that Mr. Thoms, when commencing the Third Series, quoted the lines addressed by Ben Jonson to Selden

"as lines the applicability of which to this journal had been pointed out by one of the first and most valued of our contributors. They are

202 DORAN (John -Miscellaneous writer, editor of Notes and Queries. 1807 1878) A L. s. 3 pp., 8vo. To J. G. Nichols, proposing a new magazine as a sequel to the Gentleman's, and offering to join the staff of the same. **10/6** *Kensington, Dec. 7th*, 18|54

⁎ The proposed new magazine was "to combine the literary character of the Athenæum (without its theatrical, and perhaps without its 'Learned Society' news) with an enlargement of that of Notes and Queries." Tregaskis 3/012

lines which will bear repeating here, for their application, it is hoped, is as well founded now as in 1862 :—

> What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
> Antiquities searched, opinions disesteemed,
> Impostures branded, and authorities urged !
> What blots and errors have you watched and purged,
> Records and authors of, how rectified,
> Times, manners, customs, innovations spied !
> Sought out the fountains' sources, creeks, paths, ways
> And noted the biginnings and decays !
> What is that nominal mark, or real rite,
> Form, act, or ensign that hath escaped your sight ?
> How are traditions there examined ! how
> Conjectures retrieved ! and a story, now
> And then, of times (besides the bare conduct
> Of what it tells us) weaved in to instruct ! "

Dr. Doran mentions as a matter for congratulation that

> " 'N. & Q.' has lost no valuable contributor (except by death or infirmity) since Mr. Thoms retired, and that new and well-endowed correspondents have supplied the places of the departed. To all these the tribute of thanks and good wishes is heartily rendered."

Thoms's preface to Fourth General Index

Mr. Thoms, in his preface to the Fourth General Index, written by him at the request of Dr. Doran, points to the success of *Notes and Queries* as furnishing an unanswerable proof

> " that the literary jealousy of each other, so persistently charged against literary men, is without real foundation ; and that the noble eulogy in which Chaucer summed up his character, on the Clerk of Oxford,
>
> And gladly wolde he learne and gladly teche,
>
> is as justly applicable to all real lovers of literature at the present day as it was when the great Father of English poetry sketched, with his matchless pencil, the motley group which started from the Tabard on their never-to-be-forgotten pilgrimage."

Death of James Yeowell.

Mr. James Yeowell, who had been the active sub-editor for more than twenty years, died on Friday, the 10th of December, 1875, and the number for the 18th opens with a beautiful tribute to his memory by Mr. Thoms, who said of him that he was " one who had many friends, but never an enemy." *The Athenæum*, in its obituary notice of the same date, states of this " simple-minded worshipper of strict accuracy " that " no man was ever more fortunate in finding in his daily occupation the labour in which he delighted," and suggests that his large collection of cuttings, jottings, and notes illustrative of the biography of the " illustrious obscure " of our literature should be secured by the British Museum.

The Athenæum of the following week mentions that

> " amongst other minor matters involving research to which Mr. James Yeowell devoted much attention may be named his efforts to prove the authorship of the well-known lines
>
> He that fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day.

In *Notes and Queries* for July 25th, 1863, Mr. Yeowell thought that he had discovered the author to be Oliver Goldsmith, inasmuch as the couplet, slightly varying from the way we give it, occurs in 'The Art of Poetry on a New Plan,' compiled by John Newbery (the chief publisher of juvenile literature more than a century ago), and revised and enlarged by Goldsmith. But the lines have since been found in Ray's 'History of the Rebellion,' published in 1749, thirteen years before the first edition of 'The Art of Poetry' was issued."

Death of Dr. Doran: Memoir by Thoms.

On the 2nd of February, 1878, the front page appears in mourning—"the accomplished gentleman and warm-hearted scholar" Dr. Doran was dead. The short 'In Memoriam' written by Mr. Thoms records that he died, after a short illness, on Friday, the 25th of January, in his seventy-first year:—

> "Receiving his early education in France and Germany, and gifted with a memory which never failed him, Dr. Doran was eminently fitted to discharge the responsible duties of an editor—duties calling for a combination of firmness in maintaining the character of the journal under his charge with a delicate regard for the susceptibilities of contributors. Dr. Doran was, I believe, under twenty when his 'prentice hand directed *The Literary Chronicle;* and, for the last quarter of a century, hardly a publishing season has returned without producing some valued work from his pen. During the whole of this time he was a constant contributor to various literary journals; and yet such was his industry, that all this labour did not compel him to withdraw from that society where he was always so heartily welcomed, and where his loss will be so deeply deplored."

Tribute from a contributor.

The same number contains the following tribute from a correspondent:—

> "I am sure there is not a contributor to 'N. & Q.' who will not mourn for our late Editor as for a father—a father both kindly and wise; as kindly when he wisely suppressed as when he courteously accepted the communications sent him. A week has not elapsed since I wrote to thank him for the kindly reception with which I, a stranger both to him and to fame, had met from him."

The Athenæum notice.

The Athenæum, in its biographical notice, stated of him:—

> "Perhaps no critic ever did his full duty to the public with so much tenderness towards writers. 'You are not mistaken, my dear fellow, as to your facts,' he once remarked in his kindliest way to a young writer, 'but don't hurt people needlessly with that strong pen of yours. When you come to be as old as I am, you will be sorry to remember that you have been guilty of needless cruelty to any one.'"

French tribute.

The French *Notes and Queries*, *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, in its issue of the 25th of February, made graceful reference to Dr. Doran, as is noted in the number of the 9th of March.

H. F. Turle Editor.

Mr. H. F. Turle succeeded Dr. Doran as editor. He brought with him a thorough knowledge of the work in all its details, having been assistant to Mr. Thoms since the resignation of Mr. Yeowell, and afterwards to Dr. Doran, who so much valued his services that, in reply to a letter he received from Mr. Thoms congratulating him on the progress *Notes and Queries* was making, he wrote :—

> "If what we are doing deserves praise from you and your late *aide-de-camp* we may well be satisfied. I say we, for Mr. Turle merits half at least of your good opinions, so indefatigable and cheerfully willing is he in the work."

He had a great love for *Notes and Queries*, and in every way proved himself to be a most painstaking editor.

Thoms writes preface to Fifth General Index.

Mr. Thoms again appears before the readers of *Notes and Queries* in the preface to the Index to the Fifth Series, as well as in the first number of the Sixth, in which, with an old man's privilege, he makes sorrowful reference to those contributors who had passed away since he had called the journal into existence some thirty years before :—

> "Many of these were dear personal friends, 'not of the roll of common men.' Peace to their honoured memories !
>
> "Happily for the cause of good earnest inquiry after literary and historical truth, their places have been supplied by worthy successors, as a glance at the contents of this the opening number of our Sixth Series will abundantly testify. It is a number to which the editor may point in every way with justifiable pride, as an evidence of the high esteem in which 'N. & Q.' is held by men of eminence in literature and position.
>
> "Long may my offspring occupy the position which it so worthily fills ; and long may the contributors to dear old 'N. & Q.' greet each new series as I do this, *Floreat ! Floreat ! Floreat !*"

In this number (January 3rd, 1880) Dean Stanley writes on 'The Morosini Palace at Venice' ; James Gairdner on 'The Malden Election of 1699' ; George Scharf on 'Another Old View of Covent Garden Market' ; Mr. Thoms on 'Chap-Book Notes' (suggested by Mr. Ebsworth's article 'A Lament of the Chapmen,' which had appeared on the 13th of December, 1879) ; Prof. Skeat on 'A Puzzle Solved' ; and Mr. Walcott on 'Notes on Chichester,' in which he says, "What a boon an analysis of episcopal registers would be !" Other contributors are W. R. S. Ralston and Hermentrude (Miss Emily Holt, a short obituary of whom appeared in 'N. & Q.' on January 6th, 1894).

Austin Dobson contributes a Rondeau.

Mr. Austin Dobson contributes the following to the Christmas number of December 23rd, 1882 :—

A RONDEAU.

In 'N. & Q.' we meet to weigh
The Hannibals of yesterday ;
  We trace, thro' all its moss o'ergrown,
  The script upon Time's oldest stone,
Nor scorn his latest waif and stray.
Letters and Folk-lore, Art, the Play ;
Whate'er, in short, men think or say,
  We make our theme,—we make our own,—
        In 'N. & Q.'

Stranger, whoe'er you be, who may
From China to Peru survey,
Aghast, the waste of things unknown,
Take heart of grace, you 're not alone ;
And all (who will) may find their way
In 'N. & Q.'

Austin Dobson.

December, 1882.

It is pleasant to record that there are in this number the signatures of many present contributors—Lady Russell, Prof. Skeat, W. T. Lynn, the Rev. John Pickford, S. O. Addy, Col. Prideaux, and others.

Death of Turle.

Mr. Turle survived Dr. Doran only five years and a few months. He died very suddenly on the evening of Thursday, the 28th of June, 1883, the first anniversary of his father's death. He had on the Wednesday visited the grave at Norwood, and placed some flowers in anticipation of his sisters' going there on the following day. The 'In Memoriam' which appeared in *Notes and Queries* on the 7th of July included a few words signed A. J. M. :—

> "I ask leave to say a word, prompted only by private friendship and private sorrow, about the sad and sudden death of our genial Editor. His judgment and tact and temper in the conduct of 'N. & Q.' were singularly fine and accurate, and the loss of them is grievous to us all. But there are many, and I am one of them, who will feel even more deeply than this. They will feel, as I do now, that they have lost a friend ; a man whose hearty, cheerful kindness and personal regard were always at one's service and were always welcome. His memory will live with that of 'N. & Q.,' which is no light nor trivial touch of fame."

Mr. Turle was the fourth surviving son of the well-known organist of Westminster Abbey, and was born on the 23rd of July, 1835. In September, 1841, the family went to live in the cloisters of the Abbey, and Turle was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Williamson in the first instance, and from 1846 under Dr. Liddell. He had from his early boyhood a fondness for archæology, and particularly for church architecture and antiquities. "Westminster Abbey," says *The Athenæum* in its obituary notice on the 7th of July, "endeared to him by associations of family, friends, and long residence, was the centre of his affections in the world of architecture." He very kindly gave the workers at the Athenæum Press evidence of this by procuring for them an invitation from Dean Stanley to go over the Abbey, when the Dean spent the best part of an afternoon in explaining the various portions of the building and its monuments, and afterwards entertained them at tea in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Athenæum obituary notice.

During his short editorship of *Notes and Queries* Mr. Turle devoted all his energies to its welfare. Nothing in connexion with his work was too much trouble for him; he regarded the paper with enthusiastic affection, and I am sure that he would have cordially approved the prediction of the critic in *The Saturday Review* that *Notes and Queries* is perhaps the only weekly newspaper that will be "consulted three hundred years hence." His kindly nature had endeared him to all, and great was the sorrow caused by his sudden loss. On the Sunday evening following his death the remains were removed to the Chapel of the Savoy, where they rested until the Tuesday, when, after a service by the Dean of Westminster, he was laid to rest with his father at Norwood, his friend Canon Prothero reading the last words at the grave. In the cloisters of Westminster Abbey a tablet has been placed to the memory of Mr. Turle's father, and by special permission his own name has been included. In *Notes and Queries* of November 28th, 1885, appears a review of 'Psalm and Hymn Tunes,' composed by James Turle, formerly organist and master of the choristers of Westminster Abbey, collected and edited by his daughter S. A. Turle. Mr. Turle's compositions range over a long period—from 1824 to 1878. He was appointed organist to the Abbey in 1831, and so remained until September 26th, 1875. He still retained a titular connexion with the Abbey, and lived in his house in the Cloisters until his death on June 28th, 1882. Dean Farrar has well said of him: "He breathed through all his life the music of a sympathetic kindness and of an invincible modesty, the music which ever seemed to be slumbering on the instrument of his gentle life."

His funeral from the Savoy.

James Turle's 'Psalm and Hymn Tunes.'

Mr. Joseph Knight, who succeeded Mr. Turle, has now been our Editor for nineteen years. Both contributors and readers will heartily congratulate him on this our Jubilee day, and all will join in the desire that he may be spared to celebrate many future birthdays of 'N. & Q.' The welcome words of greeting with which he opens this number will find ready response.

Joseph Knight becomes Editor.

As we all too sadly know, Knight lived to celebrate only seven more birthdays of 'N. & Q.'

Saturday, the 15th of August, 1885, was a day of deep mourning for *Notes and Queries*. The kind-hearted, genial scholar, its founder and first editor, was dead. The obituary notice, written by Mr. Knight, which appeared the following week, renders full tribute to his sound learning, his genial fancy and humour, as well as to his social gifts, which caused him to be a favourite in all companies, while his good nature and tact saved him from being mixed up in archæological feuds, and preserved to him throughout his life a record of intimacies and friendships unbroken by a single quarrel.

Death of Thoms.

Although the daily papers at the time, as well as *The Athenæum*, gave obituary notices, and the 'Dictionary of National Biography' contains particulars of his life written by Mr. E. Irving Carlyle (how proud Thoms would have been of the constant reference made to 'N. & Q.' in its pages!), some record may be made of him here.

Obituary notices.

Mr. William John Thoms was born on the 16th of November, 1803, so that he was the junior of his friend Mr. Dilke by fourteen years. He was the son of Nathaniel Thoms, who had been for many years a clerk in the Treasury. Mr. T. C. Noble, in 'N. & Q.' of the 17th of October, 1885, records that a curious error was made in the register of his baptism in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, December 15th, 1803, in which his name is given as simply "John Thoms, son of Nathaniel by Ruth Ann, [born] November 16." This was corrected in 1857 by a sworn affidavit before Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, and at the foot of the page was then written, "This should be William John Thoms, according to the declaration of Mary Ann Thoms annexed hereto. Mercer Davies, curate, June 5, 1857." Mr. Thoms was for twenty years in the Secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital. In 1845, additional clerks being required, on account of the great railway pressure, for service in the House of Lords, Mr. Thoms was appointed to a clerkship. He was for many years head of the Printed Paper Office, where, *The Athenæum* says, his literary knowledge and research soon became known, and it was not long before he

> "had drawn to his room for *unofficial* purposes the great lawyers and politicians of the recent past, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Campbell ; the eminent historians Lord Macaulay and Earl Stanhope ; and to these may be added the names of the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Broughton....but a complete list would include most of the distinguished names among the members....of the Upper House."

Elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

As early as 1838 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, in the work of which he took an active part, and did his best to prevent the election to membership of those who, with only a superficial knowledge, sought to add the distinction of F.S.A. to their names.

In the same year he was appointed secretary of the Camden Society, a position which he held for thirty-five years. In 1863 Mr. Thoms was appointed Deputy Librarian of the House of Lords ; this post, in consequence of old age, he resigned in 1882.

His first work, 'Early Prose Romances.'

'The Book of the Court.'

"Ambrose Merton."

Mr. Thoms's first work, 'Early Prose Romances,' was published in 1827–8, followed in 1834 by 'Lays and Legends of Various Nations,' issued in monthly parts at half-a-crown, Mr. Thoms choosing for his motto the words of Sir John Malcolm, "He who desires to be well acquainted with a people will not reject their popular stories or local superstitions." In 1838 he wrote 'The Book of the Court, giving the Origin, Duties, and Privileges of the Nobility and of the Officers of State.' And in 1845, to show that he was not always engaged on historic doubts, he published under the title of 'Gammer Gurton's Pleasant Stories' a delightful little Christmas book for children, beautifully illustrated, and printed by the Chiswick Press. The book is inscribed by Ambrose Merton, Gent., F.S.A., who, "in all hearty good will and affection, dedicates these world-renowned Stories to the Parents and Children of Merrie England." He also completed an edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' and various other works, among these two volumes of 'Choice Notes from *Notes and Queries*: History and Folk-lore,' 1858 and 1859, long since out of print. Thoms also published three notelets on Shakespeare, articles from *Notes and Queries*, and a book on 'The Longevity of Man, its Facts and its Fictions.' In my much-valued copy the author has written, "With the writer's best regards." The publisher of this was his friend and an old contributor, Mr. F. Norgate.

His friend F. Norgate.

In *Notes and Queries*, February 20th, 1875, appeared, as I have already mentioned (p. 7), a note by my father on 'A Centenarian' known to him, Mrs. Coxeter, of Newbury, born at Witney February 1st, 1775, who had just celebrated her hundredth birthday. Her death is recorded in 'N. & Q.' of December 2nd in the following year, and Mr. Thoms acknowledges the claim to be "well authenticated." The two friends would now and then have some fun over this, when Mr. Thoms would put on his inimitable smile and say, "Ah! Mr. Francis, your friend must have been born in a Witney blanket."

A genuine centenarian Mrs. Coxeter.

Mr. Thoms in a letter addressed to Prof. Owen, entitled 'Exceptional Longevity,' published in 1879, tells the origin of his investigations. For the first twelve months after he had started *Notes and Queries* he used to insert, without the slightest doubt as to their accuracy, all the various cases of exceptional longevity which were sent to him. Mr. Dilke would good-naturedly quiz him on his fondness "for the big-gooseberry style of communications," so that when Sir George Cornewall Lewis sent to him a paper on 'Centenarians' (3 S. i. 281) his mind was prepared to go into the question. Mr. Thoms was a great rambler among the London bookstalls, and in this "bookstalling" he and Mr. Dilke were friendly rivals. Mr. Dilke on one occasion wrote to him: "Chancery Lane is my own manor, regularly haunted every Friday, and it is not to be endured that a mere poacher shall shake my own property in my own face." The letter is signed "Yours as you behave yourself."

Thoms's letter to Prof. Owen on 'Exceptional Longevity.'

Dilke and Thoms "book stalling."

Mr. Thoms in his 'Gossip of an Old Book-worm,' which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* in 1881, gives some interesting particulars as to his search for pamphlets and books among the bookstalls, when he would often meet Lord Macaulay on the same errand.

Mr. Thoms tells us that he had a love for books from his earliest years, the taste for them being encouraged by his father, who was a diligent reader of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, his library containing a complete set of each. Being very short-sighted, he was not able to join in sports like other boys. "There was only one

Thoms loves books, but can "handle the gloves."

branch of them in which I was an adept, and in these refined days I almost blush to refer to it. I was said to handle the gloves very nicely."

The year 1872 was full of activity for Mr. Thoms. We find him busy investigating 'Another Historic Doubt'—the death-warrant of Charles I. The numbers for July contain his notes on the subject; these were afterwards reprinted, and rapidly passed through two editions. They were dedicated to one dear to him as a brother—"To the memory of that model of a Christian gentleman and accomplished scholar, my forty years' friend, John Bruce."

Banquet to Thoms.

Then came his farewell to 'N. & Q.,' and only four weeks after his 'Parting Note' a banquet was given in his honour. On the 1st of November such an assemblage as is rarely witnessed met at Willis's Rooms. The chairman was Earl Stanhope; Lord Lyttelton occupied the vice-chair; and the company included, among other equally well-known names, the Earl of Verulam, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Sir Edward Smirke, Prof. Owen, Mr. Joseph Durham, R.A., Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. John Murray, and my father.

Earl Stanhope presides.

A report of the proceedings is printed on the 9th of November. Earl Stanhope in the course of his speech said that

> "it was as Editor of *Notes and Queries* from its foundation that they were now met to do him [Mr. Thoms] honour. The distinguishing merit of that periodical was that it did not pursue its inquiries into any one branch of knowledge, but invited co-operation from labourers in different fields of knowledge in the elucidation of difficulties."

Among other speakers were Mr. Benjamin Moran, United States Chargé d'Affaires, who bore testimony to the appreciation in America of Mr. Thoms's labours; Prof. Owen, who thanked Mr. Thoms in the name of men of science whose researches he had assisted in the pages of 'N. & Q.'; and Sir Frederick Pollock. Mr. Thoms in the course of his reply said that "during all the time he had conducted *Notes and Queries* he never had so difficult a query proposed as that which occurred to him to-night, 'What have I done to deserve this great honour?'" Among the many letters from friends who wrote to congratulate him upon the success of the evening there was none more valued than that he received from his successor in the conduct of 'N. & Q.' Dr. Doran wrote:—

> "Very sincerely do I congratulate you on the way in which you got through your trying position on Friday night. All around me felt for you while you were speaking, and admired how manfully your courage carried you over your emotion. A better speech could not have been made on such an occasion, and more hearty sympathy for the speaker could not have been shown, not merely by the loud applause, but by the quiet friendly and affectionate comments and phrases interchanged among neighbour guests while you were doing battle with your feelings, and yet preserving your self-possession and your characteristic humour. It was a night to be remembered."

With this celebration Mr. Thoms's public life may be said to have closed. The next thirteen years were passed for the most part quietly in the sanctuary of home, surrounded by those he loved, until the end came, in the old home endeared to him by so many memories. His life had been so long that few of his earlier friends had been spared to follow him to the cemetery at Brompton. My companion on that occasion was one of his oldest friends and contributors, Mr. Hyde Clarke, since passed to his rest. *The Athenæum* of the 14th of October, 1899, announced the death of another of his old friends, Col. Francis Grant. Mr. Thoms's library of some fifteen thousand volumes, which included a large collection of works on Pope and Junius, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby in February, 1887.

Hyde Clarke

In this little record of Mr. Thoms's life I have been aided by his eldest son, Mr. Merton A. Thoms, whom I have been trying to persuade to give us a volume about his father, to include some of the rich stores of correspondence now in his possession.

Mr. Merton A. Thoms.

With the death of Mr. Thoms my sketch of *Notes and Queries* is brought to a close. Only those well acquainted with its pages can realize the pleasure I have enjoyed in reviving so many memories. 'N. & Q.' has been to me a household word for nearly the whole of its existence, and the writing of this history has indeed been a labour of love. It is only by turning over the volumes, as I have done, that one can form any idea of the great storehouses they constitute. The references under Shakespeare alone exceed three thousand four hundred ; the 'Proverbs and Phrases' number two thousand five hundred ; the 'Quotations' four thousand ; the 'List of Anonymous Works' is considerably over three thousand ; the various Folk-lore charms, superstitions, and customs amount to eighteen hundred. There are sixteen hundred remarkable epitaphs, and over four hundred epigrams. Bibliography, heraldry Bible literature, are prominently treated. Much special information is provided respecting America, its early history, customs, and laws, as well as relating to France and other nations. There are also many details relating to the lives of Nelson, Wellington, Napoleon, and others, not to be found elsewhere. During my search I have observed how helpful 'N. & Q.' must be to the historian and the biographer. I will give just one instance of this.

On the 8th of January, 1870, Mr. F. Gledstanes-Waugh inquired for particulars about Ebenezer Jones, the Chartist, who had published a volume in 1843, entitled 'Studies of Sensation and Event.' This brought a reply (which appeared on the 5th of February) from Dante G. Rossetti, who stated that

"this remarkable poet affords nearly the most striking instance of neglected genius in our modern school of poetry. This is a more important fact about him than his being a Chartist, which however he was, at any rate for a time. I met him only once in my life, I believe

Dante Gabriel Rossetti on Ebenezer Jones the Chartist.

in 1848, at which time he was about thirty, and would hardly talk on any other subject but Chartism. His poems (the 'Studies of Sensation and Event') had been published some five years before my meeting him, and are full of vivid, disorderly power. I was little more than a lad at the time I first chanced on them, but they struck me greatly, though I was not blind to their glaring defects and even to the ludicrous side of their wilful 'newness'; attempting, as they do, to deal recklessly with those almost inaccessible combinations in nature and feeling which only intense and oft-renewed effort may perhaps at last approach. For all this, these 'Studies' should be, and one day will be, disinterred from the heaps of verse deservedly buried. Some years after meeting Jones, I was much pleased to hear the great poet Robert Browning speak in warm terms of the merit of his work; and I have understood that Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) admired the 'Studies' and interested himself on their author's behalf."

Gabriel Rossetti.

Notes and Queries contains frequent references to the Rossettis, as Dante Rossetti was a contributor as well as his brother William, from whom we still have occasional communications. The two following notes will be read with interest. On November 24th, 1866, Lord Howden refers to having had the honour of being taught Italian by Mr. Gabriel Rossetti at Malta forty years ago; and Mr. William Rossetti, on the 15th of December, says that his father escaped to Malta by the friendly aid of Admiral Sir Graham Moore. Mr. Rossetti in his reply quotes the first line "from the most famous, perhaps, of all" his father's "national lyrics, composed for the day when the Constitution was proclaimed" by "the faithless Ferdinand I. in 1820":—

Sei pur bella con gli astri sul crine.

I will conclude with the wish expressed by our founder. Long may his offspring occupy the position it so worthily fills, and long may the contributors to "dear old 'N. & Q.'" join in the greeting *Floreat! Floreat! Floreat!*

Mr. Richard H. Thornton contributes a list of deceased contributors and 'A Jubilee Greeting.'

It had been my intention to include obituary notices of our late contributors; but while I was preparing these, one of those many friendly messages we are constantly receiving from that land dear to us all, America, came, and informed me that Mr. Richard H. Thornton, of Portland, Oregon, was compiling a similar list. This was printed in 'N. & Q.' for November 4th.

Mr. Thornton also contributed the following 'Jubilee Greeting,' which appeared on the 11th of November. By his kind permission I am able to reprint it:—

A JUBILEE GREETING.

Who wrote "Of making many books
There is no end"? To us it looks
As though he grappled truth with hooks.
The feeble flesh much study wearies.
None know it better than the men
Of quite encyclopædic ken,
Whose hands have held the ready pen
Through fifty years of *Notes and Queries.*

King Solomon! In days long past
Were you that rare Ecclesiast
Whose watchful eye was daily cast
On scenes of sainting and of sinning?
Great preacher-monarch! O had you,
With largely comprehensive view,
Inaugurated 'N. & Q.'
Three thousand years ere our beginning!

You could have said where Tarshish stood,
And how King Hiram sawed his wood
(He sent you timber that was good),
And whether Homer was a person.
(The question oft engenders doubt
Among our literary rout,
When would-be critics make him out
The product of some Greek Macpherson.)

You could have told us in a trice
What cook (before the Age of Ice?)
Composed that very grave advice
To catch one's hare, and then to stuff it.
You knew the chalks and marls and clays:
Your plant-lore far exceeded Ray's:
You saw the spider's works and ways
Long, long before she scared Miss Muffet.

You might have added who the first,
When floods upon his shallop burst,
And winds and seas were at their worst,
Poured oil upon the troubled waters;
And all the tale of Troy divine,
The ins and outs of Pelops' line,
The threads of Babel's vast design,
The histories of Nimrod's daughters.

But we, "the lastest seed of Time,"
Attempting much in prose or rime,
With energy almost sublime,
Some from the camp, and some from college,
Ranging from Beersheba to Dan,
Accumulate, as best we can,
Line upon line, and man by man,
An armoury of scraps of knowledge.

Here Thoms, with steady heart and will,
Most critical, but kindly still,
Wielded the editorial quill,
And Doran, full of curious learning.
Here notes from Cuthbert Bede we see,
And comments by astute Jaydee,
By Hermentrude, by H. B. C.—
For these, and more, is no returning!

. . . . . .

When scholars die, forget they all
They learned on this terrestrial ball ?
Do epics into nothing fall ?
    Does naught remain of lines and scansions ?
Not so. The seer in Patmos took
From angel-hands a little book ;
And we, who read, perhaps may look
    For volumes in the "many mansions."

To this greeting many others were added—poems from "St. Swithin" and "Killigrew," and a note from W. C. B., in which he speaks of 'N. & Q.' as a "treasure-house which, though ransacked every week, is never diminished....Ships sailing over many seas are ever bringing fresh cargoes of rich goods from many lands to replenish this literary storehouse. Each contributor adds a pebble to this ever-heightening monumental cairn."

CHAPTER IV.

THE COWPER CENTENARY.

(April 25th, 1900.)

1900, April 21.

The Cowper Centenary.

The celebration at Olney of the hundredth anniversary of the poet's death promises to commend itself to all lovers of Cowper. Mr. W. H. Collingridge, who was born in the Cowper house, and has presented it to the town, purposes further to commemorate the Centenary by founding a museum of Cowper relics, to be placed in the famous parlour and Cowper's hall, the room to be used as a public library. Mr. Collingridge has for years been diligently collecting, and the result of his labours is to form what he modestly terms "a nucleus" for a Cowper and Newton Museum. The MSS. include a few of Cowper's and John Newton's, and the diary kept by Samuel Teedon. This extends from October, 1791, to February, 1794, and contains many references to the poet and to Mrs. Unwin. The celebration is to be marked by an address from Mr. Clement Shorter, who is at work on a life of Cowper; the Dean of Canterbury is to preach; and the children of Olney, wearing favours of buff and green (Cowper's colours), are to take part in the general proceedings, at the close of which each child will receive a copy of the biography of Cowper kindly presented by the Religious Tract Society. It is also suggested that on the previous Sunday Cowper's hymns should be sung in all churches and chapels. It is proposed that a Cowper Society should be formed. My friend Mr. Collingridge considers it strange that Olney is still almost as little known to the inhabitants of London as it was in John Newton's time, and begs admirers of Cowper to take the short journey of sixty miles, when they will find the house in which the poet wrote 'The Task,' the 'Olney Hymns,' and 'John Gilpin'; the tiny summer-house, "not much bigger than a sedan chair"; and the old church, dating back to the fourteenth century, where Newton laboured for sixteen years before he was appointed to St. Mary Woolnoth. It will be remembered that his remains and those of his wife, on their removal from the vaults of St. Mary Woolnoth on the 24th of January, 1893, were reinterred at Olney. Weston Lodge, only a mile distant, where Cowper lived for ten years, should also be included in the visit. It is situated in the midst of beautiful scenery. Upon the

W. H. Collingridge.

Clement Shorter.

shutter in the bedroom occupied by Cowper may still be seen faintly pencilled :—

> Farewell, dear scene, for ever closed to me ;
> Oh ! for what sorrows must I now exchange you ?

Contributions on Cowper in *Notes and Queries.*

I have taken advantage of the Olney celebration to make a selection from the contributions on Cowper in *Notes and Queries*, which I hope may prove acceptable. The memoir in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' contains many references to *Notes and Queries* and a complete bibliography. This includes the Aldine edition, edited by John Bruce, who, before publishing, sought the assistance of our pages. Mention is also made of the memoir by that old friend of *Notes and Queries*, the Rev. Canon Benham, prefixed to the Globe edition. This, up to the time the article was written in 1887, included all the latest information. In 1892 appeared Thomas Wright's 'Life of Cowper,' which contained several new and important facts.

Canon Benham's Memoir in Globe edition.

The Athenæum review of Wright's book.

The Athenæum in its review of Mr. Wright's book on the 3rd of November, 1892, states that "Cowper's secret, as it has been called, has not been elucidated so clearly as Mr. Wright may imagine. Many who have read about Cowper, and all who have intently followed his career, have been somewhat puzzled with regard to the delusion which marred and embittered it." Prof. Goldwin Smith in his monograph on Cowper in the "English Men of Letters" considers the truth as to Cowper's malady to be that "it was simple hypochondria, having its source in delicacy of constitution and weakness of digestion, combined with the influence of melancholy surroundings."

Cowper's sensitive temperament.

Looking carefully through all the information we now possess, it would seem to be a matter of deep thankfulness that the memory of the poet of the Christian revival is not clouded by a catastrophe. A child of highly sensitive temperament, Cowper was, at the early age of six—just after the death of his devoted mother, when he lost that

> Constant flow of love that knew no fall—

sent to a large boarding school of older and rougher boys, where, although he experienced most cruel treatment, he was allowed to remain two years, and was only removed on account of a serious inflammation in the eyes. At the age of ten he was entered to Westminster, where, according to his own forcible expression, "he dared not raise his eye above the shoe-buckle of the elder boys." When the boy was only eleven his father gave him a treatise in favour of suicide, and requested him to pronounce his opinion upon it. Canon Benham well remarks on this, "It does not seem a high proof of parental wisdom."

His depression.

Although Cowper had constantly suffered from depression of spirits and had had melancholy fits at school, the first serious outburst of madness was not until his thirty-second year, when on his appointment to be Clerk of the Journals, finding that he would have to appear at the Bar of the House of Lords, he attempted suicide rather than face the ordeal, and wrote, "They whose spirits are formed like mine, to whom a public exhibition is mental poison, may have some idea of the horrors of my situation—others can have none."

His terrible lines.

It was at this time that he wrote those terrible lines :—

Hatred and vengeance—my eternal portion—
Scarce can endure delay of execution,—
Wait with impatient readiness to seize my
Soul in a moment.

Damned below Judas ; more abhorred than he was,
Who for a few pence sold his holy Master!
Twice-betrayed Jesus me, the last delinquent,
Deems the profanest.

His brother John.

John Cowper, his brother, and Martin Madan, his cousin, a strong Calvinist, vainly endeavoured to comfort him, and on the 7th of December, 1763, it became necessary to place him in an asylum at St. Albans, under Dr. Nathaniel Cotton, whose kind and judicious treatment had a most beneficial effect. In the following July, while reading the third chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, the words of the twenty-fifth verse riveted his attention: "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to declare His righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; to declare, I say, at this time His righteousness: that He might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." "In a moment," says Cowper, "I believed and received the gospel," and his joy was so great that his physician feared lest it might terminate in a fatal frenzy.

John Newton's influence beneficial.

The influence of John Newton upon Cowper dates from the 14th of October, 1767, when the poet and Mrs. Unwin went to Olney and occupied the house taken for them by Newton. Many have considered that Newton's influence had an ill effect on Cowper ; but I think that careful investigators will find it to have been the reverse, and Cowper's more active life as an unwearied assistant to his friend must have been a beneficial change from the way he had passed his days at Huntingdon, as described in the following letter :—

"We breakfast commonly between eight and nine ; till eleven we read either the Scripture or the sermons of some faithful preacher of those holy mysteries ; at eleven we attend divine service, which is performed here twice every day....After dinner to the garden, where, with Mrs. Unwin and her son, I have generally the pleasure of religious conversation till teatime. If it rains, or is too windy for walking, we either converse within doors, or sing some hymns of Martin's collection, and, by the help of Mrs. Unwin's harpsichord, make up a tolerable concert....At night we read and converse as before, till supper, and commonly finish the evening either with hymns or a sermon; and, last of all, the family are called to prayers."—Letter to his cousin Mrs. Cowper, dated Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1766. 'The Works of Cowper,' edited by the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, vol. i. p. 82.

Happy years at Olney.

The first years at Olney were among the happiest and most peaceful of Cowper's life, and his friendship with Newton was a

True bliss....
Of hearts in union mutually disclos'd.

The 'Olney Hymns.'

Newton, desirous of a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of this intimate and endearing friendship, suggested the joint composition, in 1771, of the 'Olney Hymns.' The morbid depression of the poet prevented the fulfilment of his share of the engagement, and of the 348 but 68 are by Cowper. Of these only the five following have found general favour: "Oh! for a closer walk with God," "Hark, my soul! it is the Lord," "Jesus, where'er Thy people meet," "Sometimes a light surprises," and "God moves in a mysterious way." The whole of the hymns, however, are full of interest to a student of Cowper, as they reveal, quite as much as do his letters, the inner workings of his mind.

Paroxysms of religious despondency.

In 1773 Cowper's terrible malady returned; he was at the time engaged to Mrs. Unwin, but the marriage had to be broken off. The paroxysms of religious despondency became most severe. He believed that it was the will of God that he should, after the example of Abraham, perform an expensive act of obedience, and offer not a son, but himself. Mrs. Unwin and Newton did all that affection could do, but it was by very slow degrees that he recovered from his deep dejection. Newton's influence would, undoubtedly, be for the best; but Cowper was not one to be easily led, and his correspondence with his friend shows that he would take his own course, and abide by his own views. In a letter to John Newton, dated August 21, 1781, he writes:—

Letter to Newton.

"Here lies the difference between you and me. My thoughts are clad in a sober livery, for the most part as grave as that of a bishop's servants. They turn, too, upon spiritual subjects, but the tallest fellow and the loudest amongst them all is he who is continually crying with a loud voice, 'Actum est de te, periisti.'"

The fact is that Newton's thoughts were not "clad in a sober livery." There was nothing about him dull, or gloomy, or puritanical according to the common meaning of the term; he was full of good nature, much pleasantry, and humour; his Calvinism was moderate; he would say that he "used it in his writings," but in his preaching he "would mix and dilute it." The Rev. William Jay of Bath, who had a great affection for him, remarked in reference to his intimate connexion with Cowper:—

Jay of Bath on Newton's influence.

> "Some have thought the divine was hurtful to the poet. How mistaken were they! He was the very man, of all others, I should have chosen for him. He was not rigid in his creed. His views of the Gospel were most free and encouraging. He had the tenderest disposition; and always regarded his friend's depression and despondency as a physical effect, for the removal of which he prayed, but never reasoned or argued with him concerning it."*

Cowper was, no doubt, a Calvinist long before he became acquainted with Newton; it is highly probable that the first seeds of his depressing belief were sown by his cousin Martin Madan, whose Calvinism was very strict and altogether of a different type from that of Newton.

Cowper's return to health was but slow, and it was only by degrees that he recovered from his deep dejection; his three tame hares, Mrs. Unwin, and Newton were for long his sole companions. When Newton left Olney in 1780 he induced Cowper to see a stranger, and introduced the Rev. W. Bull to him, who became a useful friend, walking over once a fortnight from Newport Pagnell in order to cheer the invalid; but on the 12th of July, 1780, Cowper writes to Newton:—

> "Such nights as I frequently spend are but a miserable prelude to the succeeding day, and indispose me above all things to the business of writing, yet with a pen in my hand, if I am able to write at all, I find myself gradually relieved....Things seem to be as they were, and I almost forget that they never can be so again."

At the close of the year, however, he wrote 'The Progress of Error,' 'Truth,' 'Table-Talk,' and 'Expostulation.' On the 21st of November, 1784, he commenced the translation of Homer, and completed it on the 25th of August, 1790. 'The Task' was published in the meanwhile (1785). He writes to Newton on the 5th of August, 1786:—

> "The dealings of God with me are to myself utterly unintelligible. I have never met either in books or in conversation with an experience at all similar to my own."

His gratitude to Mrs. Unwin and Lady Hesketh.

Then he refers with the warmest gratitude to Mrs. Unwin and Lady Hesketh, and their kindness to him in his distress. In 1787 he had an attack of insanity, lasting six months, and for some time previously there had been great depression.

In 1794 he had a bad relapse, refusing all food. Hayley visited him, but he showed no satisfaction at his presence. Lord Thurlow, who had neglected his old schoolfellow until now, requested Dr. Willis to go to Weston to see him, and a few days afterwards a letter from Lord Spencer announced a pension of 300*l.* per annum; but it came too late to cheer the poet, and it had to be made payable to Mr. Rose as trustee. On the 17th of

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* 'The Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay,' edited by George Redford, D.D., LL.D., and John Angell James, p. 278.

Death of Mrs. Unwin.

December, 1796, Mrs. Unwin died, and in the dusk of the evening Cowper, attended by Dr. Johnson, took his farewell look at the face so dear to him. "After looking at it a few moments, he started suddenly away, with a vehement but unfinished sentence of passionate sorrow. He spoke of her no more." In order that Cowper should be kept in ignorance as to the funeral, it took place by torchlight. She was buried in the north aisle of Dereham Church on the 23rd of December.

During this time Lady Hesketh, Cowper's dearest "coz," and the elder sister of his beloved Theodora, was his faithful counsellor; her influence on Cowper had always been for good, and her bright, genial disposition had a most beneficial effect; his numerous letters to her are full of affection. On the 9th of August, 1763, he writes, "So much as I love you, I wonder how it happened that I was never in love with you"; and on the 22nd of August, 1792, "Though nature designed you only for my cousin, you have had a sister's place for me ever since I knew you." Through the sadness which followed, Lady Hesketh rendered cheerfully all the help she could, and, when Cowper died without having made a will, fulfilled the office of administratrix, and raised the monument to his memory over his last resting-place.

Towards the summer of 1797 Cowper's bodily health appeared to improve, and he courageously went on with the revisal of Homer. It is remarkable that one of the distinguishing features in his mysterious malady was that he was able to continue his work, much of which was done in times of depression and increasing nervous excitement. On the 20th of March, 1799, he wrote his last poem, 'The Castaway.' In August he translated it into Latin, and in December he removed to Dereham. In March, 1800, he was visited by Mr. Rose; his decline became more and more visible, and by the 19th of April the weakness of the sufferer had alarmingly increased. Dr. Johnson said all he could to comfort him, but "the darkness of delusion still veiled his spirit." At five in the morning of Friday, the 25th, he became insensible, and in the afternoon, just before five, he passed away in so mild and gentle a manner that the precise moment was not known; but as his four faithful friends looked upon the face of the dead, they saw that it was all calmness and composure, mingled, as it were, with holy surprise. He was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, in the Church of East Dereham, on Saturday, the 2nd of May. There he rests until all mysteries shall be revealed. Meanwhile we, his countrymen, regard him with a personal love far beyond the admiration we have for his genius, for we know that among all England's illustrious dead there is not one who has left us a brighter example of faithfulness to friends, patience and submission under suffering, and entire self-sacrifice than the poet Cowper.

Cowper's last poem 'The Castaway.'

His death.

Cowper: why pronounced Cooper?

The first query in reference to Cowper in *Notes and Queries* is in the number for July 12th, 1851, when C. A. asks why the name is generally pronounced Cooper. On the 26th R. Vincent replies that he can state decidedly that the poet himself pronounced it as it was spelt. On the 23rd of August Mr. W. D. Cooper writes that the poet's family was originally of Stroode, in Slinfold, Sussex, not Kent, as stated by Lord Campbell ('Lives of the Chancellors,' vol. iv. p. 258) :—

> "The first person who altered the spelling was John Cooper of London, father of the first baronet, and he probably adopted the spelling in affectation of the Norman spelling, the family having in those days been styled Le Cupere, Cuper, and Coupre in Norman-French, and Cuparius in Latin, as may be seen by the grants made to Battle Abbey. All the Sussex branches continued the spelling of Cooper until the time of Henry Cowper of Stroode, who died 1706. In Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chancellors' the first letter is signed 'William Cooper.'"

On the 3rd of July, 1852, H. W. S. T. suggests that the subject should be treated scientifically :—

> "By a reference to the coat-armour of the various families of Cooper, Couper, and Cowper, as gathered from the pages of Burke, it will at once be seen that the same bearings are interchangeably used by all of them, with only slight variations—the resemblance being sufficiently distinct to mark a common origin. The paternal coat of the ennobled name of Cowper, I would further remark, bears in some of its features a strong affinity with the arms of the 'Coopers' Company' of London."

Earl Cowper's reply.

On the 21st of August appears a reply from Earl Cowper in which he says he does not think the question one merely of antiquity, but of philology :—

> "True, it is an old question, for I find it referred to in a MS. dated 1742, but there both the spelling and pronunciation of Cowper, as different from Cooper, are maintained."

Earl Cowper adds :—

> "And this is my own opinion. I hold the name to be Scotch, and not English ; it is derived from the verb *to cowp*, (etymologically) the same as Eng. *cheapen*, and Germ. *kaufen*, from which come Chapman, Kaufmann, and these are synonymous with Cowper.
>
> "In accordance with this view we have a tradition that our family is of Scottish origin.
>
> "As regards the pronunciation, analogy and convenience favour a different one for Cooper, and this is favoured by usage also, so far as those who bear the name are concerned, and they ought to have an opinion in the matter. But doubtless the confusion will continue for the more common and closely similar name of Cooper is sure to dictate to its *less frequent* neighbour, but *not* kinsman, Cowper."

George Daniel's remembrance of Cowper.

On the 29th of January, 1853, Mr. George Daniel relates that when a boy, during his midsummer holidays of 1799, while on a visit to the Deverells in Dereham, Norfolk, he was taken to the house of an ancient lady " to pay his respects to her, and to drink tea " :—

> "Two visitors were *particularly* expected. They soon arrived. The first, if I remember rightly (for my whole attention was singularly riveted to the *second*), was a pleasant-looking, lively young man—very talkative and entertaining; his companion was above the middle height, broadly made, but not stout, and advanced in years. His countenance had a peculiar charm, that I could not resist. It alternately exhibited a deep sadness, a thoughtful repose, a fearful and an intellectual fire, that surprised and held me captive. His manner was embarrassed and reserved. He spoke but little. Yet *once* he was roused to animation; then his voice was full and clear. I have a faint recollection that I saw his face lighted up with a momentary smile. His hostess kindly welcomed him as 'Mr. Cooper.' After tea we walked for a while in the garden. I kept close to his side, and once he addressed me as 'My little master.' I returned to school; but that variable, expressive, and interesting countenance I did not forget. In after years, standing, as was my wont, before the shop windows of the London booksellers (I have not *quite* left off this old habit!), reading the title-pages of tomes that I intensely longed, but had not then the money, to purchase, I recognized at a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard that well-remembered face, prefixed to a volume of poems, 'written by William Cowper, of the Inner Temple, Esq.' The *cap* (for when I saw 'Mr. Cooper' he wore a wig, or his hair, for his age, was unusually luxuriant) was the only thing that puzzled me. To make 'assurance doubly sure,' I hastened to the house of a near relation hard by, and I soon learnt that 'Mr. Cooper' was William Cowper. The welcome present of a few shillings put me in *immediate* possession of the coveted volumes. I will only just add that I read and re-read them; that the man whom in my early boyhood I had so mysteriously reverenced, in my youth I deeply and devoutly admired and loved! Many, many years have since passed away: but that reverence, that admiration, and that love have experienced neither diminution nor change.
>
> "It was something, said Washington Irving, to have seen even the *dust* of Shakspeare. It is something too, good Mr. Editor, to have beheld the face and to have heard the voice of Cowper."

William Bates on Cowper and tobacco.

On the 5th of March, 1853, Mr. William Bates, of Birmingham, contributes a note on 'Cowper and Tobacco Smoking,' and gives a letter of Cowper's which had escaped the research of the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe. The letter had appeared in a little work, entitled "Convivialia et Saltatoria, or a Few Thoughts upon Feasting and Dancing, a poem in two parts, &c., by G. Orchestikos: London, printed for the author, 1800," pp. 62. The author, previous to its being printed, had requested Cowper to write to him a letter to place in the volume. The poet, in his reply, wrote :—

> "I heartily wish success to your muse militant, and that your reward may be—many a pleasant pipe supplied by the profits of your labours."

Mr. Yeowell on Pope and Cowper.

On the 22nd of October, 1853, Mr. Yeowell, in a note on 'Pope and Cowper,' states :—

"Prefixed to a copy of Hayley's 'Life and Letters of William Cowper, Esq.,' in the British Museum, is an extract in MS. of a letter from the late Samuel Rose, Esq., to his favourite sister, Miss Harriet Rose, written in the year before his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, and which, I believe, has never been printed."

The letter, which is dated "Weston Lodge, Sept. 9th, 1789," commences :—

"Last week Mr. Cowper finished the 'Odyssey,' and we drank an unreluctant bumper to its success....You will most probably find it at first less pleasing than Pope's versification, owing to the difference subsisting between blank verse and rhyme....You will find Mr. Pope more refined : Mr. Cowper more simple, grand, and majestic ; and, indeed, insomuch as Mr. Pope is more refined than Mr. Cowper, he is more refined than his original, and in the same proportion departs from Homer himself....Pope possesses the gentle and amiable graces of a Guido ; Cowper is endowed with the bold sublime genius of a Raphael. ....I hope to refute your second assertion, which was, that women, in the opinion of men, have little to do with literature. I may inform you, that the 'Iliad' is to be dedicated to Earl Cowper, and the 'Odyssey' to the Dowager Lady Spencer."

On the 6th of May, 1854, Mr. W. P. Storer asks whether the two additional volumes under the title of 'Cowperiana,' promised by Southey in his preface to the last volume of his edition of Cowper, have ever been published.

The cup that cheers: Cowper anticipated.

J. B. notes on June 21st, 1856, that Bishop Berkeley, in 'Siris,' paragraph 217, forestalls Cowper's well-known reference to tea :—

"The luminous spirit lodged and detained in the native balsam of pines and firs (the Bishop's pet 'Tar Water') is of a nature so mild and benign, and proportioned to the human constitution, *as to warm without heating, to cheer, but not inebriate.*"

Mr. Maitland on Cowper's works in America.

The revived interest in Southey's edition of Cowper consequent upon Bohn's reprint is the subject of a note on the 8th of August, 1857, in which it is mentioned that some thirty years earlier a Philadelphia bookseller of repute in his day sent forth in compact octavo reprints several of the most popular English writers, including Cowper. Mr. S. R. Maitland, on the 22nd, expresses his satisfaction that Cowper and his works are more highly appreciated in America than in his own country :—

"It is, indeed, lamentable that the work of biography and editing should have been undertaken or meddled with by men like Hayley and Southey—bookmakers who, whatever pretensions they might have to criticise the poet, were so void of sympathy with the man, that they could not be expected to form a true opinion, or deliver a just view, of his thoughts, language, and circumstances."

The first edition of Cowper's 'Table-Talk,' published in one octavo volume in 1782, forms the subject of a query by John Bruce on the 1st of January, 1859; and on the 22nd, in reply to a query in reference to Newton's preface to Cowper's poems, he states that it was written at Cowper's solicitation. It was dated February, 1782, and was set up immediately afterwards:—

Newton's Preface to the Poems.

"Johnson, the printer and publisher, paid great attention to Cowper's volume as it was passing through the press, and gave the inexperienced author many valuable hints. When in due time Johnson saw Newton's Preface, he instantly took alarm. Although by no means devoid of interest, and calculated to please Newton's friends, his comments were not of a character to attract that larger body at whom both poet and publisher took aim. Correspondence ensued between Johnson, Cowper, and Newton. The poet left the question of the publication or withdrawal of the Preface wholly in the hands of the publisher and the preface-writer, and the latter instantly consented to its suppression, when the reasonable scruples of the publisher had been explained to him. Some few copies of the Preface were struck off. Newton sent a copy to Hannah More in 1787; and it was bound up with some of the donation copies of the volume of 1782. In 1790, when the success of 'The Task' had established Cowper's poetical reputation, and put an end to Johnson's fear of the possible effect of the withdrawn Preface, Newton solicited that it might be inserted in future editions, so that his name might go down to posterity together with that of his friend. His request was complied with, and from that time it has been printed in almost all the editions of the poet's 'Works.'"

On the 9th of April, 1859, at the head of 'Minor Queries,' appears the following:—

Quevedo.

"Quevedo.—Cowper writes:—

Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,
Asked, when in hell, to see the royal jail;
Approved their method in all other things,
'But where, good sir, do you confine your kings?'
'There,' said his guide, 'the group is full in view.'
'Indeed!' replied the Don, 'there are but few!'
His black interpreter the charge disdained—
'Few, fellow!—these are all that ever reigned.'

"The question has been asked before, but never in 'N. & Q.'—what was Cowper's authority for attributing this story to Quevedo? Southey produced a passage from a work of Quevedo, which he thought might have been the original upon which some imitator or licentious translator had exaggerated. The passage does not seem to me to justify Southey's conclusion: but even it it did so, the question remains, whose is the translation or exaggeration in which Cowper found his story, and where, and when, was it published? I have looked for it in many places, but in vain. There is so much curious learning among your contributors that probably some of them can enlighten me.

John Bruce."

Prof. De Morgan on John Gilpin

The story of John Gilpin is the subject of the following interesting note by Prof. de Morgan on the 14th of January, 1860 :—

" ' In a small volume containing a printed book dated 1587, and various manuscripts chiefly written by a clergyman, Christopher Parkes (Yorkshire), with dates from 1655 to 1664, and in another hand 1701, also on the fly-leaf amongst other directions, showing that the volume was in demand, is written, " To be left att Mr. John Gilpin's House att the Golden Anchor in Cheapside att y^{e} corner of Bread S: London." This was not written after 1701, and may have been written before that date.'

" ' Cowper's ballad was first printed in 1782, but without the information that it was founded upon a story told him by Lady Austen, a widow, who heard it when she was a child. Mr. West writes in 1839, that Mr. Colet told him fifty years ago, say about 1789, or seven years after the publication of the ballad, that one Beyer, then in his dotage, and who did not live at the corner of Bread Street, was the true Gilpin. Mr. Colet did not get the true story from Mr. Beyer, which must have differed from the poet's amplified and excusably exaggerated tale. The fact is that Beyer knew nothing about Gilpin till he read Cowper's ballad : he was not a train-band captain. The reason why the true Gilpin was not discovered is because nobody looked for him amongst the earlier records of the city and its trade companies. His name was supposed to be fictitious, because he did not live in Cowper's time, and it was not generally known that Lady Austen had told him an old story.'

" The above has been handed to me by a learned friend, now aged eighty, who tells me that his mother told him the story of John Gilpin, *eo nomine*, in his childhood, and said she had heard it when a child."

The "Aldine Cowper," with memoir by John Bruce.

The new " Aldine Cowper," with notes and a memoir by John Bruce, is reviewed on the 9th of September, 1865. The following are given as Mr. Bruce's views on the subject of Cowper's mental alienation :—

" That Cowper was in the first instance driven mad by over-much religion, which at one time was the prevalent belief, we consider to be certainly a mistake. His madness, it will have been seen, was rather occasioned by want of religion than by excess of it, and the reception of definite views of Christianity, although it did not work his cure, exercised, on his first recovery, a very beneficial effect upon his health both of body and mind."

The work is beautifully printed by Messrs. Whittingham of the Chiswick Press.

Origin of "God moves in a mysterious way."

The tradition in reference to the hymn " God moves in a mysterious way " is discussed in the numbers for August 18th and 25th, 1866. The Editor, in reply to Cortex and Mr. C. D. Hardcastle, gives the statement made by Mr. Greathead, in a sermon preached by him at Olney in May, 1800, " before a congregation, to the great majority of whom Cowper was known, and within a month of the poet's death, that, ' during a solitary walk in the fields,' the poet, being at the time in a particular frame of mind, composed the hymn in question."

On the 20th of October, 1866, it is stated that there is a design in progress for the erection of a monument to the poet at Berkhampstead, the place of his nativity, Mr. William Longman being one of the projectors. The Rev. John Pickford in a note on 'Bishop Percy of Dromore,' which appeared on the 13th of February, 1869, inquires whether there is any record of Percy's having been a friend or acquaintance of Cowper. Percy being Vicar of Easton Maudit from 1753 until 1782, he was only five miles from Olney, where Cowper went to reside in 1767.

Portrait of Cowper's mother.

On October 9th and 30th, 1869, 'Cowper's Mother's Picture' is the subject of communications. The portrait was exhibited at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition in 1868, and was described in the catalogue as the property of Mr. W. Bodham Donne. On the 17th of March, 1894, Mr. W. Wright states that the portrait is "in the possession of the Rev. C. E. Donne, the Vicar of Faversham, Kent, who writes me on the 3rd inst. as follows: "Whenever you are at Faversham I shall be pleased to show you the portrait of Cowper's mother. It was painted by Heins.'" This was placed by the side of Romney's portrait of the poet, lent by Mr. H. R. Vaughan Johnson. The National Portrait Gallery contains a portrait described in the Catalogue as "William Cowper, painted by George Romney." In *The Athenæum* of the 17th of February, 1900, Mr. W. Roberts, in a long communication, 'Romney's Portrait of Cowper,' states that

Portraits of Cowper.

> "this so-called Romney Cowper differs in every possible feature from all the indubitably authentic portraits, and it is least of all like the well-known engraved sketch in crayon by Romney....In no one single point does this National Portrait Gallery portrait agree with the genuine Romney drawing in crayons, nor with either of the portraits by other artists."

The Gallery also contains another portrait of Cowper drawn by W. Harvey after Francis Lemuel Abbott. This was presented December, 1888, by the Rev. W. J. Loftie.

On the 27th of July, 1872, the Editor, in reply to Mr. S. Bankes, gives, from Mr. Bruce's edition of Cowper, the passage suppressed in the first edition of 'Expostulation.'

A note is made on the 31st of August, 1872, of an interesting sale of Cowper correspondence, which took place on Wednesday, August 21st, when Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold by auction

Autograph letters sold at Sotheby's.

> "about thirty autograph letters of the poet Cowper, addressed to his friend Mr. Rose of Chancery Lane, between the years 1788 and 1793, when he was busy on his translation of Homer. Many of the letters were full of interesting criticisms on Homer's style, the relative merits of the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad,' and occasional notices of the work

of his great rival, Pope. Others referred to George Romney, Johnson, Mrs. Unwin, the Throgmortons, and his dog 'Beau'; while others dealt with the more prosaic subject of his publisher, the copyright question, and some projected reviews of his translation. A few of the lots fell to private purchasers, though many were bought by Messrs. Waller of Fleet Street, realizing prices in some cases as high as 4*l.* 4*s.* One of them, containing a sonnet written by Cowper on behalf of a printer at Leicester, who had got into prison for selling some of Tom Paine's publications, fetched four guineas and a half. Together with the Cowper letters were sold a quantity of original correspondence of George Selwyn and his contemporaries, Fox, Pitt, Canning, Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Horace Walpole, Lord Erskine, &c., and also an autograph letter of Drake, the great navigator, which was knocked down, after a keen competition, at five guineas."

'Yardley Oak.'

'Yardley Oak' forms a subject for correspondence in the numbers for December 6th and 13th, 1873. On January 10th, 1874, Mr. Edward Solly writes that the most complete account of the 'Yardley Oak' is to be found in Loudon's 'Arboretum,' vol. iii. p. 1765, 1838, and that there is a large engraving of it in Hayley's 'Cowper,' vol. iii. 1806.

Cuthbert Bede on its locality.

In response to a query by J. L. P. on May 13th, 1876, about the locality of the 'Yardley Oak,' Cuthbert Bede on the 3rd of June states that it is fixed by Cowper's own letters:—

"It was at the Northamptonshire Yardley, near to the poet's 'beloved Weston.' In his letter to Mr. Samuel Rose, dated 'Weston, September 11, 1783,' he says: 'Since your departure I have twice visited the oak, and with an intention to push my inquiries a mile beyond it, where it seems I should have found another oak much larger and much more respectable than the former; but once I was hindered by the rain, and once by the sultriness of the day. This latter oak has been known by the name of Judith many ages, and is said to have been an oak at the time of the Conquest.'"

W. H. Collingridge purchases the MS. for 11*l.*

On the 1st of June, 1878, it is stated that at the recent sale of the Hayley collection of autographs, Mr. W. H. Collingridge (the owner of Cowper's house at Olney) became the purchaser of the 'Yardley Oak,' 10 pp. 4to, in the handwriting of Cowper. It fetched 11*l.*

On November 16th, 1878, over the signatures of Charles Johnson and C. A. Ward, references are made to Fuseli, of whom Cowper wrote: "The man is all fire, and an enthusiast in the highest degree on the subject of Homer, and has given me more than once a jog when I have been inclined to nap with the author."

Size of first edition of 'John Gilpin.'

The question as to the size of the first edition of 'John Gilpin' is raised on March 15th, 1879, by Λ, who quotes from Lowndes (Bohn's ed.): "'John Gilpin,' a ballad, Lond. Johnson, 1783. First appeared in *The Public Advertiser*, 1782. Afterwards in 24mo."

"This leaves us somewhat in doubt as to the size of Johnson's edition. Is the 24mo meant or not meant to refer to this first separate issue of the ballad? Could some of your readers kindly supply a transcript of the title-page, size, pagination, and other bibliographical details? Was the poem first published in a paper wrapper? I have an early undated chap-book edition, which I suspect copies the text of the first edition, inasmuch as in many small details the ballad has since been recast, and in all instances for the better. The chap-book is entitled 'The Humourous History of John Gilpin, of Cheapside, London, to which is added, the Story of an Elephant. Printed by Howard & Evans, Long Lane, West Smithfield, London,' n.d. 16mo, pp. 24, with rude and very inappropriate cuts. It will be seen from the two subjoined stanzas, which I have contrasted with the version of the ballad which appears in the 'Poems,' second edition, Lond., Johnson, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo, that the ballad has been considerably altered :—

Chap-book.

The horse, who never had before
Been handled in this kind,
Affrighted fled—And as he flew
Left all the world behind.

Poems, second ed., 1786.
The horse, who never in that sort
Had handled been before,
What thing upon his back had got
Did wonder more and more.

And again :—

Chap-book.

The youth did ride and soon they met ;
He tried to stop John's horse
By seizing fast the flowing rein ;
But only made things worse.

Poems, second ed., 1786.
The youth did ride, and soon did meet
John coming back amain,
Whom in a trice he tried to stop
By catching at his rein."

The subject is continued by Lieut.-Col. Fergusson ; and J. O. writes that he has a neat little volume entitled

"The Life of J. Gilpin, taken from divers MSS. in possession of the Family. To which is added, by way of Appendix, the celebrated History of the 'Journey to Edmonton,' as read by Mr. Henderson at F. Mason's Hall. Bladon printer, 1785.

Oxford Street, London, April 14, 1785.

Certificate.

I do hereby certify this Publication a true and genuine Account of the Life of my deceased Relation, J. G. FRANCIS GILPIN.

"Then follows a coarse burlesque biography, ending with the journey, and dedicated to Henderson, third edition, with a frontispiece, which last has disappeared, but another by the older Cruikshank supplied, representing the hero passing the 'Bell.' On the fly-leaf is preserved this cutting :—

> " 'Gilpin's Rig, or the Wedding Day kept : a Droll Story. Read by Mr. H. at F. M. Hall, and Mr. Baddely at Drury Lane Theatre, containing an account of J. G., the Bold Linen Draper of Cheapside ; how he went farther and faster than he intended, and came home safe at last.'

This called 'probably the first edition printed separately.'

> " Another of my Gilpiniana is 'The Facetious Story of J. G., &c.' with a second part containing 'The Disastrous Accidents which befel his Wife on her Return to London,' 12mo, pp. 23, London, Fisher, 1792."

J. Woodfall Ebsworth: 'Second Journey of John Gilpin.'

And on the 17th of May my old friend Mr. Ebsworth mentions that he has a curiously illustrated 'Second Journey of John Gilpin,' belonging to a date near the first appearance of Cowper's original. 'John Gilpin' forms the subject of three long communications signed M. P.—May 8th and 22nd, 1880, and June 24th, 1882.

Mr. T. S. Norgate on the 29th of November, 1879, in reply to a request of Mrs. Champney in the previous August as to Cowper's translation of Homer's 'Iliad' (in ix. ll. 623–35, and in the Greek ll. 498–508), gives the passage with Cowper's note :—

" Prayers are Jove's daughters, wrinkled, lame, slant-eyed,
Which though far distant, yet with constant pace
Follow Offence, &c.

On which his note of comment is :—

> " 'Wrinkled—because the countenance of a man driven to prayer by a consciousness of faith is sorrowful and dejected. Lame—because it is a remedy to which men recur late, and with reluctance. And slant-eyed—either because, in that state of humiliation, they fear to lift their eyes to heaven, or are employed in taking a retrospect of their past misconduct.' "

Mr. Fred. Locker supplies first draft of 'The Rose.'

The number for the 3rd of January, 1880, contains the first draft of the poem of 'The Rose,' sent by Mr. Fred. Locker, who possessed this first draft in the poet's autograph. Mr. Locker remarks that it is interesting as showing how much Cowper altered and improved his poems.

On the 1st of July, 1882, it is denied that the stone to John Gilpin in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster, marks the grave of the hero of Cowper's poem. The writer, who signs himself " An Old Inhabitant," is sorry

> " to disturb an illusion so pleasant and so harmless ; but I am the person who under the order of one of the family of a modern John Gilpin had the original faded inscription re-engraved."

The John Gilpin in question was a licensed victualler carrying on business at the " Mitre and Dove," at the corner of King Street, Westminster.

Cowper's seat in Olney Church.

The eighth volume of the Sixth Series contains notes in reference to the removal of the old pulpit and the gallery which contained Cowper's seat from the Church at Olney. A. J. M. states on the 7th of July, 1883, that Cowper's pew used to face the pulpit;

> "but about eighty years ago some earlier Scott, some mute inglorious Gilbert, removed it, and placed it where it now is, on the south side of the chancel arch. The same 'restorer' broke up the carved chancel screen with axes and hammers; but he did not destroy it, he made out of it the sides of a curious low octagon platform, on which he placed the pulpit, and a small lectern, and an armchair for the minister, all which things are about to be carted away. The pulpit is, I believe, the same in which John Newton and other famous divines used to preach, Sir Gilbert's own great-grandfather for one, the man to whom Cardinal Newman has said that he 'owes his own soul.'"

Memorials of the poet.

On the 26th of July, 1890, Mr. Lovell supplies the following 'Memorials of the Poet':—

> "In the vestry of the church of St. Peter, Berkhampstead, is a flat stone with the following inscription:—
>
> Beneath this stone lyes the Body of Catherine Donne who dyed May the XXIX. in the year of our Lord MD.CC.XXXIII. Aged LVIII.
>
> Here also lyes interred the Body of Ann Cowper her daughter, and late wife of John Cowper, D.D., Rector of this Parish who dyed November the XIII. MD.CC.XXXVII. As also the bodys of Spencer, John, Ann, Theodora, Judith, and Thomas, the children of the said John and Ann Cowper, who all dyed Infants."

Tablet in Edmonton Church described by Mr. John T. Page.

The first note in the number for May 9th, 1891, is on 'The Resting-Place of Charles and Mary Lamb,' by Mr. John T. Page, and gives the inscriptions placed on the memorial tablet to William Cowper and Charles Lamb in the church at Edmonton. The monument was erected by Joshua W. Butterworth to commemorate the visit of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society on the 26th of July, 1888. Mr. Page describes the tablet as having "two inscribed white marble panels surrounded by a graceful design in freestone, the arches of which are supported by veined marble pilasters. In the upper portion of each panel is carved a portrait in bas-relief, the one on the right showing the head of Cowper, in his well-known calico cap, while on the left panel the features of Lamb are characteristically depicted." The inscription to Cowper includes three verses from 'John Gilpin.'

On the 12th of December, 1891, Mr. Thomas Wright states that he is engaged in collecting the correspondence of the poet with a view to publication. "The work is fast approaching completion, and stands before me at the present moment in ten bulky volumes." Mr. Wright states that he has altogether about four hundred letters that are either not in Southey, or of which Southey gives only scraps. In his collection Mr. Wright had the advantage of making use of the material collected by the late Mr. Bruce.

In the Eighth Series only the following references occur: the story of 'The Castaway,' iii. 107, 153; first publication of 'John Gilpin,' 363; portrait of Cowper's mother, v. 207; and an inquiry concerning a letter from Cowper regarding Newton's comments on a Handelian oratorio.

Mr. Clement Shorter, in *The Sphere* of the 15th of August, 1908, tells of a recent visit he paid to Olney. The Cowper house and garden are under the care of the father of Mr. Thomas Wright, who edited the standard edition of Cowper's letters: "The garden was a far larger one in Cowper's day, and the summer-house which is so pleasantly associated with his story stands in another garden, but is nevertheless made accessible to visitors. At the end of the garden has now been placed the pew that was occupied by Cowper in Olney Church." Mr. Shorter regrets, as all must, that "the gift of the late Mr. Collingridge of Cowper's house has not carried with it a sufficient fund for keeping up the place as a perpetual memorial of a great poet. There is at present an endowment of 18*l.* per annum, but 2,000*l.* is wanted for an adequate endowment."

CHAPTER V.

THE NATIONAL FLAG—VANISHING LONDON—THE NINTH JUBILEE OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

(June 16th, 1900—June 22nd, 1901.)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

1900, June 16. Freedom of the Press: Correspondents who suffered during the war in South Africa.

THE following sad list of War Correspondents who have suffered during the war in South Africa appeared in the *Daily Express* on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, and I have obtained the cordial permission of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson to place it as a permanent record in the pages of " his old friend ' N. & Q.' " :—

Mr. G. W. Steevens, *Daily Mail*, died of enteric during siege of Ladysmith.

Mr. Alfred Ferrand, *Morning Post*, killed at Ladysmith.

Mr. Albert Collett, *Daily Mail*, killed in action, Molteno.

Mr. Lambie, *Melbourne Age*, killed at Rensburg.

Col. Hoskier, *Sphere*, killed near Stormberg.

Mr. Ernest G. Parslow, *Daily Chronicle*, shot dead by Lieut. Murchison at Mafeking. Murderer, penal servitude for life.

Mr. Mitchell, *Standard*, captured, escaped, took enteric fever, and died.

Mr. W. Spooner, Reuter's, died of fever.

Mr. Charles E. Hands, *Daily Mail*, dangerously wounded, Maritsani (recovering by last news).

Mr. A. G. Hales, *Daily News*, wounded and captured.

Mr. Julian Ralph, *Daily Mail*, struck by shell fragment at Belmont, and severely injured in accident.

Mr. F. W. Walker, *Daily Mail*, wounded at Stormberg.

Capt. Wright, *Daily Mail*, injured while despatch riding.

Lord Delawarr, *Globe*, wounded at Vryheid.

Mr. P. J. Reid (son of Sir H. G. Reid), *Echo*, seriously wounded at Kheis.

Mr. E. F. Knight, *Morning Post*, shot with sporting Mauser bullet at Belmont, right arm amputated.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, *Morning Post*, captured at Chieveley, afterwards escaped.

Lord Cecil Manners, *Morning Post*, captured near Johannesburg, and liberated.

Mr. Hales, *Sydney Morning Herald*, captured.

Mr. George Lynch, *Morning Herald* and *Echo*, captured, released, in hospital with enteric fever, now in England.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, *Daily Chronicle*, captured, probably released on 5th of June.

Mr. A. Graham, Central News, missing since May 21st, supposed captured.

Mr. A. F. Hellawell, Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, Lady Sarah Wilson, all *Daily Mail*, captured.

Lord Rosslyn, *Daily Mail* and *Sphere*, captured.

Mr. James Milne, Reuter's, captured.

Mr. John Stuart, *Morning Post*, nearly blind after siege of Ladysmith, recovered, now ill with dysentery.

Mr. W. Maxwell, *Standard*, enteric fever during siege of Ladysmith, recovered.

Mr. Alfred Kinnear, Central News, enteric, invalided home.

Mr. Jos. S. Dunn, Central News, twice captured, enteric, recovered.

Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. W. S. Swallow, and Mr. Charles Bray, Central News, enteric, recovered.

Mr. F. A. Stewart, *Illustrated London News*, down with dysentery at Durban.

Mr. W. T. Maud, *Daily Graphic*, laid up with enteric fever after Ladysmith, and invalided home.

Mr. Bullen, *Daily Telegraph*, invalided home.

Mr. H. W. Nevinson, *Daily Chronicle*, in hospital with fever, now recovered.

Mr. J. A. Cameron, *Daily Chronicle*, enteric, permanently invalided.

Mr. Brayley Hodgetts, *Express*, invalided with enteric.

Mr. Lester Ralph, Mr. H. Lyons, Mr. R. C. E. Nissen, and Mr. L. Oppenheim, *Daily Mail*, invalided.

Henry Crabb Robinson the first War Correspondent.

It is of interest to note that the first War Correspondent was Henry Crabb Robinson, who, when the Spaniards rose against the French in 1808, was entrusted by the conductors of *The Times* with the duty of special correspondent in the Peninsula.* It is to the enterprise of *The Daily News* that we are largely indebted for the first war correspondence by telegraph instead of by post. This was done at the suggestion of the late Sir John Robinson, during the Franco-German War, when Archibald Forbes was its correspondent. Mr. Fox Bourne, in his book 'English Newspapers,' states that, mainly by the graphic letters which appeared in its columns, the paper rose from 50,000 to 150,000 a day. This correspondence included 'The Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris,' by Henry Labouchere. In this war *The New York Tribune* had the most expensive telegrams of any paper. These were arranged for by Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of *The Times;* and as there was an alliance between *The Daily News* and the *Tribune* providing for the use of each other's telegrams, the readers of the London paper no doubt received much benefit.

Archibald Forbes.

Henry Labouchere.

G.W. Smalley and *The New York Tribune.*

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* 'Dictionary of National Biography,' xlix. 16.

The outlay of *The Daily News* for war telegrams, exclusive of the remuneration and expenses of the correspondents, amounts to an average of 1,200*l.* a month.

The New York Herald.

Although the cost to the daily newspapers for correspondence and telegrams during the Boer War must be large, it cannot, of course, compare with that of the American Press during the fight between the North and the South. *The New York Herald* during the four years the contest lasted employed sixty special correspondents. The loss in horses was seventy-eight out of one hundred and twenty-three.* The account of the capture of New Orleans, which occupied three columns, cost alone 260*l.*, while the entire outlay during the war amounted to 120,000*l.*

The Daily Telegraph and the Zulu War.

Most of the newspapers, with the exception of *The Times*, now give the names of their correspondents. "Y. L.," in *The Sphere* of June 9th, 1900, states his belief that the practice was first commenced by *The Daily Telegraph* in 1879 when it sent out Dr. W. H. Russell to describe the incidents of the Zulu War. "Y. L." well describes our military historians as

> "no longer chroniclers; they are now literary kinematographers, who, from the distance of 7,000 miles, flash you out a transparency picture of a battle ere yet the mountains at the seat of war have ceased to resound with the roll of invisible musketry and the thunder of eight-mile-range guns."

The Soudan tablet in St. Paul's.

No record of special correspondents can be complete without a tribute to those brave men who fell in the Soudan, and to whom a memorial has been fittingly placed in the crypt of our great Cathedral.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

(See 9 S. v. 414, 440, 457, 478; Supplement, June 30th, 1900; and vi. 17.)

1900, July 14.
The National Flag: its symbolism.

In connexion with this discussion readers of 'N. & Q.' need scarcely be reminded of the beautiful symbolism of the colours composing our flag: the blue, baptism by water, the material world, or "great deep" or "ark," or world made manifest, or sea, or Isis, or Venus, or Regina Cœli, the world won out of chaos; the white, illumination, air or light, the third Person of the Trinity; the red, fire, the "Oriflamme," or "Fire of Gold," the national colour of the Welsh. The flag with a white field, advocated by Mr. St. John Hope, would hardly be popular, if he means that it should occupy the position of a National Flag. White is by old tradition regarded as ominous to English Royalty, and De Quincey in his essay on 'Modern Superstition' makes mention of it in reference to the unfortunate Charles I., who at his coronation wore a robe of white velvet. It is remarkable what mistakes have hitherto been made, not only by private persons, but by Government officials, in depicting the flag. Cussans in his 'Handbook of Heraldry,' published by John Camden Hotten in 1869, mentions that in the then existing bronze currency the shield on which Britannia is represented as seated is incorrectly blazoned. The National Ensign is made to appear as a single saltire, surmounted by a cross, both fimbriated; and Mr. Cussans continues, "The same device is sculptured in the marble monument to General Howe in St. Paul's Cathedral." Strange to say, the mistake in the coinage is maintained in that issued during 1899.

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* Grant's 'Newspaper Press,' vol. ii. p. 255.

Cussans on its incorrect blazonment.

[The Supplement issued with 'N. & Q.' on June 30th contained a coloured illustration of the National Flag. This led the Editor to append the following note to my article of July 14th:—

As our illustration of the Flag was drawn to scale from the official description, we think it well to give the official sizes, taken from 'The Foreign Office List for 1900,' published by Harrison & Sons. They are as follows:—

Official sizes of the Flag.

For use on shore—8 breadths, *i.e.*, 12 ft. by 6 ft.
For use on shore when specially ordered } 4 breadths, *i.e.*, 6 ft. by 3 ft. / 12 breadths, *i.e.*, 18 ft. by 9 ft.
For use on boats—4 breadths, *i.e.*, 6 ft. by 3 ft.
For use on board ship—8 breadths, *i.e.*, 12 ft. by 6 ft.]

1908, June 27.

The right of British subjects to fly the Union Jack still being disputed, in order that the question might be finally settled, I wrote to Lord Knollys, who courteously forwarded my letter to the Home Office, and I have received the following reply:—

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office, Whitehall, 19th June, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo addressed to Lord Knollys, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he is of opinion that the Union Jack is to be regarded as the National Flag and may be used generally by British subjects on land.

I am, sir, your odedient servant,
E. BLACKWELL.

I have in addition to this received intimation, confirming Lord Knollys's former letter on the subject, that the Union Jack may be used by all British subjects, but not, of course, the Royal Standard, which is the personal flag of the Sovereign.

1908, July 25.

The following report refers to the proceedings in the House of Lords on the 15th of July:—

"Earl Howe asked the Government, with a view to removing any possible doubt that might exist on the subject, whether it was a fact that the full Union Jack might be flown on land by every citizen in the Empire, as well as on the Government offices and public buildings.

"The Earl of Crewe: There has existed in the public mind a curious confusion as to what flags may be flown and what may not be flown. At one time it seemed to be believed that the Royal Standard could be flown anywhere and by anybody. That, however, we now know is not the case. It was formally announced that the Royal Standard is the personal flag of the Sovereign, and cannot be flown without His Majesty's permission, and that is only granted when the King and Queen are present. Of course, a very different state of things applies with regard to the Union Jack. I think it may fairly be stated that the Union Jack should be regarded as the National Flag, and it may undoubtedly be flown on land by all His Majesty's subjects."

WHITGIFT HOSPITAL, CROYDON.

1900, Aug. 18.

Whitgift Hospital, Croydon.

Daily Telegraph account of quaint regulations.

The Daily Telegraph of August 13th, 1900, states that this institution, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Archbishop Whitgift, is threatened with demolition. It was established for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight men and women, or as many more under forty as the revenues would admit. *The Daily Telegraph*, in an interesting account of the quaint regulations by which it was originally governed, mentions :—

"'Iff anie glasse windowe be broken, or other decaye, by wyllfulness or necgligence, be made in private roome of the hospitall, the same, upon wareninge given by the wardeine, shal be amendid within one monethe by him or her, and at his or her charges whome the roome is, uppon payne to loose foure pence for every weeke after tell yt be mendid.' Among the interesting relics preserved, in addition to one or two stained-glass medallions, are a black-letter folio Bible, dated 1599, the year in which the building was completed; a portrait of a lady, dated 1616, supposed to be one of the Archbishop's daughters; two framed elegiac inscriptions in Latin and English, eulogizing the founder; the original letters patent, embellished with a portrait of Elizabeth on vellum; and the deed of foundation. The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg was entertained at luncheon in the Great Hall after opening the new wing of the Croydon General Hospital in 1883."

VANISHING LONDON.

1900, Sept. 22.

Vanishing London: Bream's Buildings.

No part of London has been richer in interesting landmarks than the neighbourhood of Bream's Buildings. Most of these have now been removed. Indeed, the only one likely to remain is the old gateway to Lincoln's Inn. This, although long threatened, still survives.

Fetter Lane: "Fewter Lane."

Fetter Lane, or "Fewter Lane," was so called from "fewters" or idle persons. Here once resided Hobbes of Malmesbury; Sir Thomas Wentworth (Strafford) writes from it on March 26th, 1621; John Bagford the antiquary was born here in 1675; Tom

Paine lived at No. 77 ; and ten or twelve years ago one of the houses bore the inscription, "Here liv'd Dryden, y^{e} poet, born 1631, died 1700."

Record Office the Prince Consort.

The first great change to be made was in 1851, when the building of the new Record Office was commenced on the Rolls estate, to which the public records have been removed, and where they are easy of access. This important work was largely brought about by the Prince Consort, Lord Langdale, Sir Henry Cole, and the strong advocacy of *The Athenæum*, whose contributors had found great difficulty in making historical researches among the State Papers at Carlton Ride. Lord Langdale was the first to commence the consolidation of the several offices by placing as many records as it would hold in the Riding School of Carlton House. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Cole was placed in charge of the building on the 25th of November, 1841. Lord Langdale strongly opposed the proposal to place the records in the Victoria Tower, then about to be built, and in a letter to the Treasury on the 4th of October, 1842, urged that the best and most convenient site for the Record Office would be on the Rolls estate. It was, however, not until the 8th of February, 1850, that his final appeal was successful. He was not spared to see the great work accomplished for which he had fought so earnestly. He died on the 18th of April, 1851, and was buried in the Temple Church. The first stone of the new building was laid by Sir John Romilly on the 24th of May following.

Henry Cole placed in charge.

He and Pennethorne consult Braidwood.

In order that the new building in Fetter Lane should be thoroughly fireproof, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Pennethorne the architect, consulted with Braidwood of the Fire Brigade, and we have as the result a stone building, fireproof, full of windows, and as strongly built as a fortress. Mr. Cole enthusiastically describes it as

> "the repository of the Public Records of the nation in unbroken series dating from the Norman Conquest eight centuries ago. It is wonderful for a completeness in Europe, or even perhaps in the world, which is due to our insular position, and to English conservative instincts. These records tell an indisputable tale of English events, life, manners, justice, and property, to be preserved as long as England lasts."*

Assists in removing documents at burning of the Houses of Parliament.

Sir Henry Cole's connexion with the Public Records dates from 1832, when he had charge of the Court of Augmentations —a Court which Henry VIII. had established to look after the "augmentation" of his revenues arising from the dissolution of the monasteries. At the time of the fire which burnt down the Houses of Parliament on the 16th of October, 1834, the office, which adjoined the Houses, was threatened, and Cole, assisted by the Guards and policemen, removed the whole of the documents into St. Martin's Church.

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* 'Fifty Years of Public Work of Sir Henry Cole, C.B.,' vol. i. p. 32 (George Bell & Sons).

This narrow escape of the records caused him to be anxious as to fire all through his life, and during his last years at the South Kensington Museum he would frequently go over the building after it was closed, to be sure that the treasures it contained were quite safe.

Rolls Chapel pulled down.

In 1896 the Rolls Chapel was pulled down. It had been proposed to incorporate it in the new block of the Record Office, removing only the roof, which, being of wood, could not be permitted to remain part of a building which was intended to be fireproof; but the scheme had to be abandoned on account of the rotten state of the walls. Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, the Deputy-Keeper of the Records, gives the following interesting history of the chapel:—

Maxwell-Lyte's history of it.

> "It was originally the Chapel of the House of Converts founded by Henry III., for the reception of Jews who had embraced the Christian faith. The keepers of the House of Converts came also to be the keepers of the Rolls of Chancery, and the Chapel of the House of Converts came to be known popularly as the Rolls Chapel. There was a Master of the Rolls with the name of Sir Julius Cæsar, who here in 1815 married Mrs. Hungate. The bride was given away by her uncle, Sir Francis Bacon. It is popular error, propagated by Pennant's account of London, that Inigo Jones rebuilt the chapel in 1617. There is no evidence to connect Inigo Jones with the Rolls Chapel, and he was not the ruthless restorer and reconstructor of that building in the seventeenth century. It is supposed to have been injured by the Great Fire of London. The Rolls Chapel was used, not only for Divine worship and for the preservation of the records of Chancery, but also as a meeting-place for creditors and debtors, and more recently as the place at which mortgagees waited for an hour before foreclosure. The attendance in the chapel dwindled down to about five as a maximum, and sometimes to two or even one, before the services finally ceased in 1895."

Newspapers published in Bream's Buildings.

But it is within the last ten years that the greatest changes round Bream's Buildings have been made, to the considerable benefit of the owners of the freehold, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the offices of *The Queen*, *The Field*, and *The Law Times*, *The Athenæum*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Birkbeck Institution, and large printing establishments now occupy land which a few years ago was a series of courts and narrow passages. Although these in recent times had become squalid and uninviting, they had in the past been full of associations dear to the antiquary and the historian.

Nevill's Court.

On the 9th of July, 1900, some of the old houses in Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, were sold by Messrs. Weatherall & Green. These quaint houses, with their small gardens, are among the oldest in London, being among the relics of the City untouched by the Great Fire. The sale, which comprised some houses in Fetter Lane, realized about 23,000*l*. Nos. 8, 9, and 10, forming a part of the Moravian settlement founded there by Count Zinzendorf in 1722, were not included in the sale. This was the first settlement of the Moravians in England. No. 10 is the fine old mansion locally known as Chichester House. There is a tradition that it was at one time occupied by the Bishops of Chichester, who once owned the site of Lincoln's Inn, and still hold property on both sides of Chancery Lane. Among the preachers in Nevill's Court was John Wesley, but the 'History of the Moravian Chapel,' published at 32, Fetter Lane, says that it is a mistake to state that the chapel was taken by Wesley, and that he formed his first society there.

The Moravian Chapel.

The Moravians, or rather, as they prefer to be called, "The Church of the United Brethren," still keep their work in Fetter Lane in full activity. Many interesting pamphlets are published from their office. At the old chapel, in which few changes have been made, frequent services are held. The old organ remains, and a portion of the space under the gallery is divided by a glass partition. This is still known as "the nursery," from a tradition that little children were kept there during the services, so as not to disturb the congregation. In former times there was a door in the wall at the back of the pulpit, so that the minister would be able to escape in case of riot. It is curious that the chapel should stand in two parishes, those of St. Bride and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, the boundary passing just in front of the pulpit. On this account the eastern window used to have a sash to admit the passage of a boy to "beat the bounds" on Holy Thursday.* The Moravians claim to number 258,000, and spend in mission work 80,000*l.* per annum.

Praise God Barebones.

The Royal Society.

Stephen Lobb

Another chapel in Fetter Lane, now pulled down, had also a most interesting record. It was associated with the Independents, now more generally called Congregationalists. The precise date of its foundation is unknown, but it was certainly previous to 1660. The leatherseller in Fleet Street, Praise God Barebones, occasionally preached there; his nephew assumed the name of Nicholas in place of the extraordinary rigmarole given to him by his father, and was the founder of the Phœnix Fire Office; his house in Crown Court became the seat of the Royal Society. It was under the ministry of Mr. Stephen Lobb that about 1685 the church took possession of the chapel in Fetter Lane. He is described as a man of learning, courage, and ability, and he took a leading part in the controversies that arose when James II. tried to get the laws against toleration altered. Being frequently at Court, he used his influence with the king, considerably to the advantage of the Dissenters.

"Bold Bradbury."

In 1708 Thomas Bradbury, called by Queen Anne "Bold Bradbury," took the pastorate. He was such a formidable opponent of the High Church party that great efforts were made to silence him; it is said that Harley offered him a bishopric if only he would conform. Then threats were tried, and a plot laid to assassinate him. Bradbury used to tell how he was the first man who proclaimed King George I. By an arrangement with Bishop Burnet, he was among the first to receive intimation of the death of Queen Anne. This was done by a special messenger dropping a handkerchief from the gallery while Bradbury was preaching. He suppressed his feeling of joy during the sermon, but made mention of it in a prayer of thanksgiving at the close of the service. Mr. Bradbury was one of the Dissenting ministers who carried up the congratulatory address to King George on his accession. As they were dressed in long black Geneva cloaks, a nobleman, probably Lord Bolingbroke, said to him, "Pray, sir, is this a funeral?" "Yes, my Lord," was the ready reply. "It is the funeral of the Schism Bill, and the resurrection of Liberty." Another minister of the church was George Burder, the founder and first secretary of the Religious Tract Society; an interesting account of him is to be found in 'The Story of the Religious Tract Society,' by the Rev. Samuel G. Green, D.D. Another renowned name associated with Fetter Lane is that of Caleb Morris. In the 'Memorials of Fetter Lane Congregational Chapel,' by Arthur Pye-Smith, published by Warren Hall & Lovitt, mention is made of the great influence exercised by Caleb Morris. In that out-of-the-way chapel in Fetter Lane he drew to him "students, ministers, teachers, men of science, men of letters, philosophers." The members of the church have caused a chapel to be erected at Leyton, now known as New Fetter Lane Chapel. Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P., laid the foundation stone on the 8th of July, 1899, and it was opened by Dr. Fairbairn on the 7th of May, 1900.

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* 'History of the Moravian Church,' published by the Society.

George Burder, founder of the Religious Tract Society.

Caleb Morris.

It should not be forgotten that the first improvement to be made in Fetter Lane was the erection of the handsome building, formerly occupied by the publishing firm of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., but now (1908) the London quarters of the Cambridge Press, of which Mr. Charles Felix Clay is the manager.

PLURAL VOTING.

1900, Oct. 20.

Plural voting.

It would appear from *The Daily News* of the 2nd of October that at the General Election in 1895 the largest number of votes was held by the late Rev. Washbourne West, Bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford, who possessed twenty-three in twenty-three counties. A correspondent writes on the following day that among present plural voters Mr. Joseph Baxendale, senior partner of the firm of Pickford & Co., ought to stand high, he having forty-three votes.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

Marquis of Bute's heart to be buried on the Mount of Olives.

It is stated in *The Daily Telegraph* of October 15th, 1900, that, in accordance with the express wish of the late Marquis of Bute, his heart will, at an early date, be conveyed to Palestine for burial at the Mount of Olives; and that at the funeral from Cumnock House the heart was carried in a specially prepared receptacle. This appears to have been in ancient times a favourite request among the Scottish nobility.

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT, FETTER LANE.

1900, Nov. 3. The Moravian Settlement, Fetter Lane.

The Secretary of the Moravian settlement, who had so courteously supplied me with materials for my former note (*ante*, p. 81), informed me that the Moravians were certainly in possession of their present premises in May, 1738, but that the date does not appear in the church report until 1742. They hold the house in Fetter Lane, including the chapel, on a lease of four hundred years. In reference to Mr. Philip Norman's query as to Dr. Nicholas Barbon being a son, and not a nephew, of "Praise God Barebones," I find the information to be uncertain. Mr. F. B. Macdonald, the secretary of the Phœnix Fire Office, informs me that in Relton's 'Fire Insurance Companies,' on p. 19, it is stated that "Dr. Nicholas Barbon, who died in 1698, is *said* to have been one of the sons of Praise God Barebones, of the Cromwellian Parliament." He appears to have been a very clever man, not only as a physician, but also as a builder, besides being the first projector of fire insurance in England who brought the scheme to maturity. It was the outcome of Barbon's beginning of fire insurance that a fire office, afterwards called the Phœnix, was established. This did not survive, Mr. Macdonald thinks, above twenty to thirty years. The present Phœnix did not begin till 1782, and, Mr. Macdonald informs me, was for some time known as "The New Fire Office." It had nothing to do with the previous Phœnix.

Dr. Nicholas Barbon.

Mr. F. B. Macdonald on the Phœnix Fire Office.

Those interested in the building recently known as the Rolls Chapel should procure Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte's Report, published by Eyre & Spottiswoode. It contains an account of the chapel, and a description of the monuments. These were carefully protected during its demolition, and included that of Dr. Yong, which had long been its chief ornament, being "one of the finest examples in England of the monumental art of the Italian Renaissance." Almost opposite to the tomb of Dr. Yong stood the Alington monument, "a fine example of the Elizabethan period." The register of burials and marriages is also given. The entries are but few. The report contains many illustrations.

The London County Council's Museum.

The London County Council is establishing at its central offices a museum of antiquarian relics. The golden sign of "The Half Moon," from the doorway of one of the gabled houses in Holywell Street, has been placed there. An old friend of 'N. & Q.,' Mr. G. L. Gomme, has the matter in hand, so there is a certainty of its being well done.

Dickens at Tavistock House.

Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, the home of Charles Dickens for nine years, has just been added to the record of vanishing London.

ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCH.

Marylebone Church.

The celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the old parish church of St. Marylebone took place on Sunday, October 28th, 1900. The church is sometimes known as "The Hogarth Church," from its being depicted in 'The Rake's Progress' and 'The Idle Apprentice.' Many of the Dukes of Portland are buried in the church; Byron was baptized there in March, 1788. It will also be remembered that little Paul Dombey was supposed to have been christened there. The churchyard contains the tomb of Charles Wesley.

THE GOLD STONE.

The Gold Stone: Mr. W. Hollamby.

Mr. W. Hollamby, of Hove, has been the means of the recovery of the Gorsed or Gold Stone, described by Horsfield as one of the largest and most remarkable of the Druidical stones upon the Brighton Downs. Its length is 13 ft., the greatest width 9 ft., and depth about 6 ft., and it is said to have weighed about eleven tons. About seventy years ago, owing to the damage done to his crops by curious visitors, the owner of the land on which it stood caused it to be buried. Its whereabouts was discovered only after one hundred trial holes had been sunk. In 'N. & Q.' of the 10th of November, 1866, Mr. C. Purling states that in Erredge's 'History of Brighton' full particulars are given of the Gold Stone Bottom tragedies. The regiment quartered at Brighton mutinied, and on the 13th of June, 1795, two of the men were shot at Gold Stone Bottom.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

1900, Nov. 10. The United Free Church of Scotland: Principal Rainy first Moderator.

After an agitation extending over thirty-seven years (for it was in 1863 that the first joint committee was appointed to consider the question of union), the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland have now become one Free Church, and Principal Rainy has been chosen as its first Moderator. It seems appropriate that an event so important in the history of Scotland should have a note in 'N. & Q.' On Wednesday, the 31st of October, 1900, the union was commemorated at Edinburgh with due ceremonial, when the members of the supreme courts of both bodies marched in procession to the extemporized hall in the Waverley Market where the meeting was held. *The Scotsman* of November 1st gives a graphic account of the proceedings, and states that when the adoption of the Uniting Act was moved by the Rev. Dr. Murray-Mitchell, the oldest ordained minister in the Free Church, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Paisley, the oldest minister in the United Presbyterian Church,

Commemoration at Edinburgh.

Solemn ceremony.

> "the whole audience, moved by one impulse, rose to their feet: in silence the members of the House, in token of assent, held up their right hands, while the clear voice of the Moderator was heard saying, 'In the presence of our Divine King and Head, the King and Head of the Church, and with the concurrence of my brother Moderator, I declare the Act of Union finally adopted, and that the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church are now one Church under the designation of the United Free Church of Scotland.'"

Signing the Act.

On the signing of the Uniting Act by the two Moderators and the Clerks of Assembly the House remained standing as interested spectators:—

> "The Moderators then, facing each other, gave each other the right hand of fellowship in these terms—Dr. Ross Taylor: 'In the name of the Free Church of Scotland I offer you, honoured brother, as Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod, the right hand of fellowship in token of the happy union now formed between the two Churches.' Dr. Mair, responding, said: 'I have the equally high privilege, in the name of the United Presbyterian Church, to offer you, honoured brother and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, the right hand of fellowship in token of the union now happily consummated by the signing of the Act.' The audience raised a cheer as the Moderators in face of the assemblage cordially shook hands."

Relics in *The Scotsman.*

The hall in which the meeting was held contained a number of interesting relics, the loan of which had been obtained from friends. *The Scotsman* of the 31st of October stated that these included

> "the original parchment manuscript of the National League and Covenant, subscribed at Glasgow in 1638. Copy of Thrissel's 'Banner,' a broadside printed in 1640 in connexion with the Covenanting struggles,

composed by Thomas Cunninghame. Sword from the field of Drumclog; this sword belonged to Dr. David Livingstone, the African traveller and missionary. Sword which belonged to William Woodburn, Mains of Loudon, Covenanter, used by him at Bothwell Bridge and Drumclog. Spears collected by Dr. David Livingstone in Manyuema, Central Africa. All these had been lent by the Glasgow Corporation. Capt. John Paton's sword, light and single edged. The blade is curved backwards, and has a broad, deep, and long groove near the back on each side. The light basket hilt is partly gone. Lent by John Howie, Lochgoin, per Rev. Mr. Yule, Dunlop. Covenanters' flag, for the parish of Fenwick. At the top, on the left, is an open Bible marked 'The Word of God,' while on the right is a crown surmounting a thistle. Banner of blue silk, bearing the Scottish thistle crowned, the arms of the City of Edinburgh, and the words 'God bless his Highness the Prince of Orange,' &c., used at the Revolution, 1688–9, lent by Miss Wood, Edinburgh. Richard Cameron's sword (an 'Andrea Ferrara'), found in Airdsmoss after the fight, lent by Rev. Wilson Baird, United Presbyterian Manse, Mauchline. Avendale Covenanters' flag carried at the battle of Drumclog, lent by Weavers' Society of Strathaven, per Dr. Allan Watt. Flag carried at the battle of Drumclog by William Woodburn, lent by J. Clelland, Darvel, per Rev. Mr. Bonellie. Sword taken from one of the dragoons of Claverhouse at the battle of Drumclog, lent by Alex. Morton, Darvel, per Rev. Mr. Bonellie. Blue flag carried by the Lesmahagow contingent at the battle of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, lent by Mrs. Napier, Lethame. Banner which was raised over the tent for Gaelic services at Canonmills at the Disruption, 1843, used also during the General Assembly at Canonmills, 1844–5, lent by Free Church College, Aberdeen. Sword said to have belonged to And. Paterson, an officer who took part with the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, lent by Mrs. Easton, late of Darvel, per Rev. Dr. M'Crie. Christian Endeavour Union banner, modern Covenanting banner, lent by Rev. John Pollock, Oxford Drive, Glasgow. Broadsword which belonged to Capt. Paton, with double-edged blade, bears on each side a globe and double cross, lent by Dr. Watt, Strathaven."

Since this Union was commemorated the United Free Church of Scotland has had to mourn the loss of its first Moderator, Principal Rainy, Dr. Ross Taylor, and Lord Overtoun. *The Athenæum* in its obituary notice of Principal Rainy on the 29th of December, 1906, refers to his personal charm and good sense, which with his "serenity of temper made him in the best sense a Moderator of his Church."

DOWNING STREET: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

1900, Nov. 17.
Downing Street: Origin of the name.

The remarks made by Mr. Choate in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th of November, 1900, as to the origin of the name given to "the smallest and yet the greatest street in the world, because it lay at the hub of the gigantic wheel which encircled the globe under the name of 'The British Empire'—Downing Street," call to mind the many notes, queries, and replies 'N. & Q.' has had on the subject. The first reference was made in the number of the 4th of May, 1850, under 'Notes from Cunningham's "Handbook for London,"' where it is stated that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the only official residence in the street was that of the First Lord of the Treasury, but by degrees one house was bought after another—first the Foreign Office, then the Colonial Office, and afterwards a house for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 7th of December "Alpha" asks for information as to Sir George Downing, to which Mr. Cooper, of Cambridge, replies on the 21st of December. On the 25th of January, 1851, J. P. C. states that

Sir George Downing.

> "Sir George Downing was not the son of Calibut Downing, Rector of Hackney, but of Emmanuel Downing, a London merchant, who went to New England. Governor Hutchinson, in his 'History of Massachusetts,' gives the true account of Downing's affiliation, which has been further confirmed by Mr. Savage, of Boston, from the public records of New England."

On the 15th of March C. H. confirms the accuracy of the memorandum as to Sir G. Downing's parentage by giving an extract from a letter in Carte's 'Letters,' ii. 319. The letter is from T. Howard to Charles II., written April 5, 1660. Under 'Notes on Pepys's Diary,' on the 1st of July, 1854, further reference is made to Sir George Downing; also at 2 S. xii. 420; 7 S. ix. 172; 8 S. ii. 464; iii. 39.

Mr. Choate's Speech at Guildhall.

Mr. Choate, in the course of his speech, stated that the school which he had the good fortune to attend in Massachusetts—"the best colony that was ever planted under the English flag, and planted in the best way, because the colonists were driven out to shift for themselves"—had over the entrance archway the inscription "Schola Publica Prima" (it was the first public school organized in Massachusetts), and underneath was inscribed the name of the first pupil of that school, George Downing, who was also the first graduate sent out by Harvard College in 1642. Mr. Choate then gave an amusing sketch of Downing's career in England, where "he hoodwinked Cromwell," and after the Protector's death "tried his arts" upon the "Rump": then, when the Restoration came, "practised his wily arts upon the Merry Monarch," whom he induced to grant him a great tract of land at Westminster, provided that the houses to be built there should be "handsome and graceful."

George Downing hoodwinks Cromwell.

He builds houses.

> "So Downing built the houses and many others between there and Westminster Abbey, and the records of the time described them as 'pleasant mansions having a back-front to St. James's Park.'"

ALBERT THE GOOD.

1901, Feb. 2.
Albert the Good.

The obituary notice of the Prince Consort which appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 21st of December, 1861, contains the following: "What the word Duty was to Arthur the Great, the word Progress was to Albert the Good." Is this the first instance in which this phrase, afterwards adopted by Tennyson in his dedication of 'The Idylls of the King,' was used ?

No reply was received to my question.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN RUSKIN.

1901, Feb. 16.
Ruskin memorial.

A memorial to John Ruskin has been placed in the church of St. Paul, Herne Hill. It consists of a tablet of coloured marble, with inscription, surmounted by a medallion portrait in white marble by Mr. Brindley. The inscription is as follows :—

> "John Ruskin, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., born in Bloomsbury, Feb. 8, 1819. Brought to 28, Herne Hill by his parents in 1823. He dwelt in Herne and Denmark Hill for fifty years. His later days were chiefly lived upon the shore of Coniston Lake, yet under the roof where he grew up he had a home in this parish to the end, the house having passed into the possession of his cousin and adopted daughter Joan and her husband Arthur Severn. Died at Brantwood, Jan. 20, 1900. Buried at Coniston, Jan. 25, 1900. 'The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails well fastened are the words of masters of assemblies.'"

HANDEL RELIC.

1901, Feb. 16.
Handel relic shown by Mr. J. S. Shedlock.

A precious relic of Handel was shown by Mr. Shedlock on Saturday, February 9th, 1901, at the meeting of the Incorporated Society of Musicians. The relic is a book of harpsichord pieces, written by Handel's friend Johann Krieger, organist at Zittau for more than half a century, and published at Nuremberg in 1699. The copy was presented to Handel by the composer. It is one of the earliest examples of music printing extant, and was evidently greatly cherished by Handel. Mr. Shedlock traced its history, showing how it was given by the great composer as a rare gift to his friend Bernhard Granville, brother of Mrs. Delany, from whom it descended to Major Bevil Granville, who himself lent it to Mr. Shedlock. On the title-page it is described as "Anmuthige Chavili Terburg"; and at the end of the preface, which is in the old German character, are the words "Zittau, 20th December, 1699. Christ year running to an end."

QUEENS MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Truth for February 21st, 1901, does well to make the following contradiction of the mistake made in most of the papers that Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra are the only Queens who have been members of the Order of the Garter :—

1901, March 2.
Queens members of the Order of the Garter.

"Queen Alexandra is the first Queen Consort who has worn a blue ribbon, but every Queen of England, from Mary I. downwards, has been a member of the Order, as a sovereign, on ascending the throne, becomes *ipso facto* a Knight of the Garter. William IV. had intended to confer a blue ribbon upon Queen Adelaide, but for some reason or other the idea was abandoned."

PUBLIC MOURNING.

A remarkable feature during the mourning for Queen Victoria was the retaining of the black shutters at places of business on the day after the burial of the Queen at Windsor ; and in some cases they were not taken down for several days beyond. There seems to have been a general reluctance to remove these outward signs of sorrow.

1901, March 9.
Public mourning for Queen Victoria.

THE FIRST LADY BARRISTER.

The Sphere for March 9th, 1901, contains a full-page illustration of the swearing-in of Mlle. Chauvin, the lady barrister, who made her first appearance on the 23rd of February before M. Magnaud, the President of the Tribunal at Château-Thierry. *The Sphere* states that the judge, in welcoming Mlle. Chauvin, said that

1901, Mar. 16.
The first lady barrister, Mlle. Chauvin.

"the law which had accorded her the right to practise had not been received with equal enthusiasm by all her male confrères. The Château-Thierry Tribunal, on the contrary, applauded that law, as it would energetically applaud all measures tending to emancipate woman. That was why he entertained the hope that at an early date a law would be passed which would allow women to sit in the ordinary tribunals as judges. It was with this hope that he welcomed to the bar of his court the first woman who had come to plead before it."

VANISHING LONDON: CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The Standard of March 7th, 1901, contains the following :—

"The beginning of the end has already been commenced in grim earnest at Christ's Hospital. The Lenten suppers of this year will be the last that will take place in the historic building in Newgate Street. The coloured windows have already been removed, and a few weeks hence the fine organ will be dismantled. It is intended to overhaul it thoroughly, and then to erect it in the large hall at Horsham. The organ an old Blue has promised to present will be placed in the chapel in course of erection."

1901, Mar. 16.
Vanishing London: Christ's Hospital.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

1901, Mar. 23.

St. Patrick's Day: shamrock worn by the Irish Guards.

Twelve months ago, by Queen Victoria's command, all Irish regiments and Irishmen serving in the army were permitted to wear the shamrock; and Sunday last being the first St. Patrick's Day parade of the Royal Irish Guards since their formation, both officers and men wore sprigs of shamrock on church parade. On their return from the service they found that Queen Alexandra had thoughtfully sent four boxes containing shamrock to be distributed to the men. The men at once removed the sprigs they had in their coats, placing those received from the Queen in their stead. By command of the King a sprig was sent to him from Covent Garden. This was the four-leaved shamrock, which is supposed to have a special significance. A wreath of shamrock, by special permission of the King, was placed on the sarcophagus of Queen Victoria at Frogmore by the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The deputation consisted of General J. W. Laurie, M.P., Col. Johnston, Capt. Macpherson, and Sergeant Cullilane.

KING EDWARD VII.'S TITLE IN SCOTLAND.

1901, Mar. 23.

King Edward's title in Scotland.

In the House of Commons on Monday last Mr. Black wished to know whether, in view of the fact that no sovereign bearing the name of Edward had hitherto reigned in Scotland, instructions would be given to omit the words "the Seventh" in all documents running in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward relating to Scotland alone. Mr. J. A. Dewar called attention to the fact that the oath of allegiance taken by hon. members was to King Edward, and not to King Edward VII.; and Mr. Pirie asked whether, if a rigorous rule were enforced as to the words "the Seventh," a precedent would not be created which had not been adhered to in the similar case of William IV. Mr. G. Murray—the Lord Advocate—in reply, stated that it had been decided, after full consideration, that His Majesty's title shall be given as Edward VII., and that writs passing the Signet and other documents running in the name of the Crown in Scotland shall bear that title. In the time of William IV. summonses always ran in the name of William IV., and the Lord Advocate candidly confessed that he had in vain endeavoured to find a Scottish grievance in the matter. His Majesty was proclaimed Edward VII., and it would be inconvenient to have statutes of Edward VII. cited in Scotland as statutes of Edward I.

This drew from Col. W. F. Prideaux the following:—

"A letter dated 11 March, which appeared in *The Standard* of the following day over the signature W. B., may perhaps be of interest in this connexion:—

"'I observe, in the notice of a question he intends to put to the Lord Advocate to-day, that Mr. Black says, "No sovereign bearing the name of Edward has hitherto reigned in Scotland." This is an error, for there were two Scottish kings prior to the Union who bore the name. Edward I. was the eldest son of Malcolm III., and was proclaimed king by the army after the death of his father at Alnwick, November 13, 1093. He was, unfortunately, slain in battle the following day. Edward II., better known as Edward Baliol, was crowned at Scone, September 24, 1332, and reigned nearly eleven years. His present Majesty is, therefore, Edward III. of Scotland and VII. of England, but, since the Union, a different numeral for the sovereign in the Northern kingdom has been discontinued. The exiled Stuarts, who, of course, ignored the Act of Queen Anne, continued the former custom, and consequently Prince James and Cardinal York styled themselves respectively James VIII. and III., and Henry II. and IX.' "

Canon Isaac Taylor, referring to the precedent in the case of William IV. states that he was William I. of Hanover, William II. of Wales, William III. of Scotland, and William IV. of England.

MR. GEORGE MURRAY SMITH AND THE AUTHORS FOR WHOM HE PUBLISHED.

1901, April 20

George Murray Smith: his generosity and kindliness.

The daily and the weekly press have rendered fitting tribute to this eminent publisher. His relationship with his authors was not a mere question of £ *s. d.*, but in many cases became one of intimate friendship. This had an influence throughout the entire establishment, and it has often been my privilege to hear members of his staff speak of the authors whose works were being published by the firm in terms almost affectionate. This was notably so in the case of Robert Browning and James Payn, the latter, like Dickens, being " a model editor." What Mr. Payn wrote of " The Master," in his article in *The Cornhill Magazine* of November, 1899, ' An Editor and some Contributors,' may well be applied to himself: " All men of letters were akin to him, and the humblest writer, provided he could show himself fitted for the calling he had chosen, was as a younger brother."

James Payn.

Those who knew Mr. Smith will readily join in the testimony which Sir John Millais wrote on a slate when he was dying: " The kindest man and the best gentleman I have had to deal with."

STOCK EXCHANGE CENTENARY.

1901, May 25.

Stock Exchange Centenary.

On Saturday, May 18th, the members of the Stock Exchange made holiday to celebrate the centenary of the laying of the foundation stone of their first building. The exchange of stocks in London commenced more than two centuries back, the business being then conducted in the open air. A writer in *The Daily Graphic* states that the name "Stock Exchange" was not coined until 1773, when rooms were hired for business purposes at New Jonathan's in Sweeting Alley, and the place was called "The Stock Exchange"—"which is to be wrote over the door." The brokers, however, determined to have a building of their own, and on the 18th of May, 1801, Mr. William Hammond, the chairman of the then Committee of Management, laid the foundation stone of the Exchange which has since been so considerably extended. *The Daily Telegraph* mentions the curious fact that the stone was lost during the rebuilding in 1853–4, and when it was discovered in 1883 it was found to contain a plate with the subjoined inscription :

> "On May 18, in the year 1801, and 41 of George III., the first stone of this building, erected by private subscription, for transaction of business in the public funds, was laid in the presence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Steer, Thomas Roberts, Griffith Jones, William Grey, Isaac Hensley, Jo. Brackshaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers ; James Peacock, architect. At this æra, the first of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated in five successive reigns to 552,730,924*l.* The inviolate faith of the British nation, and the principles of the constitution, sanction and secure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessing of the constitution be secure to the latest posterity."

The building was opened for business in March, 1802, the subscription being ten guineas, payable annually. The members then numbered 500. The present number is given as 4,673, each paying 40*l.* per annum. Among notable visitors have been the Prince of Wales in 1885, the Duke of York in 1897, and Lord Kitchener after the taking of Khartoum.

GIPSIES AND LONGEVITY.

1901, May 25.
Gipsies and longevity.

The Brighton Herald of the 18th of May states that Sammy Lee, the "Gipsy King," said to have been the father of Gipsy Lee the famous fortune-teller at the Devil's Dyke, has just died at the age of 103, having been born in 1798. He claimed the distinction, of which he was very proud, of being a thoroughbred gipsy, a real "Romany chal." He leaves a sister who is 102 years of age.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING.

1901, June 8.
Co-operative Congress.

The first Congress of the Co-operative Union held in the new century deserves a note. The meetings commenced on the 27th of May at Middlesbrough, when Mr. Joseph Warwick (the President) mentioned some interesting facts as to the growth of the movement. The Union was started in 1844, when twenty-eight men combined together ; their capital (which they pooled) was 28*l.* Their trade in the first year was 710*l.* At the close of last year there were in the United Kingdom 1,464 distributing societies, having a membership of 1,709,371, with share capital of 20,586,231*l.*, doing a trade of over fifty millions and handing back to the members 7,747,338*l.*, showing a net saving on the spending power of the consumer of 15 per cent.

SYDENHAM WELLS PARK.

1901, June 8.
Sydenham Wells Park.

The dedication of this park to public use for ever is of interest to the antiquary. The name, as readers of 'N. & Q.' will remember, commemorates some mineral springs discovered in 1640, and referred to by Evelyn in his 'Diary.' Sydenham is also associated with the poet Campbell; there he passed the happiest years of his life, and remained until he became editor of *The New Monthly*.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

1901, June 22.
Glasgow University: Ninth Jubilee.

'N. & Q.' should have a record of the ninth Jubilee of Glasgow University. The celebration commenced on Wednesday, the 12th of June, by a service in the Cathedral. This was appropriate, as pointed out by Dr. M'Adam Muir, because it was by one identified with that edifice that the University was founded, for it was owing to the exertions of Bishop Turnbull that Pope Nicholas V., "the greatest of the restorers of learning," "constituted a University to continue in all time to come in the city of Glasgow, 'it being ane notable place, with gude air and plenty of provisions for human life'"; and to ensure "that the classes might begin with some degree of celebrity," he further granted a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral of Glasgow in the year 1451. In the course of his address, as reported by *The Glasgow Herald* on the following day, Dr. Muir made the following historical references:—

Dr. Muir's historical references.

"When the first Jubilee was reached, James IV., who fell at Flodden, was sitting on the throne of Scotland; and a new world had a few years before been opened up by the discovery of America. At the second Jubilee the tremendous conflict of the Reformation was raging, and the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, was still a child in France. When the third Jubilee came round, the long feud between England and Scotland was about to cease through the accession of the Scottish king to the English throne. The fourth Jubilee found the Commonwealth established; King Charles I. had perished on the scaffold; Cromwell was overrunning Scotland; and the quaint Zachary Boyd, to whom the University is indebted for liberal benefactions, denounced him to his face in the lower church of this Cathedral. The fifth Jubilee fell at the end of the reign of William III. and the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne. By the time of the sixth Jubilee the protracted struggle between the House of Stuart and the House of Hanover had come to an end; the hopes of the Jacobites had been quenched at

Culloden; the Duke of Cumberland had received in recognition of his services the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow; and Clive was laying the foundation of the British Empire in India. The seventh Jubilee occurred when the storm and agitation of the French Revolution had not sunk to rest, when the momentous career of Napoleon was becoming a menace to Europe, when Great Britain and Ireland were united....The eighth Jubilee was contemporary with the first great International Exhibition....And now the ninth Jubilee finds us at the completion of the glorious Victorian era, mourning the departure of our beloved Queen, yet hailing with enthusiastic loyalty the accession of our new King."

Reception in the Bute Hall

In the afternoon there was a reception of delegates in the Bute Hall, and *The Glasgow Herald* does full justice to the splendour of the spectacle. In the absence—on account of age—of the venerable Chancellor (Lord Stair), the Vice-Chancellor (the Very Rev. Principal Story) delivered the address and received the delegates, among whom were two native professors from the University of Tokyo, in Japan, while the youngest British University, Birmingham, was represented by Prof. Oliver Lodge.

Dr. Muir in affectionate terms well described Glasgow University as fulfilling the ideal of a University sketched by Newman nearly half a century ago :—

> "a place which attracts the affections of the young by its fame, wins the judgment of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the memory of the old by its associations; a seat of wisdom, a light of the world, a minister of the faith, an *alma mater* of the rising generation."

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

(May 16th, 1901.)

1901, July 6. Civil List Pensions under Victoria: Permission of Controller to publish.

On the 16th of May, by an Order of the House of Commons, a Return was printed of "Persons now in receipt of Pensions, charged on the Civil List of Her late Majesty under the Act 1 Vict., c. 2, s. 5." On looking over this publication I felt what an interesting permanent record it would be if we could place it in the pages of "dear old 'N. & Q.,'" and with the Editor's cordial approval I wrote to the printers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, asking them for permission to reprint it. Their reply was that the copyright did not rest with them, but they courteously suggested that I should place my request before the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, who has kindly acceded to my wish, upon the understanding that "mention is made of the fact that the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has been obtained"; and I am now able to place the Return before the readers of 'N. & Q.'

The following references to the subject of literary pensions have appeared in these columns :—

On the 21st of October, 1854, "Indignans" calls attention to "the pittance of 1,200*l.* distributed among some thirty or forty individuals, all of whom, by the force and splendour of their genius ....have contributed so greatly to advance the prosperity and renown of their country."

On the 2nd of December, 1854, "Liberal" gives the following quotation from Madame de Staël :—

> "Quelques pensions accordées aux gens de lettres n'exerceront jamais beaucoup d'influence sur les vrais talens. Le génie n'en veut qu'à la gloire, et la gloire ne jaillit que de l'opinion publique."

On the 31st of July, 1858, J. M. H. notes that in the year 1663 Louis XIV. granted pensions to several literary men, and asks for a copy of the list. To this "Clericus (D.)" replies on the 21st of August.

On the 1st of February, 1862, Mr. J. W. Bryans proposes the founding of an Order of Merit, to take the name of the "Order of the Albert Cross," in memory of the late Prince Consort:—

> "We have already the 'Victoria Cross' for deeds done in the field; might we not have the pendant to it, for exploits no less worthy in the peaceful paths of science?"

On the 1st of February, 1868, appears a note, 'The Literary Pension of the Civil List,' signed J. A. G., who suggests that 5,000*l*. per annum should be the very minimum sum devoted to literary pensions, and leaves it "in the hands of the Editor and those of his able contributors for an influential and successful advocacy."

On the 25th of July, 1885, H. Y. P. asks for records of royal bounty funds.

I do not give the pensions in the order of the printed list, but have classified them under their respective heads. The name of the Prime Minister under whose administration the pension was granted has also been added.

Sir Robert Peel's sympathy with literary men.

One name dear to all lovers of literature, that of Sir Robert Peel, appears but once, there being now only one recipient among the many who received pensions at his hands. This survivor is a daughter of the late Sir Hudson Lowe,, the pension being granted as far back as 1845. Of Sir Robert Peel's sympathy with literary men full mention was made by *The Athenæum* in the obituary notice of him which appeared in the number of the 6th of July, 1850. The grant of 300*l*. a year to Southey, with an offer of a baronetcy, a like sum to Wordsworth, 200*l*. a year to Tennyson, 150*l*. a year to James Montgomery, 200*l*. a year to Mr. Tytler, the same to Mr. M'Culloch, 100*l*. a year to the widow of Thomas Hood, proved his appreciation of literature; while for the sons of Mrs. Hemans he found places under the Crown, and the first appointment of his first administration was given to Allan Cunningham. He also bestowed pensions on Mrs. Somerville and Faraday, and it is pleasing to record that a niece of the great chemist, Miss Jane Barnard, still enjoys a pension.

'N. & Q.' of the 8th of May, 1852, opens with a note by the Editor on Sir Robert Peel, and his claims to be remembered by the literary men of England. Mention is made of the many literary pensions granted during the time he was Prime Minister, as well as of his generosity towards Dr. Maginn, and it is proposed that a bust or statue of him should be placed in the vestibule of the British Museum.

Investigation in 1888: William Morris Colles.

In 1888 an investigation of the Victorian administration of the Pension List, in reference to literature, was conducted for the Committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors by Mr. William Morris Colles, and the result published. Mr. Colles proposes that

> "the sum of 1,200*l*. be yearly voted for the purpose of assisting distinguished men and women of letters, art, and science by granting

pensions when they have arrived at the age of fifty-five or are incapacitated from work by ill-health, mental or bodily, and their widows or daughters if they are in distressed circumstances."

LITERATURE.

Literature.

1851, October 10th (Lord John Russell).

Mrs. Mary Reid.

Widow of Dr. James Seaton Reid.

"In consideration of Dr. Reid's valuable contributions to literature, 'and of the distressed condition in which his widow and children are placed by his decease.' 50*l.*"

Mrs. Reid is the widow of James Seaton Reid, D.D. (1798–1851), Church historian, author of 'History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' the third volume of which was completed by Prof. Killen, of Belfast ('Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. xlvii. p. 429).

1856, November 10th (Lord Palmerston).

Mr. Philip James Bailey.

Philip James Bailey.

"In consideration of his literary merits. 100*l.*"

Born at Nottingham, 22nd of April, 1816. Author of 'Festus,' published in 1839. He was included in the honorary LL.D.s at the recent celebration at Glasgow University.

Mr. Theordore Watts in *The Athenæum* for April 1st, 1876, writes that

> "there is, in fact, both here and in America, a large section of the public, both cultivated and uncultivated, which—free from the bonds of Calvinism on the one hand, and from hedonic nescience and art-worship on the other—feels a warm and passionate sympathy with Mr. Bailey's poem and the universalism it teaches. And this sympathy—in religious circles, at least—is, as a matter of fact, widening. It might almost be said, indeed, that Christianity can never—even in the highest development possible to it—get beyond the loving universalism of such opposite poets as Bailey and Burns. . . . Had not 'Festus' been itself preceded (by something like four years) by Mr. Browning's 'Paracelsus,' and not followed by it, the influence of Bailey would, through Dobell, have been so great upon our youngest school that his place in the history of nineteenth-century poetry would have been more important than it even is now. Yet, in the study of English poetry, it is always necessary to consider the influence of 'Paracelsus' upon 'Festus,' the influence of 'Festus' upon 'Balder' and 'England in Time of War'; and the influence of these upon most subsequent poetry."

Mr. Bailey died on the 6 September, 1902, aged 86.

1858, February 15th (Lord Palmerston).

Mr. Stephen Henry Bradbury.

Stephen Henry Bradbury.

"In consideration of his contributions to literature. 50*l.*"

1861, April 19th (Lord Palmerston). Second grant.

"In consideration of his literary merit. 25*l.*"

A poet of the middle of the century.

1858, October 4th (Earl of Derby).

Widow of William Henry Bartlett.

Mrs. Susanna Bartlett.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her husband, the late William Henry Bartlett. 75*l*."

William Henry Bartlett (1809–54), author of 'Walks about Jerusalem,' 'Forty Days in the Desert,' 'The Nile Boat,' and 'The Pilgrim Fathers.' He edited *Sharpe's London Magazine* from March, 1849, to June, 1852 ('D.N.B.,' vol. iii. p. 335).

1861, April 19th (Lord Palmerston).

Daughter of Douglas Jerrold.

Miss Mary Anne Jerrold.

"In consideration of the literary merit of her father, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold. 50*l*."

Douglas William Jerrold (1803–57). His first article in *Punch*, signed Q., appeared in the second number, September 13th, 1841, and he was a constant contributor until ten days before his death. From 1852 he was editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper* at a salary of 1,000*l*. a year. He contributed three columns of leaders each week as well as literary reviews. He was also an early contributor to *The Athenæum*. For a list of his works, &c., see 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxix. pp. 349–52.

1863, June 18th (Lord Palmerston).

Gerald Massey.

Mr. Gerald Massey.

"As to a lyric poet, sprung from the people. 70*l*."

1887, April 1st (Marquis of Salisbury). Second grant.

"In consideration of his literary merit, and of the smallness of his means of support. 30*l*."

Born at Gamble Wharf, near Tring, May 29th, 1828. His first book was 'Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love,' 1851, followed by 'The Ballad of Babe Christabel,' 1855, 'Craigcrook Castle,' 1856 and many others.

Mr. Massey died October 29, 1907, aged 79.

1866, December 10th (Earl of Derby).

Daughter of Dr. Craik.

Miss Mary Craik.

"In consideration of the services of her father, the late Dr. Craik, as Professor of History and English Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast. 30*l*."

George Lillie Craik (1798–1866), born at Kennoway, Fife. He came to London, became connected with Charles Knight, and contributed largely to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; also to *The Penny Magazine* and *Penny Cyclopædia*. In 1849 he was appointed to the abovementioned professorship ('D.N.B.,' vol. xiii. p. 1).

1870, April 12th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mr. Robert William Buchanan.

Robert William Buchanan.

"In consideration of his literary merits as a poet. 100*l*."

Born August 18th, 1841; died June 10th, 1901. Obituary notice in *Athenæum*, June 15th. *M.A.P.* of same date: 'Robert Buchanan's Youth.' *The Spectator*, June 29th, 1901, contains a communication signed W. W., stating that "lines from the 'Siren' adorn the drawing-room of the beautiful château-observatory of Abbabia, near Hendaye, now belonging to the Institute of France. They well express the feelings of the late owner when he built the château." A translation is given. The lines commence

Oh melancholy waters, softly flow!

1877, June 1st (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Miss Mary Ann De Foe.

Miss Mary Ann De Foe.

"The lineal descendant of the author of 'Robinson Crusoe.' 75*l*."

In *The Athenæum* of June 1st, 1895, Mr. George A. Aitken gives a list of books from the catalogue of Defoe's library. The missing catalogue had been lying all these years in the British Museum.

1877, November 28th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mr. George MacDonald.

George MacDonald.

"In consideration of his contributions to literature. 100*l*."

Born 1824. Was an Independent minister, but retired on account of his health. His first book was a poem, published in 1856, 'Within and Without'; his long series of novels commenced in 1862 with 'David Elginbrod.'

Mr. MacDonald died September 18th, 1905.

1878, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Lady Creasy.

Widow of Sir Edward Creasy.

"In recognition of the literary services of her late husband, Sir Edward Creasy. 150*l*."

Edward Shepherd Creasy, born 1812; died January 27th, 1878. His 'Biographies of Eminent Etonians' appeared in 1850, and his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' 1852 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xiii. p. 64).

1880, April 28th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mrs. Marian Hepworth Dixon.

Widow of Hepworth Dixon.

"In consideration of the literary services of her late husband, Mr. William Hepworth Dixon. 100*l*."

William Hepworth Dixon (1821–79). His life of Howard (published 1850) went through three editions in one year. From 1853 to 1869 editor of *The Athenæum.* It was at his suggestion greater facilities were given to the public to visit the Tower of London; and during his first trip to America he arranged for the recovery of the Irish State Papers, for which he was offered the honour of knighthood (' D.N.B.,' vol. xv. pp. 128–9).

1881, October 31st (W. E. Gladstone).

Dr. Charles Wells.

Dr. Charles Wells.

" In recognition of his services in connexion with Oriental languages and literature. 50*l.*"

Born September 6th, 1838; special correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* in the Schleswig-Holstein War, 1864 (' Who 's Who,' 1901).

1881, October 31st (W. E. Gladstone).

Charles Patrick O'Connor.

Mr. Charles Patrick O'Conor.

" In consideration of his merit as a poet, and of his narrow means of subsistence. 50*l.*"

1882, August 16th (W. E. Gladstone).

Samuel Rawson Gardiner.

Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner.

" In recognition of his valuable contributions to the history of England. 150*l.*"

Born March 4th, 1829 (' Who's Who,' 1901).

Prof. Gardiner died February 23rd, 1902.

1884, February 9th (W. E. Gladstone).

Frederick James Furnivall.

Mr. Frederick James Furnivall.

" In recognition of his services to English philology and literature. 150*l.*"

Born February 4th, 1825 (' Who 's Who,' 1901).

1884, May 1st (W. E. Gladstone).

Sir James Augustus Henry Murray.

Mr. James Augustus Henry Murray, LL.D.

" In consideration, and for the promotion, of his valuable services to philology, especially in connexion with his work as editor of the ' New English Dictionary.' 250*l.*"

Knighthood conferred on King's Birthday, 1908.

1884, December 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

Sister of Rawdon Lubbock Brown.

Miss Emma Lubbock Brown.

" In consideration of the services rendered to history by her late brother, Mr. Rawdon Brown. 70*l.*"

Rawdon Lubbock Brown, 1803–83 (' D.N.B.,' vol. vii. p. 24).

1885, August 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. ROSINA JANE EASTWICK.

Widow of Edward Backhouse Eastwick.

"In recognition of the valuable services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P., F.R.S., in connexion with Oriental literature. 100*l.*"

Edward Backhouse Eastwick, 1814–83 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xvi. pp. 334–5).

1887, January 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MR. CHARLES KENT.

Charles Kent.

"In recognition of the value of his contributions to biographical and other literature. 100*l.*"

Born November 3rd, 1823; Edited *The Sun*, 1845–70; *Weekly Register*, 1874–81; presented to the British Museum the last letter of Charles Dickens and the first of Edward, Lord Lytton ('Who 's Who,' 1901).

Mr. Kent died February 23rd, 1902, aged 78.

1887, September 27th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. JESSIE JEFFERIES.

Widow of Richard Jefferies.

"In consideration of the literary attainments of her late husband, Mr. Richard Jefferies, and of her destitute condition. 100*l.*"

Richard Jefferies, 1848–87, author of 'The Gamekeeper at Home,' 'The Life of the Fields,' and 'The Dewy Morn' ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxix. pp. 265–6).

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS CONSTANCE FREDERICA GORDON CUMMING.

Miss Constance Frederica Gordon Cumming.

"In consideration of her merits as an author, and of her destitute condition. 50*l.*"

See 'English Catalogue,' Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. CEIRIOG HUGHES.

Widow of John Ceiriog Hughes.

"In recognition of the merits of her late husband, Mr. J. C. Hughes, as a Welsh poet, and in consideration of her destitute condition. 50*l.*"

John Ceiriog Hughes, 1832–87; born September 25th, 1832. Between twenty-five and thirty thousand copies of his first volume of poetry, 'Oriau'r Hwyr' ('Evening Hours'), were sold. He also wrote fifty songs for Brinley Richards's 'Songs of Wales' (London, 1873). He was the author of the original song for which Brinley Richards wrote the tune 'God bless the Prince of Wales' ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxviii. pp. 182–3).

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughter of the Rev. W. Barnes.

MISS LAURA LIEBE BARNES.

"In consideration of the merits of her late father, the Rev. W. Barnes, as an author and linguist, and on account of her destitute condition. 50*l.*"

Rev. W. Barnes, 1820–86; author of 'Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect.'

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Prof. T. S. Baynes.

MRS. ANNABELLA BAYNES.

"In consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Prof. T. S. Baynes, as an author and scholar, and of her destitute condition. 75*l.*"

Thomas Spencer Baynes; born March 24th, 1823; editor of the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica'; was assistant editor of *The Daily News*, 1857–64; died May 30th, 1887 ('Chambers's Encyclopædia,' vol. i. p. 809).

1890, January 15th (Marquis of Salisbury.)

Daughter of Martin F. Tupper.

MISS ELLIN ISABELLE TUPPER.

"In recognition of the services of her late father, Mr. Martin F. Tupper, to literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 75*l.*"

1810–89. 'Proverbial Philosophy' was first published in 1838 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lvii. pp. 318–20).

1891, May 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

George Barnett Smith.

MR. GEORGE BARNETT SMITH.

"In consideration of his services to literature, and of his inadequate means of support. 80*l.*"

Born May 17th, 1841; author of 'Life of Gladstone,' 'Life of John Bright,' and other works ('Who 's Who,' 1901).

1892, March 8th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd.

MRS. MARY GRAY GARDEN.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her father, the late James Hogg (known as the Ettrick Shepherd), and of her inadequate means of support. 40*l.*"

Author of "Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, with preface by Prof. Veitch" (Alexander Gardner, 1885).

1892, June 20th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Prof. E. A. Freeman.

MRS. ELEANOR FREEMAN.

"In consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Prof. Edward Augustus Freeman, as an historian. 100*l.*

Athenæum obituary notice, March 19th, 1892.

1892, August 15th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. CASHEL HOEY.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey.

"In consideration of her literary merits, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l*."

Born 1830 (Johnston). For works see 'English Catalogue.'

Mrs. Cashel Hoey died July 9th, 1908.

1893, June 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

MR. JOHN GWENOGFRYN EVANS.

John Gwenogfryn Evans.

"To enable him to continue his researches in Welsh literature. 200*l*."

1893, June 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

MRS. FRANCES E. TROLLOPE.

Widow of Thomas Adolphus Trollope.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her husband, the late Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, and of her narrow means. 50*l*."

Thomas Adolphus Trollope, eldest son of Frances Milton Trollope, author of 'The Widow Barnaby' (1838). Her works reached 115 volumes, although she published nothing until she was fifty-two. Her son Thomas Adolphus was born 1810; between 1840 and 1890 he published some sixty volumes; he popularized gossip about Italy; died 1892 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lvii.).

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

MR. T. H. S. ESCOTT.

T.H.S. Escott.

"In consideration of his merits as an author and journalist. 100*l*."

Succeeded John Morley as editor of *The Fortnightly Review;* leader writer for *The Standard* since 1866. For list of publications see 'Who's Who,' 1901.

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

MISS MATILDA BETHAM EDWARDS.

Miss Matilda Betham Edwards.

"In consideration of her literary merits. 50*l*."

Poet, novelist, and writer on French rural life ('Who's Who,' 1901).

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

MRS. KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.

Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid.

"In consideration of her contributions to literature. 50*l*."

For list of works see 'Who's Who,' 1901.

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

Daughters of the Rev. Stephen Hawker.

MISS ROSALIND HAWKER AND MISS JULIOT HAWKER.

"In consideration of the literary merits of their late father, the Rev. Stephen Hawker. 50*l*."

Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker; born December 3rd, 1803; died August 15th, 1875 ('Chambers's Biographical Dictionary').

1895, January 8th (Earl of Rosebery).

Sisters of Walter Pater.

MISS HESTER PATER AND MISS CLARA PATER.

"In consideration of the literary merits of their late brother, Mr. Walter Pater. 100*l*."

Walter Pater; born August 4th, 1839; educated at King's School, Canterbury; first wrote for *The Westminster Review*, January, 1857; obituary notice in *The Athenæum*, August 4th, 1894.

1895, January 26th (Earl of Rosebery).

Widow of Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

MRS. MARIE EUGÉNIE HAMERTON.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. P. G. Hamerton. 100*l*."

Philip Gilbert Hamerton; born September 10th, 1834; died November 6th, 1894. See 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.'

1895, February 26th (Earl of Rosebery).

William Watson.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

"In consideration of the merit of his poetical works. 100*l*."

Born August 2nd, 1858; first verses appeared in *The Liverpool Argus*, 1875; collected poems published 1898 ('Who 's Who,' 1901).

1895, May 16th (Earl of Rosebery).

Widow of Charles Henry Pearson.

MRS. EDITH L. PEARSON.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Charles Henry Pearson. 100*l*."

Charles Henry Pearson (1830–94), Colonial Minister and historian. He prophesied the Yellow Peril ('D.N.B.,' vol. xliv.).

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickens, widow of Charles Dickens the younger.

MRS. ELIZABETH DICKENS.

"In consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mr. Charles Dickens, and of the straitened circumstances in which she has been left by the death of her husband, Mr. Charles Dickens, Jun. 100*l*."

Mrs. Dickens died on the 18th of April, 1907.

'D.N.B.,' vol. xv.

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Rose Trollope.

Widow of Anthony Trollope.

"In consideration of the distinguished literary merits of her husband, the late Mr. Anthony Trollope, and of her straitened circumstances. 100*l.*"

Anthony Trollope, 1815–82 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lvii.; 'Autobiography,' 2 vols., published 1883; and 'What I Remember,' by T. A. Trollope, 1887).

1897, December 15th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Miss Janet Mary Oliphant.

Miss Janet Mary Oliphant.

"In consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mrs. Oliphant. 75*l.*"

Margaret Oliphant (*née* Wilson); born 1828; died at Wimbledon, June 25th, 1897. *Athenæum*, July 3rd, 1897, and 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.'

1898, April 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. William Ernest Henley.

William Ernest Henley.

"In recognition of his literary merits, and of his inadequate means of support. 225*l.*"

Born August 23rd, 1849; editor of the *National Observer*, 1888–93; *The New Review*, 1893–8 ('Chambers's Dictionary' and 'Who 's Who,' 1901).

Mr. Henley died July 11th, 1903.

1898, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

The Rev. Canon Daniel Silvan Evans.

Canon Silvan Evans.

"In recognition of his labours on the 'Welsh Dictionary,' and of his services to Welsh literature generally. 100*l.*"

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Miss Eliza Paton Hill Burton.

Daughter of Dr. John Hill Burton.

"In consideration of the services rendered to literature by her late father, Dr. John Hill Burton, especially in connexion with the history of Scotland. 65*l.*"

John Hill Burton, 1809–81. "His beginnings were humble, and most that he wrote cannot now be identified." For a time was editor of *The Scotsman*, and committed that journal to the support of Free Trade ('D.N.B.,' vol. viii. pp. 10–12).

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Maria Margaret Kingsford.

Widow of Dr. William Kingsford.

"In consideration of the literary services of her late husband, Dr. William Kingsford, the Canadian historian. 100*l.*"

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Col. Malleson.

Mrs. Marian Charlotte Malleson.

"In recognition of the eminence of her late husband, Col. George Bruce Malleson, as an Indian and military historian. 100*l*."

Col. George Bruce Malleson; born May 8th, 1825; edited *Calcutta Review*, 1864–9 ('Chambers's Dictionary').

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

John Payne.

Mr. John Payne.

"In recognition of his literary work, especially in connexion with Oriental literature. 100*l*."

1899, August 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Alfred Austin.

Mr. Alfred Austin.

"As Poet Laureate. 200*l*."

Born at Headingley, Leeds, May 30th, 1835 ('Who 's Who,' 1901).

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Herman Charles Merivale.

Mr. Herman Charles Merivale.

"In consideration of his literary work and of his straitened circumstances. 125*l*."

Born 1839; editor of *Annual Register*, 1870–80 ('Who 's Who, 1901).

Mr. Merivale died January 14th, 1906, aged 66.

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. John Mackintosh.

Dr. John Mackintosh.

"In consideration of his historical writings and researches. 50*l*."

See 'English Catalogue.'

1901, February 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of H. D. Traill.

Mrs. Emily Traill.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Henry Duff Traill. 75*l*."

Henry Duff Traill, 1842–1900. For the two and a half years previous to his death was editor of *Literature* (*Athenæum*, February 24th, 1900).

SCIENCE.

Science.

1854, January 3rd (Earl of Aberdeen).

MISS MARGARET CHRISTINA MACGILLIVRAY.

Daughter of Dr. Macgillivray.

"Daughter of the late Dr. Macgillivray. In consideration of her late father's contributions to the service of natural history, and the destitute condition in which she was placed at his decease. 80*l.*"

William Macgillivray's (1796–1852) first published note was on the occurrence of a walrus on the shore of Lewis in December, 1817 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxiv.).

1858, Februray 15th (Lord Palmerston.)

MISS FANNY CRESSWELL PARIS.

Daughter of Dr. Paris.

"In consideration of the scientific acquirements of her father, the late Dr. Paris, the benefits he conferred by his addition to the knowledge of geology, and of her present scanty means. 150*l.*"

1858, October 4th (Earl of Derby).

MISS JANET ARCHER.

Daughter of Frederick Scott Archer.

"In consideration of the valuable contribution of her late father to the science of photography. 50*l.*"

Frederick Scott Archer, 1813–57; inventor of the collodion process; first account published in *The Chemist*, March, 1851 ('D.N.B.,' vol ii.).

1860, January 16th (Lord Palmerston).

MISS CLARINDA LARDNER (sister of Dr. Dionysius Lardner).

Sister of Dr. Lardner.

"In consideration of her late brother's labours in the cause of science, and of her scanty means. 125*l.*"

Dionysius Lardner, 1793–1859 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxii.).

1861, April 19th (Lord Palmerston).

MRS. ELIZABETH ANNE HENFREY.

Widow of Prof. Henfrey.

"On account of her husband the late Prof. Henfrey's contributions to anatomical and physiological botany. 50*l.*"

Arthur Henfrey, 1819–59 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxv.).

1862, June 19th (Lord Palmerston).

MISS MARIE JOSEPHINE BALY (now FAUVEL).

Miss Marie Josephine Baly.

"In consideration of the late Dr. Baly's long career in the public service, and of the merit of the scientific medical works of which he was the author. 100*l.*"

William Baly, M.D., 1814–61 ('D.N.B.,' vol. iii.).

1862, June 19th (Lord Palmerston).

Miss Jessie Wilson (now) Sime.

Miss Jessie Wilson (now Sime).

"In consideration of the eminent services of the late Prof. George Wilson, of Edinburgh, as a public teacher and a scientific man. 100*l.*"

George Wilson, 1818–59 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lxii.).

1868, February 14th (Earl of Derby).

Miss Jane Barnard, niece of Prof. Faraday

Miss Jane Barnard.

"Niece of the late Prof. Faraday. In consideration of the services rendered by him to chemical science. 150*l.*"

Michael Faraday, 1791–1867 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xviii.).

1868, March 31st (Benjamin Disraeli).

Widow of Sir David Brewster.

Lady Brewster.

"In consideration of the eminent services rendered to science by her late husband, Sir David Brewster. 200*l.*"

Sir David Brewster, 1781–1868 ('D.N.B.,' vol. vi.).

1869, April 5th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of John Curtis.

Mrs. Matilda Curtis.

"In consideration of the scientific attainments of her late husband, Mr. John Curtis, and of the merit of his works on entomology. 90*l.*"

Author of 'British Entomology,' Lovell Reeve, 1862; 'British Beetles,' Bell, 1863; 'Farm Insects,' Van Voorst, 1883 (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1870, April 12th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Prof. Baden-Powell.

Lady Henrietta Grace Baden-Powell.

"In consideration of the valuable services to science rendered by her husband during the thirty-three years he held the Savilian Professorship of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford. 150*l.*"

1880, June 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of J. A. Broun.

Mrs. Charlotte M. J. Broun.

"In consideration of the services rendered to science by her husband, the late Mr. J. A. Broun, F.R.S. 75*l.*"

1881, February 5th (W. E. Gladstone).

Alfred Russel Wallace.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace.

"In recognition of his eminence as a natuarlist. 200*l.*"

Sonnenschein's 'Best Books.'

1888, June 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. KATHARINE STEWART.

Widow of Prof. Balfour Stewart.

"In recognition of the services rendered to science by her late husband, Prof. Balfour Stewart, and of her destitute condition. 50*l.*"

Balfour Stewart, 1828–87 ('D.N.B.,' vol. liv.).

1888, February 11th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. SALLIE DUFFIELD PROCTOR (now SMITH).

Widow of Richard Anthony Proctor.

"In consideration of the service rendered to the cause of science by her late husband, Mr. R. A. Proctor, B.A., and of her inadequate means of support. 100*l.*"

Richard Anthony Proctor, 1837–88 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xlvi.).

1888, March 3rd (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. BLANCHE GERTRUDE GUTHRIE.

Widow of Prof. F. Guthrie.

"In consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Prof. F. Guthrie, F.R.S., as a physicist, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

Frederick Guthrie, 1833–86. In 1870 he discovered the remarkable phenomenon of "approach caused by vibration" ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxiii.).

1890, March 11th (Marquis of Salisbury).

SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS, K.C.B., LL.D.

Dr. William Huggins.

"In recognition of his services to science, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support. 150*l.*"

Born 1824, K.C.B. 1897, President Royal Society 1900–1 ('Who 's Who' 1901).

1890, May 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. JANE ELEANOR WOOD.

Widow of Rev. J. G. Wood.

"In recognition of the services of her late husband, the Rev. J. G. Wood, to natural history, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books.'

1890, May 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS ROSE EMERICA BERKELEY, MISS MARGARET ANNABEL BERKELEY, MISS CHARLOTTE SELINA MARGARET BERKELEY, and MISS RUTH ELLEN BERKELEY.

Daughters of Rev. M. J. Berkeley.

"In recognition of their late father's (the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.R.S.) services to botany, and in consideration of their inadequate means of support. 80*l.*"

Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books.'

1892, January 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Dr. Philip Herbert Carpenter.

MRS. CAROLINE EMMA CARPENTER.

"In consideration of the services rendered by her late husband. Dr. Philip Herbert Carpenter, F.R.S., to science, and of the sad circumstances in which she has been left by his death. 100*l*."

Rev. Philip Herbert Carpenter, born at Bristol 1819. Died at Montreal 24th of May, 1877. Bought a vast collection of fourteen tons of shells in Liverpool for 50*l*., 1855. A full report on these occupies 209 pages of the British Association Report for 1856 ('Modern English Biography,' by F. Boase, 1892).

1892, January 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. George Gore.

DR. GEORGE GORE, F.R.S.

"In consideration of his services to chemical and physical science. 150*l*."

Born 1826 at Bristol; entirely self-educated after the age of twelve; elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1865; LL.D. of Edinburgh, 1877; chief subjects electro-chemistry, electro-metallugy, and chemistry ('Men and Women of the Time').

1892, June 20th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of G. T. Bettany

MRS. JEANIE GWYNNE BETTANY (now KERNAHAN).

"In consideration of the services rendered to the spread of scientific knowledge by the numerous writings of her husband, the late Mr. G. T. Bettany, M.A., and of her destitute condition. 50*l*."

The Athenæum, December 5th, 1891; Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books.'

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

John Beattie Crozier.

MR. JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

"In consideration of his philosophical writings and researches. 50*l*."

1898, April 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Second grant. 50*l*.

Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books.'

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

Samuel Alfred Varley.

MR. SAMUEL ALFRED VARLEY.

"In consideration of his services to electrical science. 50*l*."

1896, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Second grant. 50*l*.

1895, June 18th (Earl of Rosebery).

MR. ALEXANDER BAIN.

Alexander Bain.

"In consideration of his services in the promotion of mental and moral science. 100*l*."

Born 1818 at Aberdeen; filled Chair of Logic there 1860 to 1881 ('Chambers's Biographical Dictionary').

1895, August 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. HENRIETTA ANNE HUXLEY.

Widow of Prof. Huxley

"In consideration of the eminent services of her late husband, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Huxley, to science, literature, and education. 200*l*."

Thomas Henry Huxley; born May 4th, 1825; died June 29th, 1895 (*Athenæum*, July 6th, 1895).

1896, February 6th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MR. JAMES HAMMOND.

James Hammond.

"In recognition of his merits as a mathematician. 120*l*."

1896, March 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MR. OLIVER HEAVISIDE.

Oliver Heaviside.

"In consideration of his work in connexion with the theory of electricity. 120*l*."

1896, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. FANNY HIND.

Widow of Dr. John Russell Hind.

"In consideration of the services of the late Dr. John Russell Hind, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office, to the science of astronomy. 70*l*."

John Russell Hind; born May 12th, 1823; studied astronomy from the age of six; President of Royal Society, 1880 ('Men of the Time').

1896, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS FRANCES ELIZABETH DOBSON, MISS MARY DOBSON, and MISS JULIA DOBSON.

Sisters of Major Dobson

"In recognition of the important services rendered by their brother, the late Surgeon-Major George Edward Dobson, M.A., F.R.S., to zoological science. 75*l*."

George Edward Dobson; born September 4th, 1844 ('Men of the Time').

Widow of Rev. William Houghton.

MRS. MARGARET ANNE HOUGHTON.

"In consideration of the literary and scientific work of her husband, the late Rev. William Houghton. 50*l*."

Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books.'

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Augustus Henry Keane.

MR. AUGUSTUS HENRY KEANE, F.R.G.S.

"In consideration of his labours in the field of ethnology. 50*l*."

1898, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. Chatterton Coupland.

DR. WILLIAM CHATTERTON COUPLAND.

"In consideration of his labours as a writer upon philosophical subjects. 50*l*."

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Dr. Alfred Kanthack.

MRS. LUCIE KANTHACK.

"In consideration of the eminent services rendered to science by her late husband, Dr. Alfred A. Kanthack, Professor of Pathology in Cambridge University. 60*l*."

1899, August 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Thomas Whittaker.

MR. THOMAS WHITTAKER.

"In consideration of his philosophical writings. 50*l*."

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Robert Tucker.

MR. ROBERT TUCKER.

"In consideration of his services in promoting the study of mathematics. 40*l*."

1901, February 13th.

Widow of Dr. R. Cory.

MRS. AUGUSTA MARY FREDERICA CORY.

"In recognition of the self-devotion of her late husband, Dr. Robert Cory, who ruined his health by a medical experiment made in the public interest. 100*l*."

FINE ARTS.

1852, September 2nd (Earl of Derby).

Fine Arts. Mrs. Jane Pugin.

MRS. JANE PUGIN.

"Wife of Welby Pugin, Esq. In consideration of her husband's eminence as an architect, and the distressed situation in which his family are placed, from his inability, in consequence of illness, to pursue his profession. 100*l*."

For Pugin biographies see 'D.N.B.,' vol. xlvii.

1868, November 17th (Benjamin Disraeli).

Mrs. Ellen Thomas.

Widow of G. H. Thomas.

"In consideration of the attainments of her late husband, Mr. George H. Thomas, as an artist. 100*l*."

George Housman Thomas, 1824–68 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lvi.).

1875, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mrs. Frances Philip.

Widow of J. Birnie Philip.

"In consideration of the services rendered to art by her late husband, John Birnie Philip, the sculptor. 100*l*."

John Birnie Philip, 1824–75 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xlv.).

1877, March 10th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mrs. Frances Mary Noble.

Widow of Matthew Noble.

"In recognition of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. Matthew Noble, sculptor. 150*l*."

Matthew Noble, 1818–76 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xli.).

1877, June 13th (Earl of Beaconsfield.)

Miss Mary Ann Parris.

Daughter of Edmund T. Parris.

"In recognition of the services rendered to art by her father, the late Mr. Edmund Thomas Parris. 100*l*."

Edmund Thomas Parris, 1793–1873 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xliii.).

1878, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mrs. Harriet Agnes Wornum.

Widow of Ralph Nicholas Wornum.

"In recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Ralph Nicholas Wornum, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, author of various works of art. 100*l*."

Ralph N. Wornum, 1812–77 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lxiii.).

1879, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Mrs. Henrietta Mary Ada Ward.

Widow of E. M. Ward, R.A.

"In recognition of the services rendered to art by her late husband, Edward Matthew Ward, R.A. 100*l*."

Edward Matthew Ward, 1816–79, historical painter ('D.N.B.,' vol. lix.).

1880, March 16th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Miss Millicent Flora Louisa MacLeay.

Daughter of Kenneth MacLeay.

"In consideration of the services rendered to art by her father, the late Mr. Kenneth MacLeay, a life visitor of the Royal Scottish Academy. 100*l*."

Kenneth MacLeay the younger, 1802–78.

1884, December 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

Grand-daughters of Sir Henry Raeburn.

MISS CHARLOTTE RAEBURN and MISS CAROLINE J. RAEBURN.

"In consideration of the merit of their grandfather, Sir Henry Raeburn, as an artist. 80*l.*"

1885, September 16th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Sister of John Leech.

MISS ADELINE AMY LEECH.

"In consideration of the merits of her brother, the late Mr. John Leech, as an artist, 25*l.*"

John Leech, 1817–64 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxii.).

1887, November 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Second grant. 10*l.*

1892, August 23rd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Third grant. 35*l.*

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Eugenia Moira.

MRS. EUGENIA MOIRA.

"In recognition of the eminence of her late husband as a miniature painter, and of her destitute condition. 25*l.*"

1889, March 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Rev. James Graves.

MRS. MARIA JANE GRAVES.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. James Graves, to archæology and to the early history of Ireland, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

The Rev. James Graves died on the 20th of March, 1886. Short notice by Dr. Creighton (*Athenæum* March 27th, 1886).

1889, March 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Dr. S. Birch.

MISS ELIZABETH GERTRUDE BIRCH and MISS JULIANA FRANCES BIRCH.

"In consideration of the services of their late father, Dr. S. Birch, as an archæologist, and of their destitute condition. 100*l.*"

Dr. Samuel Birch, 1813–85 (*Athenæum*, January 2nd, 1886).

1889, April 16th (Marquis of Salisbury).

W. Cave Thomas.

MR. W. CAVE THOMAS.

"On account of his personal service to the Royal Family, and in consideration of his services to art, and of his destitute condition. 50*l.*"

1890, May 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH WOOD.

Widow of J. T. Wood.

"In recognition of the labours of her late husband, Mr. J. T. Wood, at Ephesus, of his services to archæology, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 75*l*."

John Turtle Wood (1821–90) published 'Discoveries at Ephesus,' 1877 (*Athenæum*, April 5th, 1890).

1891, May 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. CLARA MARGARET REDFERN.

Widow of James F. Redfern.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. James Redfern, sculptor, to art, and of her inadequate means of support. 100*l*."

James Frank Redfern, 1838–76 (Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Painters'; 'D.N.B.,' vol. xlvii.).

1891, June 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MR. HARRISON WEIR.

"In recognition of his merits as an artist, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support. 100*l*."

Born May 5th, 1824 ('Men of the Time').

Mr. Harrison Weir died January 4th, 1906, aged 77.

1892, November 29th (W. E. Gladstone).

MR. ROBERT BROWN, Jun.

Robert Brown, jun.

"In consideration of his merits as a student of archæology. 100*l*."

'The Unicorn: a Mythological Investigation,' Longman, 1882 (Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books').

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS MAY MARTHA MASON and MRS. MARY CAROLINE FLORENCE WOOD.

Daughters of George Mason

"In recognition of the originality and merit of the work of their father, the late Mr. George Mason, in painting. 60*l*."

George Heming Mason, 1818–72 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxvi.).

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. HANNAH MARIA BATES.

Widow of Harry Bates, A.R.A.

"In consideration of the merits of her late husband, Mr. Harry Bates, A.R.A., as a sculptor. 60*l*."

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Edward Dalziel.

Mr. Edward Dalziel.

"In consideration of his services to wood engraving and the art of illustration. 100*l.*"

Mr. Dalziel died March 25th, 1905.

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Gleeson White.

Mrs. Annie Matilda Gleeson White.

"In consideration of the services rendered to art by her late husband, Mr. Joseph Gleeson White. 35*l.*"

A catalogue of books from the library of Gleeson White, together with a bibliography, and a tribute to his memory by Prof. York Powell, of Christ Church, Oxford, with portrait, was published by A. Lionel Isaacs, 1899.

1899, August 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of John Hogan.

Miss Marguerita Hogan, Miss Kate Hogan, and Mrs. Susan MacSwiney.

"In consideration of the merits of their late father, Mr. John Hogan, as a sculptor, and of their inadequate means of support. 99*l.*"

John Hogan, 1800–58. A portrait of him appeared in *The Dublin University Magazine* in 1850 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxvii.).

1900, March 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Hamilton Macallum.

Mrs. Euphemia Hill Macallum.

"In consideration of the merits of her late husband, Mr. Hamilton Macallum, as a painter, and of her inadequate means of support. 100*l.*"

'English School of Painting,' by Ernest Chesneau (Cassell, 1885).

1901, February 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of R. A. M. Stevenson.

Mrs. Harrietta Louisa Stevenson.

"In consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Mr. Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, as an art critic. 100*l.*"

Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson (1847–1900), cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson. His great work was a monograph on the art of Velasquez (*Athenæum*, April 21st, 1900).

DRAMA.

Drama.

1854, January 3rd (Earl of Aberdeen).

Daughter of James Kenney.

Miss Maria Teresa Kenney (now Lecrosnier).

"Daughter of the late James Kenney, Esq. In consideration of his literary talent. 40*l*."

James Kenney (1780–1849), dramatist, was born in Ireland. He was a frequent guest at Samuel Rogers's breakfasts, and in 1822 he entertained Charles Lamb and his sister at Versailles. He was the author of 'Sweethearts and Wives.' He married Louisa, daughter of Louis Sebastian Mercier, the French critic, and received the pension which is now continued to the daughter ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxi. p. 8).

1890, May 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of E. Laman Blanchard.

Mrs. Caroline Blanchard.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Edward L. Blanchard, to dramatic literature, of her own work with regard to colonial emigration, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l*."

Edward Laman Blanchard, 1820–89 (*Athenæum*, September 7th, 1889).

1901, July 13.

MUSIC.

Music.

1880, June 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

Daughters of Sir John Goss.

Mrs. Anne Jane Sampson and Miss Julia Goss.

"In consideration of the services of their father, the late Sir John Goss. 60*l*. jointly."

Sir John Goss (1800–80) succeeded Attwood as organist of St. Paul's in 1838; retired in 1872 with the honour of knighthood; composed "If we believe" for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and "The Lord is my strength" for the Thanksgiving service in 1872 on the recovery of the Prince of Wales ('Cassell's Biographical Dictionary').

1895, May 16th (Earl of Rosebery).

Lady Stewart.

Lady Stewart.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Sir Robert Stewart, in the cultivation of music in Ireland. 50*l*."

Sir Robert Stewart (1825–94), conductor of the University of Dublin Choral Society and also of the Dublin Philharmonic. He did much for the cause of good music. Sir Robert obtained many prizes for glees, a branch of his art in which he displayed marked ability.

1901, July 13.

1896, March 31st (Marquis of Salisbury).

Madame Louisa Bodda Pyne.

Madame Louisa Bodda-Pyne.

"In consideration of her eminence as a singer and of her services to English opera. 70*l.*"

Born 1832; pupil of Sir George Smart; first appearance 1842 ('Men and Women of the Time').

Madame Bodda-Pyne died March 20th, 1904.

1896, March 31st (Marquis of Salisbury).

Lady Barnby.

Lady Barnby.

"In recognition of the services of her late husband, Sir Joseph Barnby, as a choral conductor and composer of choral music. 70*l.*"

"The most gifted member of a musical family" (*Athenæum*, February 1st, 1896).

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Maria Garrett.

Mrs. Maria Garrett.

"In recognition of the merits of her husband, the late Dr. George Garrett, as a composer of Church music. 50*l.*"

Dr. George Garrett (1834–97), organist and composer of an oratorio 'The Shunammite,' various cantatas, and much Church music, a branch to which he specially devoted himself. Organist of Madras Cathedral 1854–6.

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Mary Ellen Robinson.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Robinson.

"In consideration of the services rendered to music in Ireland by her late husband, Mr. Joseph Robinson, and of her inadequate means of support. 40*l.*"

Joseph Robinson, born 1816. In 1834 he founded the Antient Society at Dublin, of which he was conductor for twenty-nine years. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah" was performed there the year after its production at Birmingham. It was for Robinson that Mendelssohn scored his 'Hear my Prayer,' which originally had only organ accompaniment. From 1837 to 1847 he was conductor of the University Choral Society. He wrote songs and anthems, and arranged Irish melodies.

Education.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. W. Euphemia Simpson (now Smith).

1854, January 3rd (Earl of Aberdeen).

Miss W. Euphemia Simpson (now Smith).

"Daughter of the late Mr. James Simpson. In consideration of his eminent services in the cause of education and the distressed circumstances in which, owing to the expenditure of his own means in furtherance of this object, his family are left at his decease. 100*l*."

James Simpson, 1781–1853, knew Sir Walter Scott, and criticized 'Waverley' before its publication ('D.N.B.,' vol. lii.).

1880, January 26th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Miss Mary Ann Sydney Turner.

Miss Mary Ann Sydney Turner.

"In consideration of the services rendered by her father, the late Very Rev. Sydney Turner, as Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools. 75*l*."

1881, February 5th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mrs. Maria Rodgers.

Mrs. Maria Rodgers.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. John Rodgers, in the cause of public elementary education. 75*l*."

1882, August 16th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mrs. Emma Robinson.

Mrs. Emma Robinson.

"In recognition of the services of her husband, the late Canon Robinson, in the cause of public education. 80*l*."

1892, January 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. Thomas Woodhouse Levin.

Thomas Woodhouse Levin.

"In consideration of the services he has rendered to education and philosophy and mental science, of his blindness, and of his inadequate means of support. 50*l*."

Examiner and teacher of Moral Science at Cambridge; 'Six Lectures on Cicero,' Cambridge, Deighton (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1892, June 20th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Miss Letitia Marian Cole, Miss Henrietta Lindsay Cole, and Miss Rose Owen Cole.

Daughters of Sir Henry Cole.

"In recognition of the services rendered by the late Sir Henry Cole to the cause of artistic and scientific education. 30*l*. each."

Sir Henry Cole, 1808–82 (*Athenæum*, April 22nd, 1882; 'Fifty Years of Public Work,' 2 vols., 1884; 'D.N.B.,' vol. xi.).

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. Archibald Hamilton Bryce, D.C.L.

Archibald Hamilton Bryce.

"In recognition of his services in the cause of secondary education in Scotland. 50*l*."

1898, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Dr. Leonhard Schmitz.

Miss Adela Clara Schmitz and Miss Lina Theorora Schmitz.

"In consideration of the services of their late father, Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, to classical education and learning, and of their inadequate means of support. 25*l.* each."

Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, 1807–90 ('Chambers's Biographical Dictionary'; *Athenæum*, June 7th, 1890).

1898, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of George Wallis

Miss Jane Kate Wallis and Miss Rosa Wallis.

"In consideration of the services of their late father, Mr. George Wallis, to artistic education, and of their inadequate means of support. 25*l.* each."

Biblical Scholarship.

BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

1847, October 4th (Lord John Russell).

Miss Margaret Parker Chalmers.

Miss Margaret Parker Chalmers.

"Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers. In consideration of his piety, eloquence, and learning. 25*l.*"

Thomas Chalmers, D.D., 1780–1847, was the sixth of fourteen children. At the parish school was "one of the idlest, strongest, merriest, and most generous-hearted boys." Pure geometry had a strong attraction for him from childhood, but he desired to be a minister of the Gospel, and wrote the article on 'Christianity' for 'The Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' He preached in London with as great an effect as in Glasgow. Wilberforce wrote in his diary: "All the world wild about Chalmers" ('D.N.B.,' vol. ix.).

1868, February 14th (Earl of Derby).

Daughters of John Kitto, D.D.

Miss Ferooza Kitto (now Quennell), Miss Helen Rhoda Kitto (now Fearnside), and Miss Frances Edith Tracy Kitto (now Peray).

"In consideration of the services of their father, the late John Kitto, D.D., as a critical and theological writer. 100*l.*"

Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' 3 vols. (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1892, January 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Rev. F. H. A. Scrivener.

Miss Frances Emily Scrivener, Miss Edith Agnes Scrivener, and Miss Clara Anne Scrivener.

"In consideration of the eminence of their father, the late Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, as a Biblical scholar, and of their inadequate means of support. 25*l.* each."

Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, 1813–91 ('D.N.B.,' li.).

1895, January 8th (Earl of Rosebery).

Dr. Christian Ginsburg.

Dr. Christian Ginsburg.

"In recognition of the value of his researches into Biblical and Hebrew literature. 150*l.*"

Born at Warsaw, 1830; Rabbinical scholar; came early to England ('Chambers's Biographical Dictionary'; Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1897, April 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Miss Beatrice Hatch, Miss Ethel Hatch, and Miss Evelyn Hatch.

Daughters of Rev. Edwin Hatch.

"In consideration of the services of their father, the late Rev. Edwin Hatch, in connexion with ecclesiastical history. 30*l.* each."

Edwin Hatch (1855–89); at Oxford he moved in a stimulating society of which Edward Burne-Jones, William Morris, and Mr. Swinburne were prominent members ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxv.).

1898, June 9th (Marquis of Salisbury).

The Rev. Dr. John Cunningham Geikie.

"In recognition of his services to theological literature. 50*l.*"

Dr. Cunningham Geikie.

'The English Reformation: How it Came About,' 1883; 'Entering on Life: a Book for Young Men,' 1884; 'The Holy Land,' Cassell, 1887–8; 'Life of Christ,' &c. (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

Dr. Geikie died April 7th, 1906.

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Mary Matilda Tayler and Mrs. Marcia Louisa Tyndale.

Daughters of Dr. Alfred Edersheim.

"In consideration of the merits of their late father, Dr. Alfred Edersheim, as a theologian and Biblical critic. 25*l.* each."

Sonnenschein's 'Best Books.'

SCHOLARSHIP.

Scholarship.

1853, March 23rd (Earl of Aberdeen).

Miss Margaret Dunbar, Miss Barbara Grace Dunbar, and Miss Catherine Dunbar.

Daughters of Prof. Dunbar.

"In consideration of Prof. Dunbar's services as Professor of Greek Literature for many years in the University of Edinburgh, and the destitute condition to which his family have been reduced by his death. 75*l.*"

George Dunbar (1774–1851), employed in youth as a gardener, assistant of Andrew Dalziel, the Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University. On Dalziel's death, 1806, Dunbar was appointed his successor, and filled the chair until his death on December 6th, 1851 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xvi. p. 153).

1865, June 19th (Lord Palmerston).

Widow of Prof. Boole

Mrs. Mary Boole.

"Widow of the late Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork. In consideration of her late husband's distinguished attainments as an original mathematician of the highest order, and of his remarkable labours towards the extension of the boundaries of science. 100*l.*"

George Boole (1815–64), mathematician and logician; engaged in teaching from the age of sixteen, at twenty opened a school on his own account; 1849, appointed to the Mathematical Chair in the newly formed Queen's College at Cork. His principal productions were in the province of pure mathematics. "It is, however, to his 'Laws of Thought' (1854), a work of astonishing originality and power, that his most durable fame will attach" ('D.N.B.,' vol. v.).

1867, June 19th (Earl of Derby).

Daughter of Dr. Petrie.

Miss Julia Petrie.

"In consideration of the eminent services rendered by her late father, Dr. Petrie, to archæological science, both as an author and as a public servant. 100*l.*"

George Petrie (1789–1866) was attached to the Ordnance Survey of Ireland; author of 'Essay on Round Towers' ('Chambers's Dictionary').

1868, February 14th (Earl of Derby).

Daughter of Dr. Edward Hincks.

Miss Eliza Hincks, Miss Anna Frances Hincks, and Miss Birthia Hincks.

"In consideration of the services of their father, the late Edward Hincks, D.D., as an Oriental scholar. 100*l.*"

Edward Hincks, D.D. (1792–1866), born at Cork, August 19th; obtained Dublin Gold Medal, 1811. Dr. Brugsch has placed on record his opinion that Hincks was the first to employ the true method of deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxvi. pp. 438–9).

1877, June 13th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Widow of Dr. Bleek.

Mrs. Jemima Charlotte Bleek.

"In recognition of the literary services of her late husband Dr. Bleek, Keeper of the Grey Library at Cape Town, a distinguished linguist and African scholar. 100*l.*"

Wilhelm Heinrich Bleek, born at Berlin March 8th, 1827; died August 17th, 1875. In 1855 he joined Bishop Colenso in Natal, and devoted himself to the study of the language and habits of the Kaffirs. Bleek's books remain the first sources on the subject of African philology ('D.N.B.,' vol. v. p. 209).

1880, October 13th (W. E. Gladstone).

MRS. SOPHIA LUCY JANE CLIFFORD.

Widow of Prof. W. K. Clifford.

"In recognition of the eminent mathematical attainments of her late husband, Prof. Clifford. 80*l.*"

William Kingdon Clifford (1845–79). In 1870 he joined the English eclipse expedition, and was wrecked in the Psyche off Catania; Professor of Applied Mathematics, University College, 1871; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1874. "As a mathematician," Prof. Karl Pearson says, "Clifford may be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of this science in England" ('D.N.B.,' vol. xi.).

1883, January 29th (W. E. Gladstone).

MRS. ALMA HAAS.

Widow of Dr. Haas.

"In recognition of the position of her late husband, Dr. Haas, as an Oriental scholar, and of his important services in the British Museum. 80*l.*"

Ernst Haas (1835–82). *Athenæum* obituary notice July 15th, 1882, signed R. Rost.

1887, September 27th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS FRANCES TULLOCH, MISS BLANCHE TULLOCH, and MISS AMY TULLOCH.

Daughters of Principal Tulloch.

"In consideration of the distinguished services of their late father, the Very Reverend Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews University, in connexion with theology, philosophy, and literature, and of their destitute condition. 25*l.* each."

John Tulloch, 1823–86 ('D.N.B.,' vol. lvii. p. 307).

1889, March 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. ELIZA SHAIRP.

Widow of Prof. Shairp.

"In consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Prof. Shairp, to literature, and of her inadequate means of support, 50*l.*"

'D.N.B.,' vol. li.

1889, March 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. C. A. M. Fennell.

Dr. C. A. M. Fennell.

"In consideration of his eminence as a classical and philological scholar, of his services to literature, and of his inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

1889, May 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. James Hutcheson Stirling.

Dr. James Hutcheson Stirling.

"In recognition of his services to philosophy and literature, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

1890, April 30th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughter of Rev. R. Shilleto.

Miss Catherine Shilleto.

"In consideration of the eminence of her late father, the Rev. R. Shilleto, as a classical scholar and teacher, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

Richard Shilleto (1809–76). Both he and his son Arthur (1848–1894) were frequent contributors to 'N. & Q.' ('D.N.B.,' vol. lii.).

1890, May 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Sisters of Dr. Thomas Maguire.

Miss Eliza Maguire and Miss Mary Maguire.

"In recognition of the eminence of their late brother, Dr. Thomas Maguire, of Trinity College, Dublin, as a classical scholar, and in consideration of their inadequate means of support. 25*l.* each."

Thomas Maguire (1831–89), first Roman Catholic Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Although no active politician, he took some part in the transfer to *The Times* of the "Pigott" letters, which were published in that paper in a series of articles called 'Parnellism and Crime,' in 1887. He was a thorough idealist in philosophy, Plato and Berkeley being his chosen masters ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxv.).

1891, January 6th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Prof. J. F. Davies.

Mrs. Ellen Davies.

"In recognition of the services of her late husband, Prof. James F. Davies, M.A., to classical literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 100*l.*"

1891, April 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Dr. Sullivan.

Miss Kate Sullivan (now Scott) and Miss Finola Sullivan.

"In recognition of the services of their late father, Dr. Sullivan, President of Queen's College, Cork, to literature, and of his labours in developing the industrial resources of Ireland, and in consideration also of their inadequate means of support. 25*l.* each."

1891, May 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. Richard Francis Weymouth.

Dr. Richard Francis Weymouth.

"In recognition of his services to literature, his merits as a scholar, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support. 100*l.*"

Author of 'Devon Words' in Philological Society's *Transactions*, 1854; 'On Early English Pronunciation,' 1874 (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

Dr. Weymouth died on December 27th, 1902.

1892, June 20th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod, M.A.

Henry Dunning Macleod.

"In consideration of his labours as a writer upon economical subjects. 100*l.*"

Author of 'Elements of Banking,' 'Lectures on Credit and Banking,' 'The Theory and Practice of Banking' (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1892, June 20th (Marquis of Salisbury.)

Mr. Henry Bradley.

Henry Bradley.

"In consideration of his labours in connexion with the 'New English Dictionary.' 150*l.*"

Joint editor of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' since 1889. Born 1845 ('Who's Who,' 1901).

1892, November 29th (W. E. Gladstone),

Miss Lucy Mary Jane Garnett.

Miss Lucy Mary Jane Garnett.

"In recognition of her literary merits, and to enable her to prosecute her researches in Oriental folk-lore. 100*l.*"

Author of 'Women of Turkey and their Folk-lore' (Nutt.)

1893, June 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mrs. Thérèse Wolstenholme (now Vansittart).

Widow of Rev. Joseph Wolstenholme.

"In consideration of the merits of her husband, the late Rev. Joseph Wolstenholme, as a mathematician, and of her straitened circumstances. 50*l.*"

Author of 'Mathematical Problems' (Macmillan).

1894, January 16th (W. E. Gladstone).

Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids.

Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids.

"In recognition of his merits as a student of Oriental literature. 200*l.*"

Born 1843; Secretary Royal Asiatic Society; Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature, University College, London, 1882; Hibbert Lectures, 1881; American Lectures, 1896 ('Who's Who,' 1901).

1894, January 16th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Rev. T. Mozley.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAKER MOZLEY.

"In recognition of the literary merits of her late husband, the Rev. Thomas Mozley. 75*l*."

Thomas Mozley, 1806–93 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxix.).

1894, January 16th (W. E. Galdstone).

Rev. Wentworth Webster.

REV. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

"In consideration of his researches into the language, literature, and archæology of the Basques. 150*l*."

'Basque Legends' (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1895, May 16th (Earl of Rosebery).

Widow of Sir J. R. Seeley.

LADY SEELEY.

"In consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. 100*l*."

Sir John Robert Seeley (1834–95), third son of Robert Benton Seeley, publisher. Among his contemporaries at Christ's were Calverley, Walter Besant, Skeat, and Peile. In 1859 he published, under the pseudonym of John Robertson, his first book, a volume of poems; in 1865, 'Ecce Homo' ('D.N.B.,' vol. li).

1895, June 18th (Earl of Rosebery).

George Frederick Nicholl.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK NICHOLL.

"In consideration of his merits as an Oriental scholar. 75*l*."
'Who 's Who,' 1901.

1896, May 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

J. S. Stuart Glennie.

MR. J. S. STUART GLENNIE.

"In consideration of his labours in connexion with early history and historical theory. 100*l*."

Author of 'Essay on Arthurian Localities' in Wheatley's edition of Merlin (Early English Text Society, Trübner, 1869); 'Classification of Folk-lore,' reprinted in Garnett's 'Greek Folk-Songs' (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1896, May 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Rev. Sir G. W. Cox.

THE REV. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM COX.

"In consideration of his services to classical and historical learning, especially in connexion with the history of Greece. 120*l*."

Born 1827. 'Tales of Ancient Greece,' 1868; 'Aryan Mythology,' 1870; 'History of Greece,' 1874–7; 'Comparative Mythology and Folk-lore,' &c. ('Who 's Who,' 1901).

Sir George Cox died February 11th, 1902.

1896, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Miss Hannah Elizabeth Morris, Miss Helen Frances Morris, and Miss Gertrude Morris.

Daughters of Rev. Richard Morris.

"In recognition of the merits of their father, the late Rev. Richard Morris, as a student of early English literature and philology. 25*l.* each."

Dr. Richard Morris. 'Alliterative Poems in West Midland Dialect of Fourteenth Century,' about 1360 (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Dr. Francis Steingass.

Dr. Francis Steingass.

"In consideration of his services to Oriental scholarship in England. 50*l.*"

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

"In addition to the pension of 50*l.* granted to him in 1897, in consideration of his services to Oriental scholarship in England 25*l.*"

'Student's Arabic-English Dictionary' (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1897, June 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Janet Wallace.

Widow of Prof. W. Wallace.

"In recognition of the philosophical labours of her husband, the late Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. 50*l.*"

William Wallace (1844–97), son of a house-builder. As a professor he had great influence upon many generations of students of philosophy at Oxford; In his lectures, which were without notes, he aimed not so much at the detailed exposition of philosophical systems as at exciting thought in his hearers. Killed by a bicycle accident ('D.N.B.,' vol. lix.).

1898, April 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Fanny Palmer.

Widow of Prof. Palmer

"In consideration of the services to classical scholarship of her late husband, Prof. Arthur Palmer and of her inadequate means of support. 100*l.*"

1898, July 26th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. Joseph Wright, D.C.L.

Dr. Joseph Wright.

"In consideration and for the promotion of his services to philology, especially in connexion with his services as editor of the 'English Dialect Dictionary.' 200*l.*"

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Dr. Archibald Armstrong.

MISS EMMA CAROLINE ARMSTRONG and MISS JULIA AGNES ARMSTRONG.

"Jointly and to the survivor of them. In consideration of the labours of their late father, Dr. Robert Archibald Armstrong, the Gaelic lexicographer, and of their destitute condition. 25*l*."

1899, August 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Benjamin Harrison.

MR. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"In consideration of his researches on the subject of prehistoric flint implements. 26*l*."

1900, March 21st (Marquis of Salisbury).

Robert Drew Hicks.

MR. ROBERT DREW HICKS.

"In consideration of his services to classical scholarship and of the failure of his sight. 125*l*."

Teacher at Trinity College, Cambridge; known on the Continent as well as in England for his work on Aristotle.

EXPLORATION.

1858, February 15th (Lord Palmerston).

Explorers. Daughter of John Lander.

MISS MARY H. L. LANDER.

"In consideration of the eminent services of her father, the late Mr. John Lander, who died from the effects of the climate whilst exploring the River Niger, and of the straitened circumstances in which she was placed at his decease. 50*l*."

John Lander (1807–39), African traveller; was by trade a printer; died at thirty-two from a malady contracted in Africa ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxii.).

1872, December 20th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of General Chesney.

MRS. LOUISA CHESNEY.

"Widow of the late General Chesney. In consideration of the services of her late husband in connexion with the Euphrates Expedition in 1835. 100*l*."

Francis Rawdon Chesney, 1789–1872, the explorer of the Euphrates, and founder of the Overland Route to India. It was on the strength of Chesney's report that De Lesseps, by his own frank admission, was first led to attempt the great enterprise of the Suez Canal ('D.N.B.,' vol. x.).

1873, December 26th (W. E. Gladstone).

LADY CONSTANCE M'CLURE.

Widow of Sir Robert M'Clure.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert J. L. M'Clure, in the exploration of the Arctic regions, &c. 100*l.*"

Sir Robert John Le Mesurier M'Clure, 1807–73 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxv.).

1874, March 17th (Benjamin Disraeli).

MISS ANNA MARY LIVINGSTONE (now MRS. WILSON) and MISS AGNES LIVINGSTONE (now MRS. BRUCE).

Daughters of David Livingstone.

"In recognition of the value of their father's geographical discoveries in Central Africa. 50*l.* each."

David Livingstone, 1813–73 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxiii.).

1890, March 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. KATE J. LIVINGSTONE.

"In consideration of the services rendered by her late father-in-law, Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

MRS. AMY CAMERON.

Widow of Capt. Lovett Cameron.

"In consideration of the services rendered to geographical science by her late husband, Capt. Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B. 50*l.*"

Verney Lovett Cameron (1844–94) took part in the Abyssinian Expedition. In 1872 appointed to an expedition to relieve Livingstone; met Livingstone's followers bearing his remains to the coast ('Chambers's Biographical Dictionary').

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS EMILY VICTORIA BISCOE.

Daughter of Capt. John Biscoe.

"In consideration of the services rendered to Antarctic exploration by her late father, Capt. John Biscoe, and of her inadequate means of support. 30*l.*"

The Southern Continent was discovered by Capt. John Biscoe on the 27th of February, 1831, and named by him Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. He also discovered Graham's Land on February 15th, 1832 ('Haydn's Dictionary of Dates').

Public Service (naval).

PUBLIC SERVICE (NAVAL).

1856, March 4th (Lord Palmerston).

Daughter of Admiral Hoste.

PSYCHE ROSE ELIZABETH HOSTE.

"Daughter of the late Admiral Sir William Hoste. In consideration of the naval services of her father, and her own destitute and infirm condition. 50*l.*"

Sir William Hoste, 1780–1828 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxvii.).

1873, March 1st (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Capt. Knowles.

MRS. FREDERICK LOUISA KNOWLES (now CAWSE).

"In consideration of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Capt. Knowles, on the occasion of the loss of the Northfleet. 50*l.*"

The Northfleet lost off Dungeness on the 22nd of January, 1873, with three hundred lives.

1887, July 28th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Major Neild.

MRS. MARY L. NEILD.

"In consideration of the death of her husband, Major Neild, R.M., from the effects of a wound received while on duty at Charlestown, and of her destitute condition. 100*l.*"

1888, October 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Admiral Hewett.

MISS EVELYN LUCY HEWETT (now BROUGHAM) and MISS JANE HEWETT (now LAING).

"In consideration of the distinguished naval services of their late father, Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and of their destitute condition. 75*l.* each."

William Nathan Wrighte Hewett (1834–88), son of Dr. Hewett, physician to William IV., was in command of a Lancaster gun before Sebastopol ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxvi.).

Public Service (military).

PUBLIC SERVICE (MILITARY).

1856, March 4th (Lord Palmerston).

Daughter of General Cathcart.

JANE CATHCART and EMILY SARAH CATHCART.

"The two eldest daughters of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart. In consideration of the distinguished services of their father, and his death on the field of battle when in command of a division of Her Majesty's forces. 100*l.* each."

1857, January 8th (Lord Palmerston).

ANNE CATHCART.

"In consideration of the eminent military services of her father the late Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., who was killed at the battle of Inkerman, and of the narrow pecuniary means in which his family have been left. 100*l.*"

Sir George Cathcart (1794–1854). Crimean War; killed at Inkerman. Tablet to his memory in St. Paul's ('D.N.B.,' vol. ix.).

1858, December 6th (Earl of Derby).

Widow of Capt. Simmons.

MRS. FRANCES MARTHA AGNES SIMMONS (now MAYER).

"In consideration of the military and literary services of her husband, the late Capt. Simmons, and also of the eminent military services of her sons, two of whom lost their lives in action, and two of whom died from illness contracted in the execution of their duties. 75*l.*"

1864, June 18th (Lord Palmerston).

Hon. Lady Inglis.

HON. LADY INGLIS.

"As an acknowledgment of the brilliant services of the late Sir J. Inglis during the Indian Mutiny, especially the gallant defence of Lucknow, services to which may partly be attributed his early death. 500*l.*"

Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, 1814–62 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxix.).

1872, March 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

Daughters of Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne.

MRS. CAROLINE MARY STOPFORD.

"Widow of Major George Montagu Stopford, of the Royal Engineers. In consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne. 150*l.*"

John Fox Burgoyne, 1782–1871 ('D.N.B.,' vol. vii.).

1872, March 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

MISS SELINA HENRIETTA BURGOYNE.

"In consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne. 75*l.*"

1877, June 13th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Second grant.

"In addition to the pension of 75*l.* a year granted in consideration of the distinguished military services of her late father, Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne. 75*l.*"

1878, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Widow of Col. Laurence Smith.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH.

"In recognition of the gallant, long, and meritorious services of her late husband, Col. Thomas Laurence Smith, C.B., brother of General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B. 100*l*."

'D.N.B.,' vol. liii.

1879, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Widow of Lieut. Melvill.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH MELVILL.

"In recognition of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Lieut. and Adjutant Melvill, in saving the colours of the 24th Regiment on the field of Isandlana. 100*l*."

British camp surprised and attacked by 15,000 Zulus. Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill perished while preserving the colours ('Haydn's Dictionary').

1880, October 13th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of General Armstrong.

MRS. LAURA ARMSTRONG.

"In consideration of the military services of her late husband Lieut.-General James Wells Armstrong, C.B. 80*l*."

1883, June 20th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Sir William Palliser.

LADY PALLISER.

"In recognition of the valuable services of her late husband, Sir William Palliser, in the improvement of the manufacture of projectiles and rifled ordnance. 150*l*."

1887, May 21st (Marquis of Salisbury).

Second grant. 150*l*.

Sir William Palliser, 1830–82, inventor of Palliser shot ('D.N.B.,' vol. xliii.).

1885, April 8th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mother and sisters of Col. Hamill Stewart.

MRS. MARION HAMILL STEWART.

"In recognition of the valuable services rendered by her son, the late Col. Hamill Stewart, in the defence of Khartoum. 200*l*."

1885, April 8th (W. E. Gladstone).

MISS HARRIET LOUISA HAMILL STEWART and MISS ADA LETITIA HAMILL STEWART.

"In recognition of the valuable services rendered by their brother, the late Col. Hamill Stewart, in the defence of Khartoum. 100*l*. each."

1885, June 16th (W. E. Gladstone).

MISS ANGELA MARY POWER (now O'REILLY), MISS FRANCES URSULA MARY POWER, and MISS MABEL ALICE MARY POWER.

Sisters of Frank Power.

"In consideration of the services of their brother, the late Mr. Frank Power, in connexion with the defence of Khartoum. 50*l.* each."

1890, January 15th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS ROSAMOND BARNARD.

Daughter of General Barnard.

"In consideration of the distinguished services of her late father, Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., and of her inadequate means of support. 75*l.*"

Sir Henry William Barnard (1799–1857). Crimea, 1854; Indian Mutiny, 1857; died of cholera on the 5th of July, eleven weeks before the fall of Delhi ('D.N.B.,' vol. iii.).

1891, April 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MISS ANNIE COSNAHAN MACDONALD.

Sister of Col. Macdonald.

"In consideration of the army services of her late brother, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Macdonald, of her old age, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l.*"

PUBLIC SERVICE (GOVERNORS).

Governors.

1845, June 11th (Sir Robert Peel).

CLARA MARIA SUSANNA LOWE.

Daughter of Sir Hudson Lowe.

"Daughter of the late General Sir Hudson Lowe. In consideration of the services of her father, and her own destitute condition. 50*l.*"

Sir Hudson Lowe (1760–1844), Governor of St. Helena from 1815 to 1821. One of his first acts upon his arrival was, upon his own responsibility, to raise the amount allowed by the Government for Napoleon's establishment at Longwood from 8,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* per annum. The Lowe papers are now in the British Museum ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxiv.).

1873, August 7th (W. E. Gladstone).

MRS. HENRIETTA JEMIMA KEATE.

Widow of G. W. Keate.

"In consideration of the long and excellent service of her husband, G. W. Keate, Esq., who died at Cape Coast Castle when Governor in Chief of the West African Settlements. 50*l.*"

1882, June 28th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of J. F. Callaghan.

MRS. ALICE CALLAGHAN.

"In recognition of the excellent public service of her late husband, Mr. J. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., Governor of the Bahamas, and of her narrow circumstances. 50*l*."

Governor 1879–81.

1885, December 5th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir John Glover.

LADY GLOVER.

"In consideration of the long and meritorious services rendered by her husband, the late Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G. 100*l*."

Sir John Hawley Glover, 1829–85 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxii.). English Colonial statesman; Governor of Lagos in 1862; Special Commissioner to the Gold Coast, 1873; Governor of Newfoundland.

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Governor Pinkett.

MRS. KATE PINKETT.

"In recognition of the services of her late husband as Crown Solicitor, Chief Justice, and Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and of her destitute condition. 50*l*."

1890, November 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Governor Barkly.

MRS. FANNY ALEXANDER BARKLY.

"In recognition of her late husband's services as Governor of Heligoland, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 50*l*."

A. C. S. Barkly, Governor, November, 1888. Heligoland ceded to Germany June 18th, 1890; given up by Mr. Barkly to the new Governor August 9th ('Haydn's Dictionary of Dates').

1897, February 11th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir F. Broome.

LADY BROOME.

"In consideration of the public services of her late husband, Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G., especially as Governor of Western Australia, and of her own literary merits. 100*l*."

Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor 1882–9.

1897, April 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir John Bates Thurston.

LADY THURSTON.

"In recognition of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. 150*l*."

Sir John Bates Thurston (1836–97). In addition to this pension the Government of Fiji granted a pension of 50*l*. a year to each of his five children during their minority (' D.N.B.,' vol. lvi.).

1898, April 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughters of Sir W. Brandford Griffith.

Miss Lucy Brandford Griffith, Miss Emily Brandford Griffith, Miss Dora Brandford Griffith, and Miss Elizabeth Brandford Griffith.

" In consideration of the public services of their late father, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, formerly Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and of their straitened circumstances. 25*l*. each."

Governor from 1886 to end of 1894.

1898, April 29th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir William E. Maxwell.

Lady Maxwell.

" In consideration of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir William E. Maxwell, as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. 100*l*."

Governor 1895; died at sea, December, 1897 (' Haydn's Dictionary of Dates ').

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir Henry Barkly.

Lady Barkly.

" In recognition of the public services of her late husband, Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., as Governor of five British Colonies in succession. 75*l*."

Sir Henry Barkly; 1855, M.P. for Leominster; " firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy "; in 1849 Governor of Biritish Guiana; Governor of Jamaica, 1853–6; then Governor of Victoria, 1863; Mauritius, 1870; Cape of Good Hope till December, 1876 (' Men of the Time ').

BRITISH RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF PERAK.

British Resident.

1875, December 30th (Benjamin Disraeli).

Children of J. W. W. Birch.

Miss Florence Emily Sophia Birch, Mr. Arthur Birch, and Miss Constance Alice Birch.

" In recognition of the services of their father, the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch, British Resident at the Court of Perak, and in consideration of the sad circumstances in which they are placed by his untimely death. 75*l*. each."

Mr. J. W. W. Birch issued a proclamation November 1st, 1875, and was suddenly attacked and killed on the following day (' Haydn's Dictionary of Dates ').

Ambassador.

AMBASSADOR.

1880, October 13th (W. E. Gladstone).

Daughters of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Hon. Louisa Charlotte Canning and Hon. Mary Elizabeth Canning, with the benefit of survivorship.

"In consideration of the long and most distinguished public service of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. 500*l.*"

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was born in Clement's Lane on November 4th, 1786; he was first cousin of George Canning, the Minister. While ambassador at Constantinople he obtained the firman which authorized him to send Layard to Nineveh at his own personal expense, and he presented the fruits of the famous excavations to the British Museum. He opened the way to the explorations at Budrum in 1846, and presented the frieze to the British Museum. When Turkey was in sore straits, he observed the foundations being laid of a new summer palace, and ordered the boatman to row straight to the Sultan, and a few minutes' conversation ended in stopping the works. When Mohammed Aly Pasha, the Minister for the Navy and brother-in-law of the Sultan, had wantonly murdered a Greek concubine, he refused to receive the ruffian, with the message, "Tell the Sultan that an English ambassador can never admit to his presence a cruel assassin," and the minister had to be dismissed ('D.N.B.,' vol. viii.).

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe died on the 14th of August, 1880, when the viscounty became extinct.

Consuls.

CONSULS.

1884, January 30th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Commander Moncrieff.

Mrs. Marie Antoinette Moncrieff.

"In consideration of the narrow circumstances in which she has been left on the death of her husband, Commander L. N. Moncrieff, R.N., who was killed in the discharge of his duties as Her Majesty's Consul at Suakim. 100*l.*"

1885, August 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Second grant. 30*l.*

1887, September 27th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Dr. T. J. Hutchinson.

Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson, M.D., of Her Majesty's Consular Service, and of his literary attainments. 20*l.*"

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, 1820–85 ('Cassell's Biographical Dictionary'), Consul in South America; wrote on the Niger, Peru, and Brittany (Sonnenschein's 'Best Books').

1889, January 23rd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Katherine P. Palgrave.

Widow of William Gifford Palgrave.

"In consideration of the literary services of her late husband, of his long service in trying climates, and of her inadequate means of support. 50*l*."

William Gifford Palgrave, 1826–88, Arabic scholar, was employed by the Government in Abyssinia. His chief work is 'Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia.' In 1880 Consul-General in Siam. He was a brother of Sir Reginald Palgrave, author of 'Cromwell' and other works ('Cassell's Biographical Dictionary').

1895, May 16th (Earl of Rosebery).

Lady Hamilton.

Widow of Sir R. G. C. Hamilton.

"In consideration of the public services of her late husband, Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. 150*l*."

Sir R. G. C. Hamilton (1830–95); he succeeded Mr. Burke in Ireland as Under-Secretary.

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Lady Alabaster.

Widow of Sir Chaloner Alabaster.

"In consideration of the public services of her late husband Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., formerly Consul-General at Canton. 100*l*."

1899, June 14th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Louisa Mary Rawson-Walker.

Widow of Edward Rawson-Walker.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Edward Henry Rawson-Walker, Consul at Manila, and in view of the special circumstances which led to his decease. 100*l*."

1900, February 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Camilla McMaster.

Widow of Joseph Edward McMaster.

"In consideration of the murder of her late husband, Mr. Joseph Edward McMaster, while in discharge of his duties as Her Majesty's Consul at Beira. 100*l*."

PUBLIC SERVICE (CIVIL).

Civil.

1856, November 15th (Lord Palmerston).

Mrs. Jane Margaret Backhouse (now Jeudwine).

Widow of George Canning Backhouse.

"In consideration of the distressed circumstances in which she has been left at the death of her husband, Mr. George Canning Backhouse, who was murdered while discharging the duties of Her Majesty's Commissary Judge at Havannah. 100*l*."

1856, November 29th (Lord Palmerston).

Daughter of Mr. Hay.

FANNY ANNE HAY (now ANDERSON).

"In consideration of the long and faithful services of her father in the Admiralty departments, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is now placed. 50*l.*"

1866, July 9th (Earl Russell).

Daughters of George Arbuthnot.

MRS. AUGUSTA MARY ANN DELVES BROUGHTON and MISS SUSAN CHRISTINE ARBUTHNOT.

"In consideration of the long and distinguished services of their late father, Mr. George Arbuthnot, as an officer of the Treasury. 100*l.*"

George Arbuthnot (1802–65); served in the Treasury from the 18th of July, 1820, until his death, 28th of July, 1865. In February, 1843, he was Sir Robert Peel's private secretary ('D.N.B.,' vol. ii.).

1868, June 19th (Benjamin Disraeli).

Miss Maria Susan Rye.

MISS MARIA SUSAN RYE.

"In consideration of her services to the public in promoting, by emigration and otherwise, the amelioration of the condition of working women. 70*l.*"

Hon. secretary for twenty-seven years of the Society for Promoting Emigration of Children to Canada.

1869, April 5th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Jeremiah McKenna.

MRS. CAROLINE MCKENNA.

"In consideration of the legal services of her late husband, Mr. Jeremiah McKenna. 80*l.*"

1870, February 19th (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Thurston Thompson.

MRS. CHARLOTTE J. THOMPSON.

"In consideration of the labours of her late husband, Mr. Thurston Thompson, as Official Photographer to the Science and Art Department, and of his personal services to the late Prince Consort. 40*l.*"

1870, June 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

Daughters of William Joshua Ffennell.

MISS MARGARET CATHERINE FFENNELL, MISS ELIZABETH MARK FFENNELL, and MRS. CHARLOTTE CARLISLE, formerly FFENNELL, wife of Capt. Thomas Carlisle, jointly, and to the survivors or survivor of them.

"In recognition of the labours of their father in connexion with the salmon fisheries of the United Kingdom. 30*l.*"

Same date.

Second grant. 10*l.* each.

The 'D.N.B.' states that he was born 1799, died 1867. He was a fishery reformer, and brought about the Fisheries Acts of 1842 and 1845, and Ffennell's Act, 1848.

1871, April 24th (W. E. Gladstone).

Mrs. Winifrede Mary Wyse.

Niece of Sir Thomas Wyse.

"In consideration of the diplomatic services of her uncle, Sir Thomas Wyse, and of her own limited circumstances. 100*l.*"

Sir Thomas Wyse (1791–1862), politician and diplomatist. After nine years at Stonyhurst entered Trinity College, Dublin. With Richard Lalor Sheil, Wyse stood for co. Waterford, but resigned in favour of O'Connell. Voted for the 1832 Reform Bill, abolition of slavery, repeal of the Corn Laws, and an extention of popular education. Married, March, 1821, Lætitia, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte ('D.N.B.,' vol. lxiii.).

1873, August 7th (W. E. Gladstone).

1901, July 20

Mrs. Georgina Gordon Coote.

Widow of Holmes Coote.

"Widow of Mr. Holmes Coote. In consideration of her husband's medical services, especially during the Crimean War, and of her own labour as Lady Superintendent of the Smyrna Hospital. 50*l.*"

Holmes Coote, 1817–72 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xii.).

1874, April 29th (Benjamin Disraeli).

Mrs. Charlotte Louisa Basevi.

Widow of Capt. Basevi.

"Widow of James Palladio Basevi, late Captain of the Royal Engineers. In consideration of the services of her husband in connexion with the advancement of science and the Trigonometrical Survey of India. 100*l.*"

The great Trigonometrical Survey of India was initiated by Major Lambton in 1800 with the support of Col. Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington ('Encyclopædia Britannica').

1875, June 19th (Benjamin Disraeli).

Mrs. Harriet Christiana Dwelly.

Widow of John Holmes Dwelly.

"In consideration of the long and able services, extending over a period of forty years, of her late husband, John Holmes Dwelly, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Solicitor to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. 50*l.*"

1878, June 19th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Widow of William Menzies.

MRS. MARGARET EMMELINE MENZIES.

"In recognition of the services rendered to the Crown by her late husband, Mr. William Menzies, Deputy-Surveyor of Windsor Park, especially with reference to the 'separate system of drainage' and other sanitary improvements. 50*l*."

1878, June 19th (Earl of Becaonsfield).

Daughter of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm.

MISS HARRIET MONICA CHISHOLM (now MRS. GRUGGEN).

"In recognition of the services rendered by her mother, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, 'the Emigrants' Friend.' 50*l*."

Caroline Chisholm, "the Emigrants' Friend," born at Wootton, May, 1808, daughter of William Jones, yeoman and philanthropist. Married Capt. Chisholm, of the East India Company's service. Died at Fulham, March 25th, 1877; buried at Northampton ('D.N.B.,' vol. x.; 'The Emigrant's Guide to Australia,' with memoir and portrait, 1853; Michelet's 'La Femme,' 1860).

1882, June 10th (W. E. Gladstone).

Sister of T. H. Burke.

MISS MARIANNE ALICE ALINE BURKE.

"In consideration of the high character and distinguished services of her brother, Mr. T. H. Burke, and in view of all the circumstances of the case. 400*l*."

Thomas Henry Burke (1829–82), Under-Secretary of Ireland. He acted as private secretary to the Chief Secretaries Edward Cardwell, Sir Robert Peel, and Chichester P. Fortescue. In May, 1869, appointed Under-Secretary, and filled the post until his death, May 6th, 1882. Early in the evening of that day Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, while walking in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin, were assassinated by the members of a secret society calling themselves the Invincibles ('D.N.B.,' vol. vii.).

1883, February 2nd (W. E. Gladstone).

Widow of Prof. Palmer.

MRS. AUGUSTE MARGHERETA ELIZABETH PALMER (now DONKIN).

"In recognition of the services of her late husband, Prof. Palmer, and in view of all the circumstances of the case. 200*l*."

Edward Henry Palmer (1840–82), Orientalist. In 1860 he made the acquaintance of Seyyid 'Abdallah, teacher of Hindustani at Cambridge, and this led Palmer to the study of Oriental languages, to which the rest of his life was devoted. He as early as 1862 presented "elegant and idiomatic Arabic verses" to the Lord Almoner's Professor, Thomas Preston. Elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1867, after an examination by Prof. Cowell, who expressed his delight at his "masterly translations and exhaustless vocabulary." He was sent by Mr. Gladstone on a secret expedition to Egypt on the 30th of June, 1882, and on the night of the 10th of August he, Capt. William John Gill, R.E., and Flag-Lieutenant Harold Charrington were taken prisoners by the Arabs, and the following morning were shot. Their remains were brought home and buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, April 6th, 1883 (' D.N.B.,' vol. xliii.).

1885, August 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

THE REV. JAMES INCHES HILLOCKS.

Rev. James Inches Hillocks.

" In consideration of his labours to improve the condition of the poor. 75*l.*"

1885, August 24th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. ANN MARTHA RADCLIFFE.

Widow of John Netten Radcliffe.

" In recognition of the valuable services rendered to sanitary science by her husband, the late Mr. John Netten Radcliffe. 100*l.*"

Contributor to *The Lancet ;* employed by the Government to inquire into the question of Asiatic cholera during the Crimean War. In 1867 he drew up the now famous report on cholera in the East-End of London (obituary notice, *Lancet*, Sept. 20th, 1884).

1888, January 4th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. ISABELLA SARAH MCCLATCHIE.

Sister of Sir Henry Parkes

" In consideration of the long and valuable services of her late brother, Sir Henry Parkes, and of her destitute condition. 75*l.*"

Sir H. Parkes (1828–85), diplomatist (' D.N.B.,' vol. xliii.).

1888, April 18th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. BARBARA SELDON.

Widow of Samuel Seldon.

" In consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Samuel Seldon, Principal of the Statistical Department of Her Majesty's Customs, and of her destitute condition. 100*l.*"

1889, May 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

MRS. HELEN PATEY.

Widow of C.H.B. Patey.

" In consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Mr. C. H. B. Patey, in the improvement of the telegraph services of this country and of her inadequate means of support. 200*l.*"

1889, August 30th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of General Scott.

MRS. ELLEN S. SCOTT.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Major-General Henry Scott, C.B., R.E., to science and art, and of her inadequate means of support. 100*l*."

Henry Young Darracott Scott (1822–83), second lieutenant Royal Engineers, 1840. At Chatham he had charge of the chemical laboratory. There he perfected the selenitic lime which goes by his name. His system of representing ground by horizontal hachures and a scale of shade was adopted for the army as the basis of military sketching. He was employed under the commission of the Exhibition of 1851, and on Sir Henry Cole's retirement was appointed secretary. He also rendered service to many subsequent exhibitions ('D.N.B.,' vol. li.).

1891, June 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Daughter of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

MISS IZA DUFFUS HARDY.

"In recognition of the long and valuable services of her late father, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 100*l*."

Thomas Duffus Hardy (1804–78), archivist, entered the Government service 1819, in the branch Record Office at the Tower of London. On Petrie's retirement the compilation of the 'Monumenta Historica,' published in 1848, was entrusted to him. He succeeded Palgrave as Deputy-Keeper of the Records, July 15th, 1861 ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxiv.).

1891, June 10th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of H. W. Bristow.

MRS. ELIZA BRISTOW.

"In recognition of the long services of her husband, the late Mr. H. W. Bristow, on the Geological Survey, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 45*l*."

H. W. Bristow, F.R.S.; died June 14th, 1889 (*Athenæum*, obituary notice, June 22nd, 1889).

1892, January 2nd (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of Sir William Kirby Green.

LADY GREEN.

"In recognition of the long and valuable services of her late husband, Sir William Kirby Green, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangiers, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support. 120*l*."

Sir William Kirby Green, a distinguished *savant* of the Foreign Office, Acting Agent and Consul-General at Tunis, 1869–71, and afterwards in Albania.

1894, March 12th (W. E. Gladstone).

Lady Alice Portal (now **Reyntiens**).

Widow of Sir Gerald Herbert Portal.

"In recognition of the distinguished services of her late husband, Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, K.C.M.G., C.B. 150*l*."

Gerald Herbert Portal (1858–94), diplomatist. In June, 1882, he was attached to the Consulate-General at Cairo, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria. In the summers of 1886 and 1887, during Lord Cromer's absence, he took charge of the Residency. On October 17th, 1887, he was directed to attempt a reconciliation between the King of Abyssinia and the Italian Government ('D.N.B.,' vol. xliii.).

1894, June 19th (Earl of Rosebery).

Mrs. Alice Margaret Hassall (now **Philip**).

Widow of Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall.

"In consideration of the services of her late husband, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall. 50*l*."

Dr. Hassall, born at Teddington, 1817; died April 10th, 1894 (*Lancet*, April 14th, 1894). Most eminent chemist of his time, he became associated with the *Lancet* Analytical Sanitary Commission, 1851–4, which led to the framing of the Adulteration Act of 1860, and finally to the adoption of the Foods and Drugs Act, 1875.

1900, March 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mr. Charlton James Wollaston.

Charlton James Wollaston.

"In recognition of his services in connexion with the introduction of submarine telegraphy. 100*l*."

1900, March 21st (Marquis of Salisbury).

Emma, Lady Ellis.

Widow of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Ellis.

"In consideration of the public services in West Africa of her late husband, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Ellis, C.B., and of her inadequate means of support. 30*l*."

1900, May 25th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Mrs. Eliza Arlidge.

Widow of Dr. J. T. Arlidge.

"In consideration of the labours of her late husband, Dr. John Thomas Arlidge, in the cause of industrial hygiene, and of her straitened circumstances. 50*l*."

Born at Chatham, 1822; died October 27th, 1899. Author of 'State of Lunacy in the Legal Provision for the Insane,' 1859, and of the best treatise on the diseases of occupations—'Plumbism,' 'Phosphorism,' &c. (*Lancet* obituary notice, November 4th, 1899).

1901, February 13th (Marquis of Salisbury).

Widow of W. Cutlack Little

MRS. MARY JANE LITTLE.

"In recognition of the services rendered by her late husband, Mr. William Cutlack Little, in the investigation of rural and agricultural problems. 50*l.*"

Police.

PUBLIC SERVICE (POLICE).

1872, June 18th (W. E. Gladstone).

Daughter of Sir Richard Mayne.

MISS SARAH FANNY MAYNE (now MRS. MALDEN).

"In consideration of the personal services of her late father, Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., to the Crown, and of the faithful performance of his duties to the public. 90*l.*"

Sir Richard Mayne (1796–1868), Police Commissioner. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduated B.A.; then at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1822. On the institution of the Metropolitan Police, 29th of September, 1829, Col. (afterwards Sir) Charles Rowan and Mayne were appointed joint commissioners, and on the resignation of the former in 1850 the latter became Chief Commissioner, the number of police under his command reaching about seven thousand men. For his services, including those on the day of the Chartist meeting on Kennington Common on the 10th of April, 1848, he was on the 29th created a C.B., and on the close of the 1851 Exhibition was made K.C.B. He was injured in the Hyde Park riots in July, 1866. There is a monument to him at Kensal Green ('D.N.B.,' vol. xxxvii.).

Messengers.

MESSENGERS.

1880, January 26th (Earl of Beaconsfield).

Daughters of Peter Vargas.

MISS LOUISA EMILY VARGAS and MISS HENRIETTA VARGAS.

"In consideration of the long and meritorious services of their father, the late Mr. Peter Vargas, Superintendent of the Parliamentary Messengers under the Secretary to the Treasury. 25*l.* each."

The Civil List an interesting record.

This Civil List forms an extremely interesting record of many of the most important events of the nineteenth century. We get a glimpse of Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena, of the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the bombardment of Alexandria, the Phœnix Park assassinations, and the institution of our Metropolitan Police; in the more peaceful portion of the record, the 1851 Exhibition, submarine telegraphy, the formation of the Suez Canal, and the discovery of the sources of the Nile; while under Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts we meet with many of the illustrious names of the past sixty years.

The following gives the total amount of grants under their respective heads :— Total grants.

Literature	£4,885
Science	3,575
Fine Arts	2,144
Drama	90
Music	340
Education	620
Biblical Scholarship	630
Scholarship	3,081
Exploration	480
Naval	300
Military	2,420
Governors	875
British Resident	225
Ambassador	500
Consuls	650
Civil	2,885
Police	90
Messengers	50
Total	23,840

CHAPTER VII.

THE BEVIS MARKS BICENTENARY.

BEVIS MARKS SYNAGOGUE BICENTENARY.
(1701-1901.)

1901, Aug. 17. Bevis Marks Bicentenary.

An eventful day in the annals of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish community in this country was Wednesday, the 26th of June, 1901, when was celebrated the completion of two hundred years since the inauguration of the synagogue "Saas Asamaim" (Gate of Heaven), situate in Bevis Marks, the oldest existing Jewish place of worship in England. *The Jewish World* of the following Saturday gave a concise record from 1701 to 1901.

First Synagogue in England.

The first synagogue in this country was in King Street, Aldgate. It was established in 1656, and Thomas Greenhalgh found there in 1662 a hundred male worshippers, men of apparent affluence, besides ladies in very rich attire. The lease of the cemetery in the Mile End Road is dated 1657; it was for 999 years. The Spanish and Portuguese "Beth-Holim" Hospital now occupies its site.

Education: The "Gates of Hope" School.

Once the Aldgate synagogue was established, the attention of the community was turned to a kindred matter. The subject of religious education was considered, and in 1664 "The Tree of Life," a society for the study of the Law, was founded. The same year the "Gates of Hope" School commenced its operations, and this institution, after having been reorganized in 1882, still serves the useful purpose for which it was originally intended. In 1703 another institution was founded, "The Gates of Life and the Father of the Fatherless." Its object is fourfold, viz., to educate, maintain, clothe, and apprentice orphan boys, the boys being admitted by the votes of the subscribers. In 1724 a society for providing fatherless girls with dowries was established. In 1730 the Villareal School was founded by Isaac da Costa Villareal for the benefit of the poorer girls of the congregation. Disraeli in the memoir of his father speaks thus of the charitable founder:—

> "There might be found among other Jewish families flourishing in this country the Villareals, who brought wealth to these shores almost as great as their names, though that is the second in Portugal, and who have twice allied themselves to the English aristocracy."

The Beth-Holim.

In 1747 the Beth-Holim was instituted. This charity combined the offices of a hospital, lying-in hospital, and home for aged poor; and two years later another charitable society came into existence, the Mahasim Tobim, "Good Works." In 1757 Moses Lamego endowed the synagogue with 5,000*l*., the interest of 4,000*l*. being devoted to the orphan school and of 1,000*l*. to the salary of an English tutor at the Ngetz Chaim Schools. Benjamin D'Israeli, the grandfather of the statesman, was in after years appointed inspector of the Ngetz Chaim. A lease of the land in Bevis Marks was obtained for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 120*l*., and the present building was consecrated in 1702. Many of the benches were brought from the old synagogue, and some of the candlesticks from Holland.

Moses Lamego.

The celebration service on the 26th of June, 1901, was observed with due ceremonial, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs being present. *The Jewish World* reminds us that

The "House of Life."

> "the Jewish people do not erect personal monuments, and the Sephardic section of the community mark the resting-place of their people by less obtrusive memorials than their Ashkenazi brethren; in their 'House of Life' the stones lie flat. If we want memorials to martyrs and heroes, we have no need to fashion them of stone or marble. We have only to turn the pages of history, and the finest models are before us....The record of the Sephardim in England tells the story which we can all read with profit. The outward, the visible, the tangible sign of the record of the Sephardim is the ancient synagogue in Bevis Marks."

Dr. Moses Gaster's tribute to the English people.

The Haham, the Rev. Dr. Moses Gaster, one of the most eloquent men of whom the Jews can boast, in the course of his sermon paid the following tribute to the English people:—

> "This synagogue now represents not only the old form of Jewish worship, but it represents also the noblest form of religious liberty and political emancipation. It is perhaps the only synagogue in existence which, since the days when the foundation stone was laid, has never been exposed to the attack of a misguided populace. No harsh sound has ever disturbed the peace of the worshipper, no fanatical hand has been raised against its walls, no stone has been thrown against its windows. This synagogue is a monument of the great liberal spirit of the English nation, whose progress is a steady one which knows no going backwards. Once a barrier had been broken down, it had never been raised any more; once an illiberal measure repealed, no re-enactment would ever be contemplated. In perfect security the people lived under the righteous laws of England."

At the close the choir sang 'Yitgadal,' an ancient melody, harmonized by C. G. Verrinder. This was followed by 'Adon Olam' (solo by Mr. Rittenberg) and Psalm CL., composed by the late Dr. Artom. Lastly came the first verse of the National Anthem in Hebrew, arranged by Dr. Verrinder.

The Manchester Synagogue sends a crown for a "Sepher Torah."

The rulers of the Manchester Synagogue for Spanish and Portuguese Jews, anxious to have a part in the celebration, sent a massive ornament, consisting of a handsome silver crown for a "Sepher Torah." This weighs fifty ounces and is of the "Imperial" order, or shaped in Gothic style in the Decorative period. Upon the front are two tablets containing the Ten Commandments beneath an oblong shield bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Bevis Marks Synagogue, London, by the Manchester Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, in commemoration of its bicentenary. Tamuz 9, 5661." The whole is topped by a smaller crown, whilst its base is surmounted in *repoussé* with ovals, diamonds, and discs in gilt with frosted silver background relieved by ornamental rope bordering.

The poor contribute their mite.

In addition to this, the poorer members, desiring to share in the commemoration, had been for three years contributing their mite, and brought as their offering and tribute two silver crowns and a rich velvet covering for the scrolls of the Law.

1901, Aug. 24.

The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' in its article on the Jews mentions that the archives of the synagogue contain a curious printed invitation from the King of Sweden, sent in the year 1746, in which wealthy Jews are invited to Sweden, while the poor are warned that their residence will be unwelcome.

All parties unite in the celebration.

A most impressive feature of the celebration was that all parties among the Jews united in it. No similar assembly had been seen since the installation of Dr. Adler as Chief Rabbi. *The Jewish World* states that "it was an occasion to prove how much we all have in common, not how we may best magnify points of difference." The members of the West London Synagogue, partly an offspring of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, joined heartily in the congratulations. In reference to this the Rev. Moses Joseph in his sermon on the event said: "The animosities which attended its birth were dead and buried, and the child unwelcomed and unloved, as it was at its birth, had in its manhood clasped hands with its parent in mutual esteem and goodwill." It was in 1692 that the German and Polish settlers increased so much in numbers that they decided to have a separate place of worship, and the first Ashkenazim Synagogue was begun. It was situated in Broad Street, Duke's Place, and the entire expense of the building was borne by Mr. Moses Hart.

The synagogue was consecrated with great solemnity in 1722. In 1767 it was repaired, enlarged, and again consecrated with imposing ceremonies; and about this time the Jews became possessed of two Hebrew printing presses, one under the auspices of the German congregation, and the other under that of the Spanish and Portuguese. In point of numbers the Ashkenazim now far exceeds the Sephardim; it has more attractive services, and there is a difference in its liturgy; but owing to the greater freedom of speech and action allowed to its members, it has suffered more from internal quarrels than its parent has done. To one of these quarrels, a question of a divorce, we owe the first Hebrew book published in this country, 'Urim and Thummim,' 1706. The second Hebrew book was by the learned Rabbi David Nieto, 'Mathai Dan,' or 'Rod of Judgment,' its object being a vindication of the oral law. His next work was Aish Dath,' or 'The Fire of the Law'; and in the same year, 1715, Rabbi Joseph Irgas published 'Touchachath Megoolah: an Open Remonstrance.'

First Hebrew book published in England.

In 1771 Prof. Levysohn, who had been studying under the celebrated surgeon John Hunter, published his philosophical work 'Maamar Hatourah W'hachochmar,' 'An Essay on the Law and Science,' his object being to demonstrate that theology and science must go hand in hand. This work gave so much offence to his co-religionists that he left London and went to reside in Hamburg.

Prof. Levysohn.

In 1802, after several years had been passed without a Chief Rabbi, the German communities appointed Solomon Herschell. He occupied the position for forty years, and his influence was so great that during that period the Ashkenazim made rapid progress, twenty-five charitable societies and institutions were formed, and in addition to these a new synagogue was founded in Brewer Street. At his death at the age of eighty-one a medal was struck in his honour. He was succeeded by Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, who was appointed on the 12th of December, 1844; and on his death in 1890 he was succeeded by his son, the present Chief Rabbi. I am indebted for many of the facts I have given to the Rev. Moses Margoliouth's interesting book 'The History of the Jews in Great Britain,' published by Bentley in 1851. Mr. Margoliouth's first work was, as is well known, 'A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers.' I am glad to learn that a copy of the former book in the hands of his nephew, the Rev. G. W. Margoliouth, of the British Museum, contains many original notes by the author, so perhaps we may see a revised edition brought up to the present time. One has only to look over the pages of the 'English Catalogue' and at the shelves of the London Library to see how few have been the books published on the Jews. The Whitechapel Free Public Library contains one of the most complete collections of books relating to the Jews, a separate catalogue being devoted to it. The most complete little manual of the Jewish religion is that by Friedländer, published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1891. In its pages can be found every particular concerning the Jewish faith. Friedländer is also the author of a small 'Text-Book' adapted for teachers.

Solomon Herschell appointed Chief Rabbi.

Adler appointed.

Succeeded by his son in 1890.

Rev. G. W. Margoliouth.

Friedländer's manual.

'Jewish Portraits,' by Lady Magnus, published by Fisher Unwin, contains a beautiful sketch of that sweet singer "who solved the pathetic puzzle of how to sing the Lord's song in a strange land"—Jehudah Halevi, physician and poet.

'Jewish Portraits,' by Lady Magnus.

Jehudah Halevi: his songs of faith and hope.

"He 'entered the courts with gladness.' 'For Thy songs, O God!' he cries, 'my heart is a harp'; and truly enough in some of these ancient Hebrew hymns....we seem to hear clearly the human strings vibrate."

The truest faith, the most living hope, the widest charity, are breathed forth in them; and they have naturally been enshrined by his fellow-believers in the most sacred parts of their liturgy. The following three lines from the Atonement service Lady Magnus quotes as indicating the sentiment of Judaism:—

When I remove from Thee, O God,
I die whilst I live; but when
I cleave to Thee, I live in death.

The poet questions,

Lord, where art Thou to be found?
Hidden and high is Thy home.
And where shall we find Thee not?
Thy glory fills the world.
Thou art found in my heart,
And at the uttermost ends of the earth.
A refuge for the near.
For the far, a trust.

His desire to see Palestine.

Jehudah Halevi long desired to visit Palestine, and in 1140, at the age of fifty-six, he prepared to set forth on his journey; his voyage on the Mediterranean was stormy, but the sight of the raging billows served only to strengthen his faith, and he wrote his poem 'A Stormy Sea.' Seven hundred years later Newman on the shores of the same sea wrote his 'Lead, Kindly Light.' Whether Halevi ever reached his beloved Sion cannot be told, for "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

Jewish Historical Society.

The Jewish Historical Society is rendering useful work, and thanks are due to it for the very interesting monograph published by Macmillan on 'Menasseh Ben Israel's Mission to Oliver Cromwell,' edited by Lucien Wolf.

Among lectures that have been given to the members was one by Major Martin Hume on the 27th of April, 1908, on the story of the plot against the life of Elizabeth, in which Ruy Lopez, the trusted Jewish physician of the Queen, was supposed to be implicated. and for which, with every indignity and cruelty, he was finally executed at Tyburn. The result of Major Hume's researches tended to disprove the doctor's complicity, and he stated that it "has been supposed that Shakespeare's Shylock was a caricature of Lopez, and calculated to increase the animosity against the Jews."

Jews and printing.

The important services rendered by Jews to the art of printing were indicated by Mr. Elkan N. Adler in a lecture delivered before the Jewish Literary Societies some four years back on 'The Romance of Hebrew Printing.' He stated that in 1467 the first book was printed in Italy, and within the next few years at least a hundred books were known to have been printed by Jews, some seventy of them being now preserved in the British Museum. There were thirteen cities in Europe in which the first books printed of any kind were produced by Jewish typographers, and it was established that before 1540 there were 530 books printed in Hebrew characters by Jewish printers. A very notable volume was the polyglot Psalter of Genoa, which contained an account of the achievements of Columbus.

'The Jewish Encyclopædia.'

It has been left to America to gather into the compass of one work all that concerns the Hebrew people. The Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York have now completed the publication of the 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' edited by Isidore Singer, Ph.D. This work gives a history of the Hebrews from legendary times down to the present.

Rebecca in 'Ivanhoe.'

The Jews and their history have hitherto occupied but a small place in our general literature, and the Jew, with three notable exceptions, has found little place in fiction. Sir Walter Scott makes Rebecca, the beautiful daughter of Isaac of York, one of the most important figures in 'Ivanhoe,' and represents her as singing that glorious hymn

When Israel, of the Lord beloved,
Out of the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
   An awful guide, in smoke and flame.
By day along the astonished lands
   The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night, Arabia's crimson'd sands
   Return'd the fiery column's glow.

. . . . .

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,
   The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;
No censer round our altar beams,
   And mute our timbrel, trump, and horn.
But thou hast said "The blood of goat,
   The flesh of rams, I will not prize;
A contrite heart, an humble thought,
   Are Mine accepted sacrifice."

The original of the heroine of 'Ivanhoe' was, as Mr. Frank Warren Hackett of Washington pointed out in *Notes and Queries* on September 3rd, 1904, Rebecca Gratz, a Jewess of Philadelphia. He quoted from Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's 'Colonial Days and Dames' (Philadelphia, Lippincott), 1895, in which the author recites the story of Washington Irving's visit to Abbotsford in 1817. Irving told Sir Walter of the charms of this Jewess :—

"He described her wonderful beauty, related the story of her firm adherence to her religious faith under the most trying circumstances, and particularly illustrated her loveliness of character and zealous philanthropy."—P. 234.

Scott thereupon took Rebecca Gratz as the original of the heroine in 'Ivanhoe.' This writer (p. 235) says that Scott sent a copy of the book to Irving, with a letter, in which the question is asked, "Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare with the pattern given?"

1901, Aug. 31.

George Eliot's 'Daniel Deronda.'

George Eliot's 'Daniel Deronda' was, however, as Lady Magnus states, the first serious attempt by a great writer to make Jews and Judaism the central interest of a great work; and it was not until after a long interval that this was followed by Mr. Israel Zangwill's 'Children of the Ghetto: a Study of a Peculiar People.' The last treats mostly of the Jewish poor, and, in fact, puts into romance the revelations first made by the commissioners of *The Morning Chronicle* so far back as 1849.

Zangwill's 'Children of the Ghetto.'

The Jews of Holland and William of Orange.

A notable characteristic of the Jew has always been his faithfulness and affection for the land of his adoption. The Jews of Holland were full of gratitude to William of Orange for the freedom he had given them, and, when he was in need of funds to fit out his expedition to England, one of their community placed at his disposal two millions of guilders, saying: "If you succeed, you will no doubt repay the loan; if you fail, I am content to lose it in the cause of religious freedom." Prof. Marks, in a lecture delivered at South Place Institute, 'The Jews in Modern Times' ('Religious Systems of the World,' Sonnenschein, 1890), referring to France as being the first Christian State of Europe that fully carried into effect the principle of liberty of conscience, when in 1789 it proclaimed complete emancipation to all its Jewish subjects, says that "they have repaid the debt by a passionate devotion to all its national interests." France contains upwards of a hundred thousand Jews, and they are remarkable for their staunch patriotism. They differ from their ancestors of a bygone age, in so far as they have lost all feeling for the land of the Patriarchs, and exult in the exclamation, "Notre Zion c'est la France."

Prof. Marks on 'The Jews in Modern Times.'

Spanish article in the Treaty of 1814 to secure equality of rights.

The Great Powers at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, in return for the patriotic efforts made by the Jews during the war, caused to be inserted a special article in the treaty pledging themselves to secure for the Jews perfect equality of rights in all the Allied States. It was long, however, before the pledge was redeemed by Germany and Austria, while in Russia it still remains unfulfilled, a ministerial edict limiting the number of Jewish students in the Russian universities to three per cent of the total number of the *alumni*. This applies to all the Imperial universities, except that of Moscow, to which no Jew is admitted.

Affection of the Jews for England.

They bear arms against the Pretender.

Gentile merchants panicstruck.

Sampson Gideon buys all the stock in the market.

The affection of the Jews for England is proverbial. They gave a notable instance of this so far back as the '45 troubles. The success of the Pretender seemed to be assured, and when statesmen, merchants, and all classes were seized with panic, the Jews stood firm, and the poorer classes among them, notwithstanding their custom of not bearing arms except in cases of great emergency, enlisted in the militia, while the wealthy rendered valuable financial support. John Francis, of the Bank of England, in his 'Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange' (Longmans, 1855), relates how Sampson Gideon, the great Jew broker and founder of the house of Eardley, profited by the panic of the Gentile merchants, bought all the stock in the market, advanced every guinea he possessed, and pledged his name and reputation for more. When the Pretender retreated, and stocks rose, the Jew experienced the advantage of his foresight. In the course of his transactions he obtained an advance of 20,000*l.* from Snow the banker. Snow, Francis relates, got alarmed, and wrote a piteous appeal to Gideon, who went to the bank, procured twenty notes, and, rolling them round a phial containing hartshorn, sent it to Snow.

Thomas Snow.

Gay, the poet, celebrates Thomas Snow for his sagacity during the South Sea Bubble panic. It is worthy of note that the Jews remained aloof from the scheme. No Jewish name occurs among the bankrupts of the time. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, in 'A Handbook of London Bankers' (Chatto & Windus, 1876), states that in 1798 the firm of Snow admitted Mr. J. D. Paul into partnership, and that after 1843 it was styled Strahan, Paul & Bates.

David Salomons the first Jewish Sheriff and Lord Mayor.

Moses Montefiore knighted.

Baron Rothschild.

Medal to Lord John Russell.

It was fitting that the Lord Mayor should take part in the Bevis Marks celebration, for from the time of the Royal Assent being given to the Sheriffs' Declaration Bill in 1835 the City has been foremost in advocating for the Jews the rights of equal citizenship. The first Jew to hold the office of Sheriff was David Salomons (1835), and in 1855 he became Lord Mayor, being the first Jew to attain that distinction. He was created a baronet in October, 1869. One of the earliest acts of Victoria's reign was to confer the honour of knighthood on Moses Montefiore, elected Sheriff in 1837; and five years afterwards, by Royal licence, permission was granted to him to add supporters to his family arms. It took twenty-three years from 1835 to secure entire freedom, the final triumph dating from the 26th of July, 1858, when Baron Rothschild took his seat as member for the City. The Jews, to show their gratitude to Lord John Russell, caused a medal to be struck in his honour. The inscription contains these words :—

> Have we not one Father ?
> Hath not one God created us ?

Thus one by one the barriers have fallen ; while under the Factories

Act the Jews are specially favoured, as it grants them the right to work on Sunday, provided they rest on their own Sabbath.

Efficiency of Jewish schools.

The establishment of the "Gates of Hope" in 1664 showed how anxious the Jews were in the matter of education; in later years their schools have rapidly increased both in size and efficiency. The passing of the Act in 1846 enabling Jewish charities to hold land was a great boon. The school in Bell Lane instructs more than three thousand five hundred children, at an annual cost considerably above 12,000*l.* There are over fifty class-rooms for boys, and nearly as many for girls. A few years ago the Rothschild wing was added (specially devoted to technical instruction) and the school generally enlarged. Free clothes, provided by the Rothschilds, are distributed to each scholar.

This school can rejoice in the honour that a Senior Wrangler is now numbered among its old boys. Selig Brodetsky, born at Olviopol in Russia, and brought by his parents to England when he was five years old, entered the school in February, 1895. After carrying off prizes and scholarships, he was finally awarded the Senior Antony Death Exhibition, tenable at one of the Universities for three years, the scholarship being worth 60*l.* per annum for the purposes of education, and 30*l.* per annum for outfit at Cambridge. After obtaining other honours, he this year (1908) was bracketed equal for the Senior Wranglership, in his second year. "Never before since 1869," states *The Jewish World* of the 19th of June, "when Numa Hartog was the first Jew to become Senior Wrangler, has a co-religionist gained the blue ribbon of the mathematical world."

Among other important schools is the Westminster Jews' Free School, where about three hundred boys and over three hundred girls attend. The head mistress, Miss Hannah Hertzon, completed in 1901 twenty-five years of service. There are a swimming class and a good library, and in the winter the children are provided, when necessary, with dinner. There is also a clothing and a boot fund.

Favourable report of Inspectors.

The Government Inspectors report most favourably of the Jewish schools, and state that of all religious denominations the Jews have proportionately the smallest number of scholars destitute of the knowledge of reading and writing.

1901, Sept. 7. University College: Sir Isaac Goldsmid acquires site in Gower Street.

While the Jews have shown themselves to be so thorough in the matter of elementary education, they have not been neglectful of the higher forms. When the founding of University College, on unsectarian principles, was mooted, and success was still doubtful, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid at once gave the necessary impetus by acquiring the desired site in Gower Street. This he did "at his own risk and that of two colleagues, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Benjamin Stow, whom he persuaded to join in the responsibility" (University College Report, 1859).

Jews' College in Queen Square.

In addition to availing themselves largely of the College, the Jews have an important college of their own. It was founded in 1856, and the new building in Queen Square was opened in 1900. Here ministers and teachers are trained. The institution is under the presidency of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, the principal being M. Friedländer, Ph.D. Eleven scholarships have been founded, the oldest being "The Lord Mayor's Commemoration Scholarship," established to commemorate "the appointment in 1856 of a gentleman of the Jewish faith to the office of Lord Mayor of London."

Dr. Löwy's philological library.

The institution contains an important library, to which valuable additions are constantly being made. A few years ago Dr. Löwy's collection was presented. This is especially rich in philological works; it also contains a number of pamphlets touching on the internal history of Jewish communities.

Dr. Friedländer.

Dr. Friedländer, in his work on 'The Jewish Religion,' makes reference to the erroneous opinion "that commerce is more congenial to Judaism than handicraft." He states that

> "in our Law no trace of such preference is noticeable: on the contrary, agriculture was the principal occupation of the Israelites. In the choice of his occupation the Jew is like all his fellow-men—influenced by his inclinations, capabilities, and opportunities."

This fact is specially shown by the Reports of the Jewish Colonial Association.

Dr. Friedländer also makes the following reference to usury:—

> "Denunciations are sometimes levelled against the Jews on account of the misdeeds of some individuals as cruel usurers. Those non-Jews who would take the trouble of thoroughly studying Jews and Judaism would soon discover the error and the baselessness of such denunciations. Judaism has never sanctioned usury, but, on the contrary, always condemned it."

"The Jewish Religion is void of every visible symbol," and Dr. Friedländer states that the so-called "*magen-david* (the double triangle) is probably not of Jewish origin, and has no connexion with our holy religion." In most synagogues there is a "continual lamp" burning. It is a Biblical institution, but only designed for the Sanctuary. Its presence in the synagogue is comparatively of modern date. The *ner tamid* of the Sanctuary, however, is explained to be a lamp burning "from evening to morning" (Exod. xxvii. 21).

The Holy Ark.

The Ark, or Holy Ark, in almost all modern synagogues in places west of Jerusalem occupies the middle of the east side of the synagogue. When the Talmud was composed the entrance was from the east, and the Ark, which was to represent the Most Holy, was in the west. The worshippers consequently stood during prayer with their faces towards the west. This it seems was a protest against sun-worship. When sun-worship had ceased, probably after the destruction of the second Temple, the national grief and hope found expression in the custom of praying towards the Sanctuary in Jerusalem. Hence the Jews who live west of Jerusalem stand during prayer with the face towards the east, while those east of Jerusalem turn westward.

"The meeting-places of God."

In addition to the public synagogues there are in London, as formerly in Jerusalem, "the meeting-places of God," where if ten worshippers are present service may be held. While Judaism is full of ceremonial observances, its teaching is that "the right conduct of everyday life transcends in importance even right belief. Theology must yield the first place to morals." "The Rabbins were the most enthusiastic preachers of the gospel of work that the world has ever seen." "Great is labour." "For it honours the labourer." "Greater even than the God-fearing man is he who lives by his toil." "Manliness" is the dominant note of Jewish ethics. "It is a good sign when a man walks with his head erect." "If you have a grievance against any one, go to him and tell him so face to face. Honour the virtuous Gentile, not the irreligious Israelite. The worst failing is ingratitude; it must not be shown even to a brute. Pay your debts before you give alms." "The alms given in health are gold; in illness, silver; left by will, copper." The foregoing extracts are from a lecture on 'Jewish Ethics, by 'the Rev. Morris Joseph ('Religious Systems of the World'), and are translated from Zunz, 'Zur Geschichte und Literatur.' Judaism also teaches that citizens of a State must take their proper share in all work for its welfare. Patriotism must be evinced when the State is in danger. "All our means, our physical and intellectual faculties, must be at the disposal of the country in which we live as citizens." "There is no difference between Jews and their fellow-citizens with regard to the duty of loyalty."

Jewish ethics.

This is shown in all the teaching of the various Jewish schools. Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid in his address at the annual prize distribution of the Jewish Education Board in June, 1908, gave the key-note: "The best way in which they [the Jews] could show their gratitude to this great nation was to bring up their children both as good Jews and as good Englishmen. And it was in order to qualify for the position and name of a good Englishman that it was necessary to be a good Jew, one who respected the faith in which he was brought up and was proud of it. That alone would enable them to become good citizens."

Jews' fealty to the Throne

The Jews in England have for more than fifty years gone far beyond the call of mere duty, and none of their fellow-subjects have exceeded them in their support of the Government or in affectionate fealty to the Throne. In a sermon delivered by the Chief Rabbi during the dark winter of 1899 he referred to the fact that "among those who had fallen in the battle, dying a soldier's honourable death, there have been a goodly number of our brethren in faith who have cheerfully sacrificed their lives in the service of their Queen and of their flag"; and he closed with an exhortation to young men to grow up honourable and pure, truthful and diligent, worthy citizens of England, and true sons of Israel. The Rev. Morris Joseph has said: "If the lifelong anguish of Israel excites the most profound pity, only admiration can be yielded to that greatness of soul which is the fairest gem in his crown of martyrdom." The Jew, patient in suffering, forgave, and preserved his integrity in spite of his suffering. There is but little desire among the Jews for a return to Palestine, for the lands where they were formerly persecuted they now look upon as permanent homes, and among these homes there is none regarded with greater love and affection than England.

Rev. Morris Joseph's tribute to the Jew.

LAST OF AN OLD CITY CUSTOM.

1901, Oct. 5. St. Matthew's Day at Christ's Hospital.

One of the most ancient of City customs was participated in, probably for the last time, on St. Matthew's Day, September 21st, 1901, when the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and a number of aldermen, with the Town Clerk, attended Christ's Hospital, after service at the church in Newgate Street, where he was presented with a list of governors of the royal hospitals, together with sundry dockets. These his lordship inspected, and then formally handed them over to the Town Clerk, to be placed amongst the records of the Corporation.

PRIVILEGES OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

1901, Oct. 12. Privileges of the City.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, who was elected on the 28th of September, 1901, to be the chief magistrate for the ensuing year, announced that his first duty as Lord Mayor elect was to ask the meeting to pass a resolution crossing the *t*'s and dotting the *i*'s of their privileges. It was:—

> "That in view of the approaching Coronation of our Sovereign Lord the King and his Gracious Consort, all due and proper claims be made for preserving the ancient rights, privileges, and immunities of the City of London, and that the Town Clerk, as Clerk of this Common Hall, be directed to sign the same."

Dimsdale family.

Sir Joseph, as member for the City, has together with his colleague, the privilege, on the first day of each session, of sitting on the Treasury Bench. *The Lancet* states that he is the first Etonian to fill the civic chair for 130 years, and gives the following particulars as to his family, showing how interested the medical profession is in his election. He

> "comes of an old Essex family, whose members have, as a rule, belonged to the Society of Friends, and one of the most renowned of whom was Thomas Dimsdale, M.D., who was born in 1712, educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, and who in 1767 published a book entitled 'The Present Method of Inoculation for the Smallpox.' This passed through many editions, and in 1768 Dimsdale was invited to Russia by the Empress Catherine for the purpose of inoculating herself and her son the Grand Duke Paul. There were ignorant persons in Russia in those days, as there are now in this country, and in case of any untoward result the Empress had relays of posthorses ready all the way from St. Petersburg to the frontier for the safe conveyance of Dimsdale out of the empire. Both patients, however, did well, and Dimsdale received the honour of being made a baron and a Councillor of State, together with a sum of 10,000*l*. down, an annuity of 500*l*., and 2,000*l*. for expenses. In 1784 Dimsdale was again summoned to Russia to inoculate the Grand Duke Alexander and his brother Constantine. Inoculation received its deathblow on the introduction of vaccination, which brought about protection with far less risk, but it is interesting to note the election of a Dimsdale to the highest civic post in London at a time when the city is suffering from an outbreak of smallpox. We offer him our congratulations upon the honour to which he has been elected."

Empress inoculated for smallpox.

MOZART'S SKULL.

1901, Oct. 19. Mozart's skull

The following appeared in *The Standard* of October 11th, 1901, from its Vienna correspondent :—

> "The skull of Mozart, which, since the death of Prof. Hyrtl, who kept it in his house, has been transferred from one place to another, has now found its final home in the Museum at Salzburg. The relic was handed over on Sunday last, with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. An attempt was made some time ago to substitute another skull as that of Mozart's for the one preserved by Prof. Hyrtl, but the fraud was discovered; upon which, in some mysterious way, the spurious skull disappeared and the genuine one was restored to its place. Every care will be taken at the Salzburg Museum of what is the only known portion that is left of the great composer's remains. The place of his grave is forgotten, and even for the authenticity of the skull there is only the evidence of a gravedigger, an engraver, and the late Prof. Hyrtl."

CHOPIN MSS.

1901, Nov. 2. Chopin MSS.

In *The Daily Telegraph* of the 25th of October, 1901, its Paris correspondent states that the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild's bequests have now been placed in the Conservatoire de Musique :—

> 'The gifts include several manuscripts of music by Chopin. There are eight pieces, all in the composer's own hand, together with a

Berceuse, a Nocturne, and three waltzes. One of these latter is the first composition of the kind by the famous Polish musician; another is a piece dedicated to Mlle. Charlotte de Rothschild, with the inscription 'Hommage, Paris, 1842. J. Chopin'; and finally the famous Waltz in D flat."

It is gratifying to know that the Russian Government has sanctioned the erection of a monument to Chopin at Warsaw.

CHRIST CHURCH, WOBURN SQUARE.

1901, Nov. 2. ChristChurch, Woburn Square, and Christina Rossetti.

The theft of the cross from this church, so full of associations with Christina Rossetti, is a cause for universal regret. It was given by her aunt Eliza Polidori, and consisted of a ruby enamelled globe banded with emeralds set in massive gold, and included a star and crescent of diamonds, the gift of the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of Miss Polidori's services as one of the nurses in the campaign in the Crimea. The cross occupied a position in front of the reredos filled with paintings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones as a memorial to Christina Rossetti.

It was to this church that Christina Rossetti's remains were brought on Wednesday, the 2nd of January, 1895, previous to their interment at the cemetery at Highgate. At the service her hymns were sung, as also again on All Saints' Day, 1898, when the memorial was dedicated. Listening to the words,

"Watchman, what of the night?" but still
  His answer sounds the same:
"No daybreak tops the utmost hill,
  Nor pale our lamps of flame,"

one thought sadly of the hours of patient suffering she passed through, many a night longing for the dawn, and rejoiced in the thought that her "waysore feet" were now at rest with the friends who had watched her, who had touched the goal and urged her to "come up higher."

There no more parting, no more pain,
  The distant ones brought near,
The lost so long are found again,
  Long lost but longer dear:
Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard,
  Nor heart conceived that rest,
With them our good things long deferred,
  With Jesus Christ our Best.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

1901, Nov. 2. Curious epitaph.

The following appeared in *The Times* of the 25th of October, 1901:—

"C. W. writes:—While lately strolling through an old Surrey church containing altar-tombs, escutcheons, and memorials of the house of Exeter the following epitaph on a large marble slab, suspended high in the mortuary chapel, arrested my attention. It is printed in uncials, and I reproduce the arrangement in facsimile :—

DOROTHY CECIL UNMARRIED
AS YET."

CANON THOMAS THELLUSSON CARTER.

1901, Nov. 9.

Canon Carter, the last of the Tractarians.

The last of the Tractarians, the Rev. Canon Thomas Thellusson Carter, died on Monday, the 28th of October, 1901, aged ninety-three. He took his degree a term before Cardinal Manning, and a year before Gladstone and Archdeacon Denison. *The Times* in its obituary notice states that "throughout his various incumbencies he threw himself into the Tractarian task of restoring the services and the teaching of the Church of England to that 'Catholic' character which, according to the tenets of the school, she lost at the Reformation."

1901, Nov. 16.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The title Prince of Wales, which has been in abeyance since the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, was renewed by the following notice in a "London Gazette Extraordinary" issued on Saturday morning the 9th of November, being the King's birthday :—

> "Whitehall, November 9, 1901.—The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal for creating His Royal Highness Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

The Prince was born on the 3rd of June, 1865, and married on the 6th of July, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, and Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Printers to His Majesty, on Monday, November 11th, issued advance copies of the "George, Prince of Wales, Prayer Book."

1901, Nov. 16.

FIRST NEGRO TO DINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

First Negro to dine at the White House.

President Roosevelt is the first President of the United States who has invited a negro to dine at the White House. The honour has been accorded to Mr. Booker T. Washington. *The Sphere*, in giving his portrait on November 9th, states that

> "he has done more to better the conditions of his race than any other living man. He is the head of the splendid educational institution for negroes, founded by himself, at Tuskegee, Alabama."

CHAPTER VIII.

‘THE LEISURE HOUR’—W. AND R. CHAMBERS—CASSELL AND CO.

THE JUBILEE OF ‘THE LEISURE HOUR.’

1901, Dec. 28. The Jubilee of *The Leisure Hour.*

FRIENDS of pure literature for the people must hail with delight the success which has attended the publication of *The Leisure Hour*. Its record of fifty years shows uninterrupted progress from the date of its first number, January 1st, 1852, to its Jubilee Part, January, 1902. Its influence for good in encouraging a taste for wholesome reading among the masses has been immense. Reference is made to this by my father in an article on ‘The Literature of the People’ in *The Athenæum* of the 1st of January, 1870, in which he stated that “*The Leisure Hour* has run the highwayman's horse into a fence, and left him with his head inextricably fixed in it.” The earliest projectors of *The Leisure Hour* at first thought of naming the new venture *The Friend of the People*, but the former title found the most favour.

John Francis on ‘The Literature of the People.’

Portraits of Contributors.

The Jubilee number contains portraits of a hundred of its contributors. These include those of its first three editors, W. Haig Miller, Dr. James Macaulay, and William Stevens, with biographical notices. A record is given of the chief subjects treated of during the fifty years, and it forms almost a history of the nation's progress. To travel and discovery a prominent place has always been accorded, and in 1852 Dr. John Kennedy contributed papers on Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition; there were also articles on Australia and its then recently discovered gold diggings, and a description of M. Dupont's proposal to span the Atlantic by suspending a cable by means of buoys placed at certain determinate distances. In 1853 we have an account of Layard's explorations at Nineveh, and of Commander M'Clure's voyage during the same year, when he proved the circumnavigation of North America possible by the North-West Passage. For this he received the honour of knighthood and also a gift of 5,000*l.*

It was not until 1854 that fiction began to assume the longer serial form. During this year and 1855 considerable space was devoted to Russia and the war. Mention is made, among other things, of the great kindness shown to the Russian prisoners of war, of whom there were 400 at Lewes, and who were much surprised at their treatment. On first receiving intimation that they were to be taken out for a walk they wept and wrung their hands, sup-

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posing they were to be led to execution. In 1858 space is largely appropriated to the Indian Mutiny, and a description of the laying of the Atlantic cable is also communicated in a series of papers. In 1859 Dr. Scoffern contributed articles on the South Kensington Museum; and an illustration is given of the first public drinking fountain, opened on the 21st of April near the church of St. Sepulchre, Skinner Street. In 1861 the war in Italy and the Civil War in America are among the subjects treated at length.

Mrs. Henry Wood's 'A Life's Secret.'

In 1862, a new and enlarged series was launched, and the contents included Mrs. Henry Wood's tale 'A Life's Secret,' which touched on the question of strikes. While she was writing this her 'East Lynne' appeared, and *The Times* pronounced it to be the novel of the year. In 1863, for the first time, coloured plates were inserted, twelve being given in the volume. In 1864 the subjects include 'Four Years in the Prisons of Rome,' by one who had been a judge in Venice; 'African Exploration'; and 'The War in New Zealand,' the criticism on which is very severe. In 1866 Mr. Edward Whymper relates his ascent of the Aiguille Verte; and in 1868 the Abyssinian War is described in a series of articles by one of the captives at Magdala.

The contents of the volume for the year 1901 include 'Queen Victoria,' by the Dean of Canterbury, and 'The Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth,' by "Our Australian Correspondent."

1902, Jan. 4.

Becomes a monthly.

Like *Chambers's Journal*, which was started on the 4th of February, 1832, *The Leisure Hour* used to be published in weekly numbers as well as in monthly parts, but the sale of the weekly issue gradually fell off, while that of the monthly part increased, and in 1881 the weekly issue was abandoned. In the fresh series music was introduced, Sullivan contributing a duet, 'The Sisters,' based on newly published words, for the use of which Tennyson gave special permission. In 1900 great changes were again made, both in the size and appearance of the magazine, bringing it well up to modern requirements. My father frequently advised that advertisements should be taken for the monthly parts, and represented what an additional source of revenue they would prove; but for many years no advertisements except a few from its own publisher were inserted, "the commercial advantage being held to be subordinate to the general aim."

John Francis advises advertisements in monthly parts.

Gilbert, its principal artist.

The Leisure Hour has always been noted for its excellent illustrations. Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Gilbert was for a long period its principal artist, and as a contrast to later times, it is interesting to note that at the height of his fame he never charged more than five guineas a drawing.

James Bowden and Rev. Richard Lovett.

Through the kindness of Mr. James Bowden and the Rev. Richard Lovett, I am in a position to give the number of publications of all kinds issued by the Religious Tract Society during the year ending March 31st, 1901, and the total issues from the formation of the Society. During that year 682 new publications were issued, of which 268 were tracts. The Society has already published or helped others to publish, books and tracts in 250 languages, dialects, and characters. The total circulation in the year from the home depôt, including books, tracts, booklets, handbills, periodicals (reckoned in numbers), cards, and miscellaneous issues, reached 31,646,560, including 15,227,990 tracts. The issues from foreign depôts, so far as can be ascertained, amounted to 20,000,000, making a total circulation of 51,646,560, and of 3,438,565,420 since the formation of the Society.

Total issue of Religious Tract Society's Publications.

The Jubilee number records the important services rendered to the literature of the people by the Messrs. Chambers and John Cassell. In addition to these mention should be made of the father of our periodical literature, John Limbird, as well as Charles Knight. In January, 1822, Limbird started *The Mirror*, and it was published weekly at the then low price of twopence. It consisted of a sheet of sixteen demy octavo pages, with one or two woodcuts. In *The Athenæum* for the 22nd of January, 1831, the bound volume for the half year received high praise: "It is just the humanizing volume that ought to delight the fireside of every cottage in the kingdom." The notice was evidently written by Mr. Dilke. John Limbird died on the 30th of October, 1883, aged eighty-eight. *The Penny Magazine* was started ten years after *The Mirror*, being begun in March, 1832, Charles Knight undertaking the risk and becoming its editor, Alexander Ramsay acting as sub-editor. The title was originated by Mr. M. D. Hill, then member for Hull. Mr. Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton) in the House of Commons described it as "affording a trumpery education to the people," and Dr. Arnold described it as "all ramble-scramble." De Morgan was amongst its first contributors, writing for it a series of mathematical papers. Such was its success that at the end of its first year it had reached a sale of 200,000. The magazine terminated unexpectedly in 1845.

Important services of the brothers Chambers, Cassell, John Limbird, and Charles Knight.

The Penny Magazine.

'CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.'

Of the progress made by *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* when entering on its fourteenth year, the number for January 4th, 1845, contains an interesting account. The sale of the monthly part is given as forty thousand, while that of 'Chambers's Information for the People' had been about a hundred and thirty thousand; and the same article states that upwards of a quarter of a million of printed sheets left the house every week, "being as many as the whole newspaper press of Scotland issued in a month about the year 1833." It is curious that in the same article a suggestion should be made that books should be sold by general dealers.

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

Its Jubilee in 1882.

Records death of Scott: William and Robert Chambers present at funeral.

Although *Chambers's Journal* is still issued in weekly numbers, the monthly-part sale is far the larger. In 1882 its Jubilee was celebrated, when the publishers and booksellers of Edinburgh presented an address to William Chambers. To this nearly sixty firms appended their signatures, and in the number for the 28th of January of that year Mr. William Chambers gave 'Riminiscences of a Long and Busy Life,' including a history of the founding of the *Journal* and much interesting information concerning himself and his brother Robert. Seven months after the starting of the *Journal* literature had to mourn the death of Sir Walter Scott, which occurred on the 21st of September, 1832. At the funeral which took place on Wednesday, the 26th, the brothers were present, being amongst the ten or twelve persons who had come from Edinburgh for the purpose. William wrote of it: "The spectacle presented at the final solemnity—the large concourse of mourners clustered under the trees near the ruins of the Abbey of Dryburgh, the sonorous reading of the funeral service amidst the silent crowd, and the gloomy atmosphere overhead—is one never to be obliterated from remembrance. To the thirty-fifth number of *Chambers's Journal* he contributed, by way of supplement, the fullest account of Scott's life issued up till that time, which had a sale of over a hundred and eighty thousand copies.

1902, Jan. 11.

Rapid success of the *Journal*.

Robert Cochrane.

George Meredith's 'Chillian-wallah.'

Payn's first novel.

Mr. William Chambers had formed high expectations as to the success of the *Journal*, but these were far exceeded. In a few days there was, for Scotland, the unprecedented sale of thirty thousand copies. An agency was established in London, and the circulation rose to fifty thousand, which in after years increased to eighty thousand. It has been the custom of the *Journal* from time to time to take its readers into its confidence and to give articles on its progress. Mr. Robert Cochrane has called my attention to these. On January 19th, 1895, 'Some Notable Beginners in *Chambers's Journal*' mentions that on July 7th, 1849, George Meredith's first contribution, 'Chillianwallah,' appeared. This memorializes the bloody fight which took place at the village of that name in the Punjab during the second Sikh war, on the 13th of January, 1849. Mr. Payn also contributed his first novel, 'The Family Scapegrace.' He was editor from 1858 to 1871.

On November 6th, 1897, another contribution to the history of the *Journal* was made, and again on the 17th of November, 1900.

Stanley J. Weyman, Thomas Hardy, and Conan Doyle contributors.

Its contributors have included, among many other well-known names, Robert William Jamieson, the father of "Dr. Jim," who contributed 'Who Wrote Shakespeare?' August 7th, 1852; Mr. Stanley J. Weyman on Oxford life; Thomas Hardy, 'How I built myself a House,' March 18th, 1865; Sir A. Conan Doyle, whose first short story appeared in 1879, 'The Mystery of Sasassa Valley,' a South African story; Mr. D. Christie Murray; Sir Wemyss Reid; and Sir Leslie Stephen.

Dr. A. K. H. Boyd was wont to say that "the *Journal* was read in Scotland by everybody who read anything at all." There can be no doubt that its early success was largely due to the fact that at that time the price of newspapers was usually sevenpence, owing to the heavy stamp and advertisement duties ; *Chambers's Journal*, being free from these exactions, sold at threehalfpence, and in point of size was nearly as large as a newspaper. But while the publication of the Chamberses were free from the stamp and advertisement taxes, they had to bear a heavy burden in the shape of the paper duty ; and when my father founded the Press Association for its abolition, the three brothers William, Robert, and David took an active part in the movement until repeal was secured. On the occasion of the presentation made to my father on the 19th of January, 1863, to commemorate his services in promoting the repeal of the taxes upon literature and the Press, Mr. David Chambers stated that during the twenty years previous to the tax being abolished it had cost the firm 160,000*l.*, while on their "Tracts for the People" alone they paid 10,000*l.* These had to be abandoned on account of the heavy duty.

William, Robert, and David Chambers join John Francis's Association for repeal of the Paper Duty.

It is pleasing to know that all the useful publications issued by the firm are prospering. The new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' is selling well ; 'Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary,' edited by the Rev. T. Davidson, is a success ; and the new edition of the 'Cyclopædia of Literature,' edited by D. Patrick, LL.D., has met with a good reception.

Prosperity of Chambers's publications.

The present editor of the *Journal* is Mr. Charles E. S. Chambers, grandson to its distinguished founder. In February, 1908, he had the happiness of celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, and preserving as he does its best traditions, there is every prospect of its being as vigorous and successful when it shall have completed its hundredth year.

Charles E. S. Chambers.

JOHN CASSELL.

John Cassell.

John Cassell came into the field of cheap literature much later than the Chamberses, *The Working Man's Friend and Family Instructor* not appearing until January, 1850. It consisted of thirty-two pages, crown 8vo, price one penny, and was published at 335, Strand. Mr. Pike, in his life of John Cassell, gives an extract from *The Working Man's Friend* of November 1st, 1851, as to the sale of the ten daily papers then published in London, the total being 64,408. Of these *The Times* absorbed 38,382, *The Morning Chronicle* 2,915, and *The Daily News* 3,630, the united circulation of the seven other papers being under 20,000. On the 3rd of April, 1852, 'The Popular Educator' was started, its first editor being Prof. Wallace, of Glasgow ; and in July of the same year Cassell removed from the Strand to La Belle Sauvage Yard, the home of the present firm.

The Quiver.

John Cassell was the first editor of *The Quiver*, started in 1861. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Wright, John W. Clark, Canon Teignmouth Shore, and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Bonavia Hunt. The present occupant of the editorial chair is Mr. David Williamson.

Cassell's Magazine: Moy Thomas first editor.

Cassell's Magazine started on the 9th of March, 1867. Its first editor was W. Moy Thomas. He was among the early contributors to *Chambers's Journal*, a poem of his entitled 'Autumn' appearing on the 27th of November, 1847, when he was only nineteen. It is a sweet picture of the country in autumn, when

His early contributions to *Chambers's Journal.*

> Sometimes, day by day, the hazel tint
> Grows deeper on the mass of forest trees,
> And not a single breath from heaven is sent
> To cool the ruddy fruits, that by degrees
> Wax ripe and riper in a dreamy ease.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Till the sharp north wind cometh unaware,
> And half relieves the laden orchard-bough ;
> And like hoar death, that kills the good and fair,
> Lays autumn's loveliest bells and blossoms low,
> And sudden winter falls wherever it doth blow.

Mr. Moy Thomas was followed in the editorship by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, John Lovell, G. M. Fenn, Dr. Hunt, Mr. Max Pemberton, and Mr. David Williamson.

Saturday Journal.

The *Saturday Journal* was established on the 6th of October, 1883. Its first editor was Dr. Hunt, followed by Mr. Laird Clowes and Mr. Ernest Foster. The present editor is Mr. Newman Flower. Among more recent additions to Messrs. Cassell's publications are *The Penny Magazine*, started in 1898, and *The Storyteller* in March, 1907. Both these popular magazines are edited by Mr. Newman Flower, who has occupied that position for some years on *The Penny Magazine*, and from the start on *The Storyteller*. The latter was the first magazine to devote itself from cover to cover to fiction by well-known authors. It should not be forgotten that Messrs. Cassell also founded *The Echo* (see p. 16).

The number of hands employed is about twelve hundred, the present general manager being Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, who well preserves the traditions of the firm. It is pleasing to know that by September, 1908, 700,000 volumes of "The People's Library" had been sold.

Death of John Cassell.

It is curious that John Cassell, the originator of this large business, had no knowledge of publishing. He died at the early age of forty-eight, on the 2nd of April, 1865, the same day as Richard Cobden, who had shown him much friendship. Cassell took an active part in the repeal of the Paper Duty, and with my father visited Edinburgh and Dublin, where they formed branch associations in connexion with the one in London to forward repeal. Cassell's only daughter is still living, and shows great interest in the progress of the good work started by her father. She recently paid a visit to the establishment.

One cannot close this rapid glance at some of the men who have done so much for our cheap literature without an expression of gratitude to them for having served their generation faithfully and well.

FIRST GENTLEMAN OF COLOUR TO RECEIVE KNIGHTHOOD.

1902, Feb. 8. First gentleman of colour to receive Knighthood.

The Daily Telegraph of February 1st, 1902, records the death of Sir William Conrad Reeves, who was the first gentleman of colour to receive the distinction of Knighthood and to occupy the position of a British Chief Justice. He was, according to 'Whitaker's Peerage,' born in 1841, and married, in 1868, Margaret, *née* Rudder. In early life he came from the Barbados to England, entered the Middle Temple, was called in 1863, and after returning to the West Indies practised for some time at the Bar. He became Attorney-General in St. Vincent in 1867, was appointed Q.C. in 1883, in 1886 was made Chief Justice of Barbados, and in 1889 received the honour of Knighthood.

CHARLES KENT.

1902, March 8. Charles Kent, "Right friend and gentleman."

Charles Kent, an old contributor to 'N. & Q.,' who died on the 23rd of February, 1902, was born in London on the 3rd of November, 1823, and was the son of William Kent, R.N., who was born at the old Government House, Sydney, on December 23rd, 1799. At the early age of twenty-two Charles Kent became editor of *The Sun* evening newspaper, and from 1874 to 1881 he edited *The Weekly Register*. He was a contributor to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' and was an authority on the works of Leigh Hunt, Lytton, and Charles Dickens. In 'N. & Q.' for September 4th, 1875, he wrote an interesting reply to Mr. Townshend Mayer in reference to Lord Lytton's introduction of several of his contemporaries into his 'King Arthur.' Kent's long life was devoted to literature, and in recognition of his services a Civil List pension of 100*l.* a year was conferred upon him. He was one of the most lovable of men, and the inscription he caused to be placed on Leigh Hunt's tomb might well find a place on his—"Write me as one who loves his fellow-men." We who knew him say of him, as Leigh Hunt said, "Right friend and gentleman."

'THE SUN.'

1907, March 2. *The Sun.*

It is curious that at the present time [March 2nd, 1907] there should be only one paper in the United Kingdom bearing the title of *Sun*, and that a weekly journal. *The Sun* is an historical title among newspapers on account of the evening paper of that name

"Speechless Sheil." started by William Pitt while he was Prime Minister, with George Rose as its first editor. In 1825 it was purchased by Murdo Young, a man full of energy, who was the first to send express accounts of important meetings to the leading towns. His enterprise in this direction once led him into a serious mistake. A meeting was announced to be held on Penenden Heath in favour of Catholic Emancipation. Richard Lalor Sheil was to speak, and as he attached considerable importance to the event, he wrote the speech out in full. Young, desiring to have it in time for the evening mail, obtained the manuscript from Sheil, and published it in *The Sun* the same evening, interlarding it with such phrases as "vehement applause," "loud and long-continued cheering," &c.; but unfortunately the speech was not delivered, Sheil not being able to obtain a hearing. A favourite phrase afterwards applied to the eloquent orator was that of "Speechless Sheil." Murdo Young's energy inspired others, and in 1845 he conferred the editorship on his son-in-law Charles Kent, who, as mentioned above, was then only twenty-two.

FIRST BRITISH SUBJECT BORN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

1902, Mar. 15. William Kent. In the obituary notice of Charles Kent (see above) mention is made of his father, William Kent, R.N., who was born at the old Government House in Sydney on December 23rd, 1799. He was the first British subject born in the colony, his great-uncle, Admiral John Hunter, being at that time the Governor of New South Wales. Charles Kent's grandfather, Capt. Kent, was the first Government Surveyor of the Australian coast, and was the discoverer of Kent Islands and the Gulf of St. Vincent. His wife is buried in St. Mary's, Paddington Green, where a mural monument commemorates her travels.

THE JAPANESE REGALIA.

1902, Mar. 22. Japanese regalia. In *The Daily Telegraph* of March 15th, 1902, is an interesting account of a lecture given by Mr. Goji Ukita, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, on the Imperial regalia of Japan. It appears that these emblems consist of the Mirror, symbolic of Knowledge; the Sword, for Courage; and the Divine Jewels, for Mercy. They are merely of copper, steel, and stone. The regalia have the highest significance, it being held that no Emperor can rule without the three virtues which they represent.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

(See 'Last of an Old City Custom,' p. 157.)

Christ's Hospital. On Sunday, March 16th, 1902, the boys of the Bluecoat School attended service at Christ Church, Newgate Street, for the last time previous to their removal to Horsham. The Lord Mayor and

Sheriffs were present, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who referred to the fact that his predecessor, Bishop Ridley, in 1552 preached at the opening of the school before King Edward VI., and now in the reign of Edward VII. it fell to his lot to bid the scholars farewell. The Bishop stated that one of the old chalices which Christ's Hospital has used for 350 years would accompany the school to their new chapel, and closed his address with the wish that " the Hospital of Christ, most beautiful of names, may continue to teach and train up many and many brave and great young Englishmen for generations yet unborn."

CLIFFORD'S INN.

1902, Mar. 29. Clifford's Inn.

This oldest Inn of Chancery was the subject of an action in the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, March 19th, 1902. Along with New Inn it is the only Inn of Chancery remaining out of ten that fulfils its original functions as a kind of preparatory school to the Inns of Court. The question before the Court was whether the Inn belongs to the individual members for their own personal benefit, or whether, as Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy had decided, it was held subject to a trust for charitable purposes. At present there are only sixteen members, of whom four were plaintiffs in the action and the remainder defendants.

Its history.

The Daily Telegraph of March 20th contains an interesting report of the action. Mr. Ralph Nevill, K.C., on behalf of the appellants, stated that in 1345 the property was let to members of the society, one of the Inns of Chancery, by Isabella de Clifford, at a rent of 10*l.* a year. From time immemorial the society had been governed by a principal and twelve "rules" or "antients," who formed the upper ten or "upper mess." The rest formed the "lower mess" or "Kentish mess." Originally all the members were engaged in some way in the practice of the law. The property itself upon which the Inn stood was granted by Edward II. to Robert de Clifford in 1310. In 1618 the land leased was granted by Francis, Earl of Cumberland, and Henry, Lord Clifford, to the twelve "rules." The society was not incorporated, but was a voluntary society, their powers concerning admission being delegated by the judges. Before the end of the thirteenth century these Inns of Chancery had seen their best days, and became merely meeting-places for social purposes and for the encouragement of the study of the law. In 1884 there were only nine members in the "Kentish mess" remaining. Mr. Nevill gave some curious quotations from the rules, going back to 1485. The fee for admission was forty pence; penalty for staying out after the gates were shut at nine o'clock sixpence; a member who tore or spoiled a table-cloth was fined twopence; for being late at dinner the fine was one penny. The game of "tables" might be played "in an honest manner without gambling."

Master of the Rolls gives judgment.

The Master of the Rolls in giving judgment said that the evidence, in his opinion, that Clifford's Inn was charged to a charitable trust, was abundantly clear—so clear, indeed, as to be beyond controversy. For these reasons the decision of Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy was perfectly right, and ought to be affirmed.

CAXTON RECORD PRICE.

1902, Mar. 29.

On Thursday, March 20th, 1902, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold what is probably the finest existing copy of 'The Ryal (or Royall) Book, or Book for a King,' printed by William Caxton at Westminster, 1487. Of the other recorded four perfect copies, one fetched in 1901 1,550*l.*; the others are in public libraries. The copy sold on March 20th was at the Caxton Exhibition in 1877. The biddings rose to 1,800 guineas, after which the fight was between Mr. Quaritch and Messrs. B. F. Stevens, it being eventually knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for 2,225*l.*

OWENS COLLEGE JUBILEE.

1902, April 5. Owens College Jubilee.

A complete history of the College down to 1886 has been written by Mr. Alderman Thompson, who has been associated with it from its earliest years, and who has always been among its most ardent promoters. To him I was indebted for much information concerning the College when compiling my book on the fifty years' work of *The Athenæum.* On the 12th of March, 1902, he had the satisfaction of handing the keys of the Whitworth Hall to the Prince of Wales.

Success of the College.

The success of the College is now so complete that it is hard to realize the struggle it had for very life in its early years. *The Manchester Guardian* in its leading article on the 9th of July, 1858, distinctly pronounced the College to be a failure; and *The Manchester Examiner* on the 20th of the same month stated that "the most that can be said of the College is that it is too good for us. ....The crowd rolls along Deansgate heedless of the proximity of Plato and Aristotle." Owens College, however, was not to be a failure, thanks to the undaunted zeal of the men associated with it. *The Athenæum* of the 19th of October, 1872, records that "its coming of age has been properly signalized by its change from a private to a public institution by special Act of Parliament; the old trustees have abolished themselves in favour of forty-two governors....Thus has the simple scheme of the executors of Mr. Owens developed in twenty-one years into an institution possessing most of the elements of a university."

The Athenæum records its coming of age.

Its first principal, Alexander John Scott.

The first Principal of the College, Alexander John Scott, M.A., was a man who exercised great personal influence and won much affection. Maurice dedicated to him his 'Mediæval Philosophy,' Baldwin Brown his 'Home Life in the Light of the Divine Idea,' and George Mac Donald his 'Robert Falconer.'

Queen Victoria's visit.

The first two scholarships founded were to commemorate the visit of Queen Victoria to Manchester in 1851. One, the Victoria (Classical Scholarship), was given by Samuel Fletcher, and the other, the Wellington (Greek Testament) Scholarship, in memory of the Duke of Wellington, who accompanied her Majesty. This was the gift of George Faulkner.

The Jubilee celebration was in every way in accord with the directions left by the founder, that the College should be "free from the religious tests which limit the extension of university education." The opening service was held in the Cathedral, when the preacher was the Bishop of Manchester; the closing service, "by the request of the Court of Governors," was held in Union Chapel, Dr. Maclaren, the President of the Baptist denomination, upon whom the College has conferred the degree of Litt.D., being the preacher.

"CHIC."

1902, April 19. "Chic."

It appears that this word is now recognized officially as good French, having been adopted by the French Academy.

MIDDLE TEMPLE PRIVILEGES.

1902, April 26. Middle Temple privileges.

The Middle Temple Benchers have refused permission to the Post Office authorities to open the roads and lay telephone wires within the precincts over which they have control.

'BEN-HUR.'

1902, April 26. 'Ben-Hur.'

The Jewish World of April 4th, 1902, states that "there was only one real Ben-Hur in Jewish history, and he lived in the time of Joshua." It continues:—

> "This is the third Jewish historical play presented in London in a few years. More intense than either, but never so elegantly mounted, is a Yiddish opera-drama, 'The Fall of Jerusalem,' which in its turn is succeeded by the 'Bar Cochba' opera. Next in chronological order is Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' which deals with the Crusading time in Palestine. Emma Lazarus wrote a play of the same period concerning the Jews in Germany, so that if an attempt were made, Jewish history could be put upon the stage in something like its sequence. Dr. Herzl's 'Modern Ghetto' and Dr. Nordau's 'Dr. Kohn' are the expression of the beginning of the twentieth century."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: THE LAST OF THE "BLUES."

(See *ante*, pp. 157, 168.)

1902, April 26. Christ's Hospital: the last of the "Blues."

The Standard of April 21st, 1902, contains the following interesting account of the closing of the old school :—

"Only a few boys had remained within the gates during Friday night, a portion of which was spent in the observance of a custom which will, no doubt, appeal to the sympathies of 'Old Blues' all over the world. The 'Grecians' formed a long single file, each youth carrying a candle, and as they beat the boundaries of the hospital they kicked at walls of well-known spots bearing such mystic geographical expressions as 'Gymmer Door,' 'Sixes Tubby's Hole,' 'The Rid's Staircase,' 'The Z Minor,' and 'Haggery Stairs.' The perambulation having been completed to the intense satisfaction of all concerned, the boys stretched hands across the playground, and, marching up and down three times, sang 'Auld Lang Syne.' The quaint ceremony concluded with lusty cheers for the pious founder and benefactors."

MALLET USED BY CHRISTOPHER WREN.

1902, May 3. Mallet used by Christopher Wren.

The Standard of the 23rd of April, 1902, states that at the laying of the foundation stone of the new mission church of the Good Shepherd, Small Heath, Birmingham, which took place on the previous day with full Masonic ritual, Lord Leigh, the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, made use of the mallet known as the Wren gavel, which was employed by Sir Christopher Wren at the laying of the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1675.

JEWISH MAY MEETINGS.

1902, May 3. Jewish May meetings.

On the 11th of May, 1902, the Jewish community will for the first time associate itself with the May meetings customs. *The Daily News* of April 21st states that "the conference will be unique in the annals of English Jews. . . . All the synagogues in the United Kingdom have been invited to the first of these forgatherings, which will be held in London on the 11th of May next." Sir Samuel Montagu is to preside. The object of the conference is to unite London and provincial Jews in the common work of the community. One of the very first tasks to which the conference will address itself will be the dispersion (so far as practicable) of the seething Ghettoes in the East-End of London and several provincial towns. It is proposed to hold the conference every year in a different town, and it will be known as the "Jewish Congregational League."

First Religious Union.

There is also a new reform movement now going on (1908) among a portion of the Jewish community. The Jewish Religious Union consists of men and women belonging to the different sections of the Jews, who have come together to try to combat by various methods religious apathy and indifference. It is a lay movement, the sermons always being preached by prominent laymen; and in order to bring the services more in touch with the present day, there are both an organ and a mixed choir, although orthodoxy will not permit the organ to be played on the Sabbath. Berkeley Street Synagogue is the only one in London where the organ is to be heard on that day.

NEWSPAPERS AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1902, June 28. Newspapers at the time of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

On the 6th of December, 1837, Dr. Arnold wrote to his friend Mr. Platt, "A newspaper requires a more condensed and practical style than I am equal to." This was written in the days of small papers and small sales, and the daily papers of the present day would have been regarded as little short of a miracle.

On the 17th of June, 1908, *The Daily Telegraph* with just pride announced "another record in the history of English journalism." The paper on that day was increased to twenty-four pages, and it was stated that it was the first time in this country that "a daily newspaper of twenty-four pages had made its appearance as the completed product of a single printing machine." The machine carries three reels of paper, each from four to five miles long, and travelling at a rate which may vary from a quarter to half a mile a minute.

The Sun in 1838 gave a full account of the Coronation of the Queen, printed in letters of gold. This was limited to four pages; and *The Weekly Chronicle* of July 1st, 1838, an excellent facsimile of which was issued by the proprietors of *The Evening News* on Monday, the 16th of June, 1902, had a like limit. Its leader, written the day before the ceremony, states that London is teeming with life. The mass of human beings congregated within the metropolis defies calculation. The writer was evidently a veteran on the press, for he remembered the celebration of peace in 1814 and the last two Coronations; "but we can recall nothing in the least comparable to the present display." "We only pray that our fickle climate may not mar the effect of these vast preparations." In the same paper it is announced "that the hour is now at hand when the last remnant of slavery will expire throughout the dominions of Great Britain." "By the last packet the gratifying intelligence has been received that in Barbadoes, as well as most of the smaller islands, the colonial legislatures have resolved to meet the wishes of the people of England by the general emancipation on the first of August of the apprentices."

A very interesting account of the Press and the last Coronation, by Henry Charles Moore, is given in 'The Newspaper Press Directory,' edited by my old friend Mr. Walter Wellsman. Mr. Moore has been at much pains in collecting extracts from the reports which appeared in the various papers. At the time the daily papers in the whole of the United Kingdom did not number twenty, the price being, for the most part, fivepence. There were no illustrated papers.

The Globe.

The Globe was the first of the important papers to publish an account of the Coronation, and, in mentioning the presence of the poet Campbell, stated that in his written application to the Earl Marshal he had remarked that there was a place in the Abbey called Poets' Corner, and suggested that room could, perhaps, be found there for a poor living poet. *The Globe* mentions that one noble lord had been detected in selling by public advertisement the order for admission which had been presented to him. The ticket was stopped, and the twenty-five guineas obtained for it had to be refunded. *The Times* devoted thirty-three columns to the Coronation. Referring to the conduct of the Westminster boys, who hailed the Queen with noisy shouts of "Regina Victoria!" it said, "It might have been as well had they been banished entirely from the Abbey, for a more murderous scream of recognition than that which they gave Her Majesty Queen Victoria was never before heard by civilized ears."

The Times.

The Morning Post.

The Morning Post described the scene in the Abbey as being quite theatrical, asserting "that it would be difficult to arrange, with the greatest resources of the finest theatre in the world, anything capable of the same result."

Press passes first issued by the Police.

The Coronation was the first public ceremony at which Press passes were issued by the police. Henry Vizetelly was provided with one in order that he might make sketches for the double number of *The Observer*. Vizetelly, in his 'Glances Back through Seventy Years,' mentions that special sketches had to be made of the State coach and the various uniforms of the Beefeaters, Gentlemen-at-arms, &c. Near the Abbey he

Henry Vizetelly.

> "encountered many ladies and gentlemen in Court and full dress—the ladies with nodding plumes on their heads and dainty white satin shoes on their feet, and with their embarrassing long trains gathered up in their arms—who, foreseeing a possible difficulty of reaching the Abbey in their carriages, were calmly proceeding there on foot, laughing among themselves at the curiosity they excited in the crowd."

The Observer: **Vincent Dowling and the Duke of Wellington.**

Mr. Vincent Dowling, the editor of *The Observer*, wished to include a view of the procession from the roof of Apsley House, and wrote to the Duke of Wellington to grant his permission. The Duke replied:—

> "F.M. the Duke of Wellington has received a letter signed Vincent Dowling. The Duke has no knowledge of the writer of the letter, neither is he interested in any way in *The Observer* newspaper. Apsley House is not a public building, but the Duke's private residence, and he declines to allow any stranger to go upon the roof.
>
> "Apsley House, June 21, 1838."

Vizetelly had to throw many sketches aside, as they could not be used for *The Observer*. These he "utilized for a panoramic drawing in columns, a dozen or more feet in length, which was published by Tyas, who paid me for it, I remember, at the rate of so much per foot!"

Clement Shorter and *The Sphere.*

Before the starting of *The Illustrated London News* on the 14th of May, 1842, occasional illustrations would appear in some of the weekly papers. Among the first and best of these was *The Athenæum*, and Mr. Clement Shorter, in 'A Literary Letter' in *The Sphere* of the 14th of June, 1902, gives a beautiful reproduction of two illustrations which appeared on the 12th of March, 1831, of the Lowther Arcade and the improvements at Charing Cross. Other illustrations included a general plan and a perspective view engraved on steel of the new Houses of Parliament. These engravings attracted great attention, as they were supplied exclusively to *The Athenæum.* They were given with the number for the 21st of May, 1836.

Sir John Bickerton Williams, the first Knight made by Victoria.

Among incidents which occurred at the coronation of Victoria is one given in the diary of Sir John Bickerton Williams, who was the first knight made by Her Majesty. He occupied a seat in the part of the Abbey allotted to the Royal family. He noticed that "when Her Majesty had to take off her crown to receive the Sacrament, she was obliged to apply both her thumbs to pinch it up; it appeared rather too tight." Another incident will be remembered, as mentioned in 'The Greville Memoirs,' that the ruby ring was made for the Queen's little finger instead of the fourth, on which the rubric prescribes that it should be put. The Archbishop insisted upon its being placed on the fourth finger, and it was forced on and hurt her very much, and "she was obliged to bathe her finger in iced water in order to get it off."

'Greville Memoirs.'

HYMN ON THE BIRTH OF KING EDWARD VII.

1902, July 12. Chorley's songs.

The note on the 5th of July, 1902, with the well-known signature of J. S. S., reminds me how often in years gone by we sang the hymn written by Chorley to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., "Thou that from Thy throne of splendour." It was set to Haydn's music, the Austrian National Anthem, and was included in Hullah's Part-Music: Sacred Songs, published at first by John W. Parker in 1842, and now by Novello & Co. Among many poems by Chorley was one, a prayer for peace, "Give to us peace in our time, O Lord." This was set to the music of the Russian National Anthem, and was frequently sung at the time of the war with Russia. This also belonged to the same series, the secular volumes of which likewise include three songs by Chorley: No. 1, 'May Day,' "The sun already from the skies," and No. 2, the well-known harvest song, "Thro' lanes with hedgerows pearly," as well as a fireside song,

“ O, never fear though rain be falling.” The hymn for peace is included in ‘The Congregational Church Hymnal.’ ‘The Hymnal Companion ’ also contains four of the six verses.

His poems in *The Athenæum.*

Many of Chorley’s poems appeared first in *The Athenæum ;* a list of these is given in ‘John Francis, Publisher of *The Athenæum ;* (Macmillan & Co.). Two of them are quoted ; one, a ‘Hymn of the Old Discoverers,’ is full of beauty.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY: CHARTER GRANTED BY THE KING.

1902, Aug. 30.
The British Academy.

On the 14th of January, 1902, *The London Gazette* announced that the petition presented to the King for the incorporation of the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies had been referred to a committee of the Privy Council. It is now announced that His Majesty has been pleased to accede to the petition and to grant to the British Academy a Royal Charter. The Charter states that the Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archæology, and philology. Of the original fifty-one petitioners, who, according to the draft charter, were to be the first Fellows of the Academy and to elect a president and council from among their own number, three have died—Lord Acton, Mr. S. R. Gardiner, and the Rev. A. B. Davidson. Lord Rosebery has been added to the list, and the following forty-nine now become the first Fellows of the British Academy :—

The first Fellows.

Sir William Anson.
Mr. Arthur Balfour.
Mr. James Bryce.
Prof. J. B. Bury.
Prof. S. H. Butcher
Prof. Ingram Bywater.
Dr. Edward Caird.
Prof. E. B. Cowell.
Rev. William Cunningham, D.D.
Prof. Rhys Davids.
Prof. Albert Dicey.
Viscount Dillon.
Rev. Canon S. R. Driver, D.D.
Prof. Robinson Ellis.
Mr. Arthur John Evans.
Principal Fairbairn, Oxford.
Rev. Robert Flint, D.D.
Mr. J. G. Frazer.
Mr. Israel Gollancz.
Mr. Thomas Hodgkin.
Mr. S. H. Hodgson.
Prof. T. E. Holland.
Sir Courtenay Ilbert.
Sir Richard Jebb.
Mr. W. E. H. Lecky.
Prof. F. W. Maitland.
Prof. Alfred Marshall.
Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell-Lyte.
Rev. J. E. B. Mayor.
Dr. D. B. Monro.
Mr. John Morley.
Dr. J. A. H. Murray.
Dr. H. F. Pelham.
Sir Frederick Pollock.
Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
Lord Reay.
Dr. John Rhys.
The Earl of Rosebery.
Rev. George Salmon, D.D.
Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.
Rev. W. W. Skeat.
Sir Leslie Stephen, K.C.B.
Mr. Whitley Stokes.
Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.
Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.
Rev. H. F. Tozer.
Prof. Robert Yelverton Tyrrell.
Dr. A. W. Ward.
Prof. James Ward.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' will recognize that the names of some of the most distinguished in the above list are those of frequent contributors to its columns. In the absence of other accommodation the British Museum may possibly find a room for the deliberations of the new Academy.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.
(1816-1902.)

1902, Sept. 27. Philip James Bailey.

The death of the author of 'Festus' on the 6th of September, 1902, recalls to me the pleasant message I received from him through his niece, Miss F. C. Carey, in reference to the extract from Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's letter in *The Athenæum* of the 1st of April, 1876. The passages were very gratifying to him, but he told his niece that when he wrote 'Festus' he certainly had never seen 'Paracelsus.' His niece wrote :—

> "My uncle and Mr. Browning had so great admiration for each other's genius, and each was so noble in character, that I am sure that if it had been so the influence would have been as willingly admitted by one as it would have been generously accepted by the other."

Although the papers have had biographical notices of the poet, a few notes as a record may not be out of place in 'N. & Q.' He was early brought under poetic influence, as his father, who had been a schoolfellow of Henry Kirke White, was also a writer of verse. When a boy of eight he witnessed Byron's lying in state in the "Old Blackamoor's Head," situated in the High Street, Nottingham. So early as 1836 'Festus' was commenced, and in 1839 the book was published by Pickering.

Mr. J. A. Hammerton, in an essay on 'Philip James Bailey and his Work,' which appeared in *The Sunday Magazine*, January, 1898, after he had been paying a visit to the poet, describes 'Festus' as being the answer to Tennyson's hope,

> Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final goal of ill :—

"Many another has suggested this world problem; but Philip James Bailey has essayed its solution."

During the whole of his long life the poet enjoyed excellent health. He was passionately fond of the sea, and for a time he resided in Jersey; then at Cliff Cottage, near Ilfracombe; from there he removed to Blackheath; but he longed to spend his last days in his beloved native town, so returned to Nottingham, where he led a life of quiet retirement among his books and the flowers in his old-fashioned garden.

Death of his wife.

On the 27th of October, 1896, he had the great sorrow of losing his wife, the Clara of his poem, after a perfectly happy life of thirty-three years. Since her death he had been surrounded by loving relatives, and had enjoyed the companionship of his son. All did their best to mitigate his loss. The close of the long life came after but a short illness.

His niece, Miss F. C. Carey, on his last days.

On the 1st of September, 1902, his niece wrote to me that "at the beginning of August the pleasant seat in the garden had to be given up, and he stayed upstairs in his study adjoining his bedroom, amongst his beloved books, and did not wish to go down again." When he was a boy his father had given him a copy of 'Childe Harold,' just after its publication. This he at once learned by heart, and it remained through life one of his favourite poems. One morning, after a very restless night, he told her that "last night when I was awake I repeated the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' one of the finest poems." On Saturday, the 6th of September, he peacefully passed away, almost his last words being "Good-bye for a little while." After his death by his express wish they placed him in the scarlet toga of his old university, Glasgow (which in 1901 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.), and some flowers I had sent him were placed in the coffin. On the Tuesday following he was buried in the beautiful church cemetery at Nottingham, in the same grave as his wife, and close to that of others who had been very dear to him. One is glad to read in the sympathetic notice which appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 13th of September that the writer anticipates for 'Festus' a glorious revival. May this be so, and the poet's prayer be realized :—

The Athenæum anticipates for 'Festus' a glorious revival.

Grant us, O God, that in Thy holy love
The universal people of the world
May grow more great and happy every day,
Mightier, wiser, humbler, too, towards Thee,
And that all ranks, all classes, callings, states
Of life, so far as such seem right to Thee,
May mingle into one, like sister trees,
And so in one stem flourish.

CHAPTER IX.

'THE GLOBE'—'THE FIELD'—'THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY'—'THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

(January, 1903—June, 1905.)

'THE GLOBE' CENTENARY.

(January 1st, 1903.)

1903, Jan. 17. Centenary of *The Globe.*

THE new year opened with two important newspaper celebrations: on the 1st inst. occurred the Centenary of *The Globe*, and on the same date *The Field* commemorated its Jubilee. Both papers may be congratulated on enjoying great prosperity. That of *The Globe* has only been obtained after many struggles and vicissitudes, while *The Field*, after the second year of its existence, was on the high road to success. *The Globe*, as is pretty well known, owes its origin to the London publishers, or booksellers, as they then preferred to be called. Mr. Joseph Shaylor, in his article on 'Publishing' which appears in vol. xxxii. (one of the new volumes) of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' points out that the description of publishing and bookselling in the earlier volumes is no longer correct: "The publisher now confines his energies entirely to the production and publication of books, while the bookseller retails them to the public, whereas in the later part of the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth century the principal booksellers associated together to produce and sell books."

The Globe. Owes its origin to the London booksellers.

The Morning Post had become so prosperous as frequently to crowd out the booksellers' announcements for want of space. This gave great offence, and the booksellers combined for the starting of two newspapers of their own: one a morning paper, *The British Press;* the other an evening paper, *The Globe*. The actual sale, states James Grant in his 'History of the Newspaper Press,' "did not exceed 200 copies each." "The booksellers almost immediately, from various causes, began to drop off." "Mr. Murray (the first of that name), now of Albemarle Street, then a very young man, was the most active and liberal and valuable among them; but he, with Messrs. Longman, Clarke of Portugal Street, Butterworth, and many others of the greatest influence and importance, after a short time withdrew." *The British Press* had only a brief career, but the evening paper continued on its way.

Sketch of its history.

The Globe, in its interesting 'Sketch of our History,' states that the files from the first years have not been preserved, and the earliest impression known to exist bears date "Thursday, February 6, 1806." This is numbered 972, showing that it had appeared without a break, Christmas Days and Sundays excepted, since its first publication. The price of the single sheet of four pages, including the 3½*d*. stamp, was 9½*d*. The paper contains an account of the battle of Austerlitz, and the Parliamentary column is taken up with the moving of new writs consequent upon Mr. Fox taking office. The 5 per cents stood at 62, the 3 per cent consols at 61¼; English lottery tickets fetched 19 guineas. The only survival of *The Globe's* projected encouragement of literature is to be found in the announcement of a pamphlet called 'Vaccination Vindicated' and of a book by Mr. Craig, 'The Complete Instructor in Drawing.' Of its politics at that time "there is not much to be said. The Tories were firm in office, and *The Globe* ranked among the supporters of the Opposition. Queen Caroline's trial gave it an opportunity both for journalistic enterprise and for vehemence of language." In the course of years *The Globe* absorbed a whole crop of journals, including *The Evening Chronicle* and *The Argus*, two of the short-lived enterprises of James Silk Buckingham, whom James Grant describes as being "the most desperate journalistic speculator it was ever my fortune to be personally acquainted with." On the 30th of December, 1822, *The Traveller*—it was in *The Traveller* that John Stuart Mill, at the age of sixteen, first appeared in print—was amalgamated with *The Globe*, and to this day forms its second title. Col. Torrens acquired the main interest in the paper, and brought with him Walter Coulson, who had been editor of *The Traveller*. He was a *protégé* of Bentham and a friend of the Westminster Radicals James Mill and Francis Place, "the Radical tailor of Charing Cross," of whom my friend Mr. Holyoake relates that, on the occasion of Place being spokesman for a deputation of working-men to the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House, the Duke, having given them an abrupt dismissal, called out, "Come back." He then said to them, "You seem to be men with heads on your shoulders. Take care you keep them there." Coulson was the means of attracting men of celebrity in the literary world; these included Thomas Love Peacock and the Rev. Richard Harris Barham. In 1826 the profits were 100*l*. a week, and Mr. Gibbons Merle was appointed sub-editor. Mr. Merle afterwards went to Paris, where he became one of the editors of *Galignani's Messenger*, and was made a baron by Louis Philippe.

It absorbs a crop of journals.

James Silk Buckingham.

Francis Place.

Walter Coulson.

Instruction as to reviewing books.

The following curious instruction as to the reviewing of books is quoted from the minute book of the 4th of April, 1827:—"In reviewing, only a brief analysis, with extracts, should be given, without much praise or censure, to avoid giving offence to other publishers." It is also directed that "admission tickets for places of entertainment be as much as possible at the command of those who advertise most largely and steadily." In 1834 Lord Brougham was severely taken to task by *The Globe*, and Coulson, being on terms of friendship with him, retired, his place being taken by John Wilson, who occupied the editorial chair for more than thirty years; he was a quiet, scholarly man, living in seclusion in the midst of his family at Tooting. The general control of the paper was in the hands of Mr. Moran, the sub-editor; his whole heart was in his duties; a better sub-editor a paper never had, and the variety which he contrived to introduce into the columns of *The Globe* is described as something wonderful.

John Wilson.

The Globe was for many years recognized as the official Whig organ, and in an article which appeared in *The Quarterly* in 1839, on 'The Bedchamber Conspiracy,' complaint was made of the appearance in *The Globe*, "a ministerial evening paper," of information from an inspired quarter, which had reached it contrary to ministerial etiquette. *The Globe* in its Centenary article states that the channel through which many valuable items of news came to the readers of *The Globe* was Lord Palmerston, who took an active part in shaping the policy of the paper, and the fact is beyond dispute, "as the archives of the office can prove," that he wrote articles in the paper, and continued his connexion until the time of his death.

Lord Palmerston supplies news.

The Globe has been twice taxed with utilizing information without due authority. Lord Panmure had flatly declined to tell Sir James O'Dowd, who was on the reporting staff, the number of troops in the Crimea, December, 1855; the precise number within twenty appeared next day in *The Globe*. The minister was indignant, but O'Dowd quietly pointed out that the official gazette had stated the number of sick then in hospital, and that it represented 9 per cent of the total force. The other occasion, as will be well remembered, was the publication of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Treaty in July, 1878.

It is charged with utilizing information without due authority.

The abolition of the paper duties in 1861 had brought about keen competition with the morning papers. Col. Torrens died in 1864, and in 1866 the paper was sold, and acquired by a small Conservative syndicate, of whom the late Lord Iddesleigh, then Sir Stafford Northcote, was one. This complete change of front created a great sensation. The necessity for another evening Conservative organ in the metropolitan press was considered urgent, as the tone of the London papers was reflected in the Parliamentary representation of the metropolis, not a Conservative being returned within the four corners of London and Middlesex.

Acquired by a Conservative syndicate.

On the 28th of June, 1869, the price of the paper was reduced to its present one of 1*d*. Since its change of politics its editors have been Mr. Wescomb, from Exeter; Mr. R. B. Patterson, who afterwards went to *The Edinburgh Courant*; Mr. H. N. Barnett; Mr.

Reduced to a penny.

Marwood Tucker, a son-in-law of Beresford Hope; Mr. E. E. Peacock, well known in connexion with *The Morning Post;* Sir George Armstrong, Mr. Ponsonby Ogle, followed by Mr. Algernon Locker.

John Hullah contributes on musical topics.

"Father Prout."

Sir Joseph Crowe's 'Reminiscences.'

The Centenary article raises the veil, and gives us a glance at some of its contributors during the past forty years. Among them we find John Hullah as a contributor on musical topics. and Father Prout (the Rev. Francis Mahony,) who became Paris correspondent shortly after the Revolution of 1848. In a book published by Chatto & Windus, 1876, 'The Final Reliques of Father Prout,' collected by Blanchard Jerrold, some passages from his letters to *The Globe* are given, with an interesting portrait. Sir Joseph Crowe, in his 'Reminiscences of Thirty-Five Years of my Life' (John Murray), makes the following amusing reference to Prout's work on *The Daily News:* "He was our correspondent at Rome, yet, quaintly enough, almost always wrote his Roman letter in Whitefriars....What he wrote was always short and pithy, full of subtle witticisms, not 'rari nantes in gurgite vasto,' but abundant, like plums in a pudding." Mr. T. H. S. Escott, Mr. R. E. Francillon, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Tom Purnell (one of the last of the old Bohemian journalists), Mortimer Collins, Mr. Comyns Carr, Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. T. J. Hamerton, and Mr. Danson also figure in the list of contributors. A well-known feature of the paper consists of the "turnovers," commenced in 1877, the first of them, on 'Irish Life,' being contributed by Barry O'Brien.

Joseph Knight.

The Globe mentions a fact which is of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'—that Joseph Knight had been the chief dramatic critic for about thirty years. He continued to occupy that position until within a short time of his death, June 23rd, 1907.

Capt. T. Carlisle.

Another old member of the literary staff who has also died since the Centenary was Capt. Thomas Carlisle, whose death occurred in September, 1907. He had been on the paper for nearly forty years; his articles 'An Unprofessional Vagabond,' which appeared in 1873, are still remembered. In order to obtain material for them he donned all sorts of queer disguises, and underwent many unpleasant experiences as a crossing-sweeper, street hawker, &c. For many years he edited *The People.*

The Globe has on two occasions brought out Sunday editions: the first on the 26th of April, 1868, to announce the fall of Magdala; and again on that Sunday in December, 1871, when his present Majesty hung between life and death at Sandringham. Another instance of the enterprise of the paper was afforded on "Explosion Day," the 24th of January, 1885. I remember Mr. Wellsman informing me at the time that the sale of *The Globe* that day was 130,000. As regards the printing of the paper, electricity has been substituted for steam, and it was the first daily in London to be set up by the linotype. As an instance with what energy the affairs of *The Globe* are managed, it may be mentioned that when the staff arrived at eight o'clock in the morning of Christmas Eve, 1894, they found the premises burnt to the ground ; but by half-past one the paper was out as usual, thanks to the duplicate plant and machinery at the office of *The People*.

Benefit from repeal of compulsory stamp.

The benefit to the readers of *The Globe* of the repeal of the compulsory stamp, on the 15th of June, 1855, is clearly shown by the reference I have made to the official stamp returns. While the number issued to the paper in 1854 stood at 850,000, in the year 1856 the stamps amounted to only 260,000, thus showing how largely the paper was sold to those not requiring it for transmission.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that a paper so ably conducted as *The Globe* should, after passing through so many vicissitudes, now be reaping its well-earned reward.

On the 1st of July, 1907, *The Globe* passed into the hands of a private company. Mr. W. T. Madge, who had been manager for forty years, retired at the end of last year in favour of his son-in-law, Mr. Arthur Bellamy, and now devotes himself to the supervision of *The People*, of which he is part proprietor.

THE JUBILEE OF 'THE FIELD.'

(January 1st, 1903.)

1903, Jan. 24. Jubilee of *The Field*.

The Field, the first number of which was published on the 1st of January, 1853, was founded by Bradbury & Evans, the same firm being, as is well known, also largely associated with the founding of *The Daily News*, *Punch*, and *The Gardeners' Chronicle*. The first editor of *The Field* was Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch* from its birthday till his death. Shirley Brooks wrote its leaders, and on the original staff were Harrison Weir and Mr. Robert Soutar. A facsimile of the first number was given with *The Field* of December 27th, 1902. Its price was sixpence. It consisted of but sixteen pages, including advertisements, of which there were only fifty-six. The first number contains one of Leech's spirited hunting sketches and two sketches by Ansdell. The advertisements tell us that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is being played at Drury Lane as well as at two other theatres, that Madame Vestris has the management of the Lyceum, Charles Kean of the Princess's, Phelps of Sadler's Wells, Madame Celeste of the Adelphi, and Shepherd and Creswick of the Surrey. The Royal Polytechnic Institute is flourishing under the patronage of Prince Albert ; and in a corner at the bottom of a column we find 'Mr. Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.' John Chapman advertises *The Westminster Review*, and evidently intends to try to cut out the bookseller : "When payment is made direct to the publisher for a year in advance, four numbers of the *Review* will be delivered for 1*l*., or

Its first number.

postage free 1*l*. 4*s*." The published price was six shillings per number. The memorable meeting of authors and booksellers at John Chapman's on the 4th of May, 1852, for the purposes of hastening the removal of the trade restrictions on the commerce of literature is graphically described in 'The Life of George Eliot.'

Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer: ousted by Gladstone.

The news of the week is pithily told, and at a glance we get an idea of the world of 1853. Dizzy, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Lord Derby as his chief, on the 27th of February, 1852, and thought he had "come to stay," set Messrs. Banting, the Government upholsterers, to work to make the official residence in Downing Street light and gay, and brilliant with modern furniture. Before Christmas the fatal division came, and Gladstone reigned in his stead. "Farewell to the dawning visions of the resuscitated glories of a Holland House on the Conservative side, and all those intellectual coteries that might have assembled in that hitherto 'unused spot,' under the auspices of a literary Chancellor of the Exchequer." It is sad to relate that some ladies seemed to enjoy Dizzy's discomfiture. The Earl of Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister, and states in the House of Lords that "at home the mission of the Government would be to maintain and extend free-trade principles, and to pursue the commercial and financial system of the late Sir Robert Peel." Under music, regret is expressed that England possesses no School of Music.

Napoleon III. and his uncle Prince Jerome.

The news from France is the Emperor's decree that, should he die without leaving an heir to the throne, the succession shall pass to his uncle Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and to his descendants, from male to male, by order of birth, and to the entire exclusion of the females. Prince Jerome's allowance was to be one million francs per annum, with the Palais Royal as residence; Prince Napoleon's, 300,000 francs; and the Princess Mathilde's (Demidoff) 200,000. Photography first appeared in the second volume, when the champion of the Thames was drawn from a daguerreotype by Mayall.

The Field brought by Benjamin Webster.

In November, 1853, *The Field* became the property of Benjamin Webster, of the Adelphi Theatre, but the change of proprietorship did not bring prosperity. It was, in truth, a very poor sixpennyworth; but, as the article in the Jubilee number states, newspaper enterprise in those days was hampered by the Stamp Act and by a monstrous paper duty.

Purchased by Mr. Serjeant Cox.

Towards the end of the second year of its existence Mr. Serjeant Cox purchased the property, and in the number for November 25th, 1854, it was announced that the paper had passed into new hands. Its address stated that "*The Field* would be a family paper, sedulously weeded of whatever a gentleman should be unwilling to place in the hands of his children....It will make no endeavour to become the newspaper of 'the man *about* town,' but to be that of 'the man *out* of town.'" Readers were invited "to express their opinion as to the scheme indicated, and to forward any suggestions." To this invitation there was a ready response, and, with but four exceptions, the communications were couched in language of warm commendation.

John Henry Walsh takes editorial control.

In 1857 Mr. John Henry Walsh took the editorial control; he was an all-round sportsman, and in the previous year had published under the name of "Stonehenge" 'British Rural Sports.' He is described in the article on the Jubilee as being a "heaven-born" editor, a man in a thousand for the position to which he was appointed. This was his first connexion with newspaper work. Born in 1810, he had practised as a doctor in Worcestershire for twenty-five years, but he had a great liking for sport, and indulged in it as far as his professional engagements permitted. *The Field* had at first paid little attention to angling, but in 1856 Francis Francis came upon the scene, and he and James Lowe, Frank Buckland—both members of the *Field* brotherhood—and others, were successful in working out problems of fish culture, and now angling forms an important feature of the contents. Angling, in common with all sports, has largely increased of late years—so much so that it now supports a paper of its own, *The Fishing Gazette.* In this the contents of Mr. Edward Marston's delightful little holiday books first appeared. His son, Mr. R. B. Marston, is both proprietor and editor. To this paper we owe the Izaak Walton memorial in Winchester Cathedral, as well as that in St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, this being a stained-glass window. There is also a marble slab in the porch.

Francis Francis.

The Fishing Gazette: Edward Marston.

R. B. Marston.

1903, Jan. 31. *The Field's* early contributors.

Among other early contributors to *The Field* were the Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Du Chaillu. The trophies of the latter, when exhibited in the old office in the Strand, at the corner of Wellington Street, now occupied by *The Morning Post*, created remarkable interest. At a more recent date the late Henry Jones ("Cavendish") represented whist; Steinitz, the greatest of chess masters, chess; and the late Mr. Dixon Kemp, yachting. Mr. F. Toms succeeded Mr. Walsh as editor. He is described as "a walking encyclopædia, and one of the most unassuming of men."

John Crockford.

It was John Crockford who purchased the paper for Mr. Cox. He obtained it from Benjamin Webster for a trifling sum, and it proved a very remunerative investment. In a short time the net profits amounted to 20,000*l.* a year. The management was placed under Crockford's control. He was a splendid man of business, and in 1859 founded the 'Clerical Directory' which bears his name. In his career he had but one failure. He tried to establish a literary paper, *The Critic.* To this he brought all his great ability, but after fifteen years he gave it up in despair. I had occasion to call upon him a short time before his death, when we joined in a hearty laugh over his former furious attacks on *The Athenæum.* "Dilke's Drag" he used to call it, and would

The Critic and *The Athenæum.*

accuse it of "vulgar insolence and coxcombry" and "the coarsest vulgarity." As we parted he said, "You have *The Athenæum* to be proud of, and we have *The Field.*" His sudden death on the 13th of January, 1865, was a loss which seemed to be almost irreparable; but Mr. Irwin E. B. Cox, who was editor of *The County Courts Chronicle* and sub-editor of *The Law Times* stepped into the breach, gave up his career at the Bar for the time being, and assumed the control. He had as his assistant his cousin, Mr. Horace Cox, who has now the entire responsibility of the large business of Windsor House in his hands. This development has been enormous. The machine-room is one of the finest in London, and contains nine rotary machines besides thirty-four flat machines. These are kept at work almost day and night. The amount of paper used per week is 800 reels, besides 1,200 reams of quad-royal art paper. If the paper duty still existed the amount payable weekly would be 12,180*l.* Of course, this consumption of paper includes other publications than those issued from Windsor House.

Irwin E. B. Cox.

Horace Cox.

Death of Serjeant Cox.

The death of Mr. Serjeant Edward William Cox took place suddenly on the 24th of November, 1879. He was born on the 8th of December, 1809; he went to Oxford, and was intended for the Church, but adopted the profession of a solicitor at Taunton, and was eventually called to the Bar. He had strong journalistic tendencies, his first venture being *The Somerset County Gazette.* On coming to London he started *The Law Times.* He was a prolific writer, and the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (vol. xii. pp. 409–10) gives a list of twenty-nine of his books, his first being a collection of poems entitled 'The Opening of the Sixth Seal.' The others include many well-known legal works. One, 'The Law and Practice of Joint-Stock Companies,' has been through six editions.

The Psychological Society founded by him.

On the 22nd of February, 1875, he founded the Psychological Society of Great Britain, and devoted much time to Spiritualism, in which he was a most consistent believer, writing several books on the subject. He was twice married, his second wife being the only daughter of J. S. M. Fonblanque. He was a man full of kindliness and honesty. An appreciative notice appeared of him in *The Athenæum* of the 29th of November, 1879; and his portrait was given in *The Illustrated London News* of the 6th of December, 1879.

The rapid increase in the sale of *The Field* can be seen at once upon reference to the official stamp returns. For the year 1854 the number used was 167,217. It must be remembered that this represented the entire sale. In 1856, the second year of Mr. Cox's proprietorship, this number, notwithstanding the repeal of the compulsory stamp, was exceeded by a thousand, and in 1857 the return shows the number had increased to 240,500.

The present circulation of *The Field* is not quoted, but it must be large. Its issue for the 15th of August, 1908, consisted of fifty-two pages of letterpress well printed on good paper. Besides this there were, including the cover, forty-four pages of advertisements, representing about a thousand different advertisers. The value of these to the proprietors probably exceeds twelve hundred pounds.

The Field has long abandoned its record of current events, the space being required for its own special subjects; but there are many articles of general interest. Those in the number just mentioned include 'Travel and Colonisation,' and 'A Summer Holiday in Newfoundland.' Mr. C. Holmes Cautley gives some extracts from an old Styrian game-book. These afford a glimpse of country life in Styria from the 12th of July, 1636, to Martinmas, 1643. The patriarch of the staff, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, makes another contribution to the history of "vanishing London" in a paper on the close of the Aquarium, "the last of the pseudo-scientific institutions." He remarks how singular it is that all such institutions should come to grief. His reminiscences include the menagerie at Exeter Change, where he saw the elephant Chuny. Chuny had to be shot, and the other animals were removed to the site of the National Gallery, and thence to the Surrey Gardens. The body of Chuny was stuffed, and placed in the Museum at Saffron Walden. At the Exhibition of 1851 it was a prominent feature in the Indian Court, covered as it was with gorgeous trappings. Mr. Tegetmeier also remembers the exhibition of the skeleton of a gigantic whale in a large temporary building erected across Trafalgar Square; the Adelaide Gallery, at the end of the Lowther Arcade, organized for the popular exhibition of scientific inventions; the Polytechnic; the Panopticon; and, last, the Aquarium, designed as a winter garden and promenade, which could be utilized by members of the House of Commons, whilst the science of fish culture could be exhibited. Mr. W. A. Lloyd was the manager. The tanks were well stocked with different species. The large quantity of salt water required was a great expense. Mr. Lloyd was most enthusiastic in his studies of the habits of fish. He watched them so constantly that their mode of progression became reflected in his own. In *The Athenæum* of the 1st of April, 1871, he gave a sketch of the history of 'Aquaria.' An obituary notice of him appeared in the same paper on the 24th of July, 1880. I am glad to know that Mr. Tegetmeier, although retired, is still (September, 9 1908) hale and hearty at the age of ninety-three.

W. B. Tegetmeier.

His reminiscences.

The menagerie at Exeter Change.

W. A. Lloyd: his history of 'Aquaria.'

In all these cases the scientific excitement soon waned. Mr. Tegetmeier relates that at the Adelaide Gallery a greater attraction was the exhibition of Madame Wharton and her troupe. The Panopticon became converted into the Alhambra, under the successful management of Mr. John Hollingshead. The Polytechnic is now a useful educational institution. The sudden death on

Quintin Hogg and the Polytechnic.

Saturday, January 17th, 1903, of Mr. Quintin Hogg, the founder of the new Polytechnic, must be here noted. He was one of London's noblest citizens, and from the time of his school-days at Eton devoted his whole life to the poor boys of London. Upon the Polytechnic scheme he expended 100,000*l*. He had designed the place for 2,000 members; its present number (1903) is 18,000. His motto for the institute was "The Lord is our Strength."

The Field modestly expresses a hope that "when another half century shall have run its course those who are then serving it may be able to congratulate themselves on its prosperity, as we of to-day are permitted to do." In this desire all lovers of a pure press will join, and I close this sketch with the wish for all prosperity to my kind friends and neighbours at Windsor House.

LORD BROUGHAM'S REPORTED DEATH IN 1839.

1903, Mar. 14.

Lord Brougham's reported death.

John Temple Leader.

The death of Mr. John Temple Leader, on Sunday, the 1st of March, 1903, at his residence in Florence, at the age of ninety-three, recalls the well-known hoax Lord Brougham played upon the public. On the 21st of October, 1839, while at Brougham Hall, it was reported and generally believed in London that he had met his death by a carriage accident. All the newspapers of the 22nd except *The Times*, contained obituary notices of his career; but it soon became known that the report was false, and Brougham was accused, not without reason, of having set it abroad himself. *The Daily Telegraph* of March 4th, 1903, gives the following :—

> "Mr. Alfred Montgomery, of Kingston House, Knightsbridge, received a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Shafto, a well-known Durham squire, saying that he and Mr. Leader had been staying at Lord Brougham's seat in Cumberland. The writer said that they had been out driving in a carriage with Lord Brougham, when the carriage was overturned, and all the occupants thrown out, Lord Brougham being killed on the spot, while Mr. Leader's life was despaired of....It subsequently proved that the letter had been inspired, if not written, by Brougham himself, who wanted to read his own obituary notices and enjoy the discomfiture of the papers which praised him under the impression that he was dead. The chairman of Mr. Leader's election committee had already started off for the North to say a long farewell to his friend when the hoax was discovered."

Urged by Fisher Unwin to write his memoirs.

Mr. Leader was often urged by his friend Mr. Fisher Unwin to write his memoirs; he did collect some in a little privately printed volume. Mr. Unwin recalls a conversation in which he spoke of Byron and Shelley, both of whom he had seen; and another of his friends was Capt. Trelawny, Byron's comrade in the movement for Greek emancipation.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

1903, Apr. 11. William Blake: sale of drawings at Sotheby's.

The valuable collection of Blake's illustrations and drawings formed by Mr. Monckton Milnes, and afterwards in the possession of his son the Earl of Crewe, recently sold at Sotheby's, brought large prices. Twenty-one original designs in colours for the illustrations of the book of Job, together with Blake's original portrait of himself, and the twenty-two proof engravings on India paper from these, were purchased by Mr. Quaritch for 5,600*l*. Gilchrist, in his life of Blake, mentions these as being amongst the finest and sanest of the artist's achievements. The original drawings for Milton's 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso,' bound with the text of the poems and explanations of the designs in manuscript, went for 1,960*l*. to Mr. A. Jackson; 'The Book of Urizen,' 1794, twenty-seven numbered plates, 307*l*.; 'America, a Prophecy,' 1793, the rare original coloured issue, 295*l*.; 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' twenty-seven plates, 260*l*.; and 'Europe, a Prophecy,' Lambeth, 1794, seventeen plates in colours, 203*l*.

CLIFFORD'S INN.

1903, Apr. 11. Clifford's Inn to be sold.

Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Egerton, Breach & Co. announced that on the 14th of May, 1903, they would sell in one lot, unless previously disposed of by private contract, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, forming an extensive site with a superficial area of about 38,000 feet, suitable for the erection of legal and professional chambers, commercial offices, or a public institution, or for the creation of ground rents, the buildings now on the land including "the historic hall....of Gothic design, lighted by six windows, which measures 33 ft. by 30 ft., and has a fourteenth-century arch leading to the offices and wine cellars." The property is described as having been originally granted to masters of the Society of Clifford's Inn, under an indenture of feoffment dated the 29th of March, 1618, by the then Earl of Cumberland and his son Lord Clifford.

The Inn was purchased by Mr. Willett for £100,000, and lovers of old London will rejoice that this ancient inn still remains.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD.

1903, Oct. 31. The first Christmas card: J. C. Horsley, R.A.

The death of Mr. John Callcott Horsley, R.A., on the 19th of October, 1903, is a reminder that he designed for the late Sir Henry Cole (Felix Summerly) the first Christmas card, issued Christmas, 1846. I still possess the one signed by my father, "To my beloved wife and children." It bears the imprint, "Summerly's Home Treasury Office, 12, Old Bond Street," where a number of delightful books for children were published, Cole "obtaining the welcome assistance of some of the first artists in illustrating them." These included Mulready, Cope, Horsley, Redgrave, Webster, the four Linnells, Townsend, and others. A specimen of the first Christmas card was sold a few years back for 50*l*.

"DO YOU KEN JOHN PEEL?"

1903, Nov. 28. "Do you ken John Peel?"

The Daily Telegraph of November 19th, 1903, records the death at the age of eighty-eight, at Greenrigg, Caldbeck, of Mrs. Richardson, the last surviving daughter of John Peel, the famous Cumberland huntsman, and hero of the well-known hunting song.

GEORGE IV.'s GOLD DINNER SERVICE AT WINDSOR.

1903, Dec. 12. George IV.'s gold service.

Truth for December 3rd, 1903, states in reference to this that

"it is not generally known that the collection of Crown plate once included a very much more magnificent and valuable gold dinner service, which was made for Henry VIII. This service was taken to Holland by William III., to be used at some great ceremonial dinner at The Hague. It was never brought back to England, and is now included in the Dutch Crown plate. Charles II. caused each piece of the service to be engraved with his Majesty's arms as King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. About half a century ago the late King of the Netherlands ordered these arms to be erased, and they were replaced by the Dutch royal arms, the value of the service being, of course, considerably reduced by this barbarous proceeding."

JAPANESE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

1904, Jan. 9. Japanese New Year's day.

The Daily Chronicle of January 1st, 1904, had the following interesting notice :—

"To a devout Japanese breakfast on New Year's Day is a religious rite. No ordinary dishes are consumed. The tea must be made with water drawn from the well when the first ray of sun strikes it, a pot-pourri of materials specified by law forms the staple dish, at the finish a measure of special saké from a red lacquer cup must be drained by whosoever desires happiness during the coming year. In the room is placed an 'elysian stand,' or red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves, and bearing a rice dumpling, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines, and herring roe. All these dishes have a special signification. The names of some are homonymous with words of happy omen ; the others have an allegorical meaning. The lobster's curved back and long claws typify life prolonged till the frame is bent and the beard is long ; the sardines, which always swim in pairs, express conjugal bliss ; the herring is symbolical of a fruitful progeny. These dishes are not intended for consumption, although in most cases the appetite is fairly keen. The orthodox Japanese not only sees the old year out ; he rises at four to welcome the new-comer, and performs many ceremonies before he breaks his fast."

"COMMISSION."

1904, Jan. 30. Tariff Reform "Commission."

Is there any precedent for a member of Parliament convening a "Commission" to take evidence upon a public question? I have always understood that the word "Commission" was used only when appointment was made by the Crown. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to inform me if it has been used previous to the congress of gentlemen now convened by Mr. Chamberlain.

As there was no reply to this query, it would seem that there was no precedent for this use of the word.

CHAPLAIN TO THE EDINBURGH GARRISON.

1903, Feb. 20. Chaplain to the Edinburgh Garrison.

This ancient office has been revived by the King, who has appointed thereto the Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D. *The Daily Telegraph* of February 13th, 1903, contains the following interesting particulars :—

> "The first chaplain to the Castle was one Turgot, the biographer of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who died in 1092. The office seems to have been maintained till the Revolution in 1688–9, after which there does not appear to be any mention made of it. Since the Revolution the minister of the High Kirk has been regarded as hon. chaplain to the Castle, and hence it is that the military service continues to be held in St. Giles's Cathedral."

"DIADEMS" AND "TIARAS."

1904, July 23. "Tiara."

In *The Daily Chronicle* of July 14th, 1904, is the following protest against "the absurd custom" of calling diamond diadems "tiaras":—

> "There is, of course, only one tiara in the world, and that is the Pope's, and even he does not wear it very often. It is quite a distinctive crown, triple in form, and in several ways symbolical. What is the matter with the pretty word *diadem*, or the still better one *carcanet*, with its reminiscence of that splendid line—
>
> A captain jewel in the carcanet?"

'The Globe Shakespeare' gives the line in Sonnet LII. as

Or captain jewels in the carcanet.

THE LONGEST TELEGRAM.

1904, Sept. 3. The longest telegram. *The Chicago Times.*

So far as I am aware, the longest telegram ever inserted in a newspaper was that in *The Chicago Times* on the occasion of the publication in London of the Revised Version of the New Testament, when that enterprising journal sought to be the first to publish it in Chicago, and made arrangements for the entire Testament to be telegraphed. I am the fortunate possessor of the paper, the gift of my friend Mr. Frowde, of the Oxford Press. *The Chicago*

Times stated that the portion of the New Testament telegraphed "contains about 118,000 words, and constitutes by many fold the largest special dispatch ever sent over the wires." On the day before the publication of the paper, a copy of the Revised Version was received. In telegraphing it was forgotten to give instructions as to the arrangement of the paragraphs, and the four Gospels are printed with the verse divisions. *The Chicago Times* opens with the following headlines :—

> "The Will, which is more commonly designated as the New Testament, as it bequeaths Eternal Life to the Heirs of God. It is the charter under which all branches of the Church are organized, and the source whence the Theologians derive their doctrines. The *Times* presents to its readers the entire revised New Testament, which does not differ radically from the common version. In its records and teachings it is not brought down to date....And old-fashioned Christians will find it unobjectionable."

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF 'THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY.'

1905, Apr. 1. Diamond Jubilee of 'The Newspaper Press Directory.'

The Diamond Jubilee of this valuable guide deserves record in 'N. & Q.' When the first volume was issued in 1846 the press was in its infancy, and a small 12mo was sufficient to give full particulars of all the journals then published. The present volume is a handsome royal 8vo containing over 600 pp. Those desirous of studying the progress of the press should look through the sixty volumes published by Messrs. Mitchell, for in them they will find a complete record year by year. The advance during the last five years has been by leaps and bounds. Especially is this noticeable with the daily and the illustrated press : these have increased in a most marvellous degree.

The daily press in 1846.

In 1846, the first year of the 'Directory,' there were only 12 daily papers published in England, and 2 in Ireland ; now (1908) there are 154 published in England, 18 in Ireland, and 30 in Wales, Scotland, and the Channel Isles. In 1846 the total number of papers published in the United Kingdom was 551 ; in 1908 the number is 2,353. Magazines have also progressed in proportion. In 1846 there were only 200 ; now (1908) there are 2,758, of which 600 are of a religious character. The restrictions and taxation until 1861, when the press was made entirely free by the repeal of the paper duties, were so great that only large capitalists could incur the risk of starting a newspaper. Any one printing or publishing a paper not duly stamped incurred a penalty of 50*l*. for every single copy. The advertisement duty—1*s*. 6*d*. upon each advertisement—had to be paid within twenty-eight days, and the authorities refused to supply stamps if the duty was in arrear.

Herbert Ingram and *The Illustrated London News.*

Mr. Ingram, the founder of *The Illustrated London News*, stated in 1851 to Sir Charles Wood, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he paid more, in many cases, for advertisement duty than he received for the advertisements, as it frequently happened that he never received a farthing of the amount due to him. There were several modes adopted by advertisers to avoid the tax, including dogs carrying advertisements, and advertising vans. Tickets for the Panorama of the Nile at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, were dropped all over London by means of balloons, the finder having the privilege of admission at half-price. I have one of these, picked up in Leicester Square. Displayed advertisements in the daily papers were not adopted for many years, *The Times* being specially conservative in the matter, and four-fifths of the advertisements in that paper were, on an average, under ten lines.

The repeal of the compulsory stamp.

Saturday Review founded.

On looking at 'The Newspaper Press Directory' for 1856 it is seen at a glance what an impetus had been given by the repeal of the compulsory stamp. Among the new-comers was *The Saturday Review*, started on the 3rd of November, 1855. The opening address stated that "the immediate motive of coming before the public is furnished by the impetus given to periodical literature by the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act." The stamp had been abolished in the previous June. By the new Act it was optional for newspapers to print upon stamped or unstamped paper; but the privilege of retransmission by post was limited to a period of fifteen days. The weight was not to exceed four ounces for a penny. Mr. Cowan advocated a halfpenny postage for every two ounces, but Mr. Gladstone believed that this would entail a heavy loss. Previous to the abolitions of the stamp it was easy to know the exact circulation of each paper, as this was given in the Parliamentary returns. *The Illustrated London News* had a sale of 130,000 and *The Times* 59,000. *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and a few others were regarded as class papers, and were allowed to issue stamped and unstamped copies. This privilege was also extended to *Punch*, 8,000 of which were published stamped, and 32,000 unstamped. My father, seeing what an additional labour the affixing of stamps on covers would mean to newsagents, besides the temptation to boys employed in the stamping, appealed to Sir Cornewall Lewis to grant permission for newsagents to have their covers with an impressed stamp, with the name and address of the sender. This, after correspondence and interviews with the authorities of the Board of Inland Revenue and the Post Office extending over twelve months, my father secured, and the result was announced in *The Athenæum* of the 20th of June, 1857. He also suggested a 3*d*. stamp, but it was not until June, 1859, that covers with this stamp could be obtained. It will hardly be believed that, notwithstanding the various charges made for postage, there were at that time only four different kinds of stamps issued, namely,

John Francis obtains permission for newsagents to have stamped covers.

1*d*., 2*d*., 6*d*., and 1*s*. My father further suggested that stamps should have printed upon them the weight of printed matter they would carry.

His estimate of total issue of papers and magazines.

Reference to 'The Newspaper Press Directory' of 1862 will show the great increase of papers and magazines on account of the repeal of the paper duties. My father estimated the total issue of newspapers and class journals in 1860 at 118,799,200; in 1864 it was 195,062,400. The increase in magazine literature was equally remarkable. The repeal of the duties caused quite a scare among some stationers, and the "rag scarecrow" provided a subject for *Punch*. *The Times* took things very seriously, and stated that "whatever substances may be used to supplant the supply of rags, the public may take it as an indisputable fact that paper of any quality worthy to be called paper must depend for its fibre upon rags." At the present time paper composed entirely of rag is confied to the most expensive kinds. Now nearly all our best paper is largely made from esparto grass. The eminent horticulturist Dr. Lindley was one of the first to show the quantity of fibre available in the common furze for the manufacture of paper.

The "rag scarecrow."

1905, Apr. 8.

Use of Esparto for paper-making.

At first paper-makers looked coldly upon the use of esparto, and in 1860 Mr. Thomas Routledge was the only paper-maker using it; but it was gradually adopted, Mr. Edward Lloyd, the founder of *Lloyd's News*, being among the earliest to use it. Now, owing to improved methods, straw, wood pulp, and other materials have been largely introduced, and these have enabled the common sorts of paper to be produced at the present low rates. But for books of reference, and works of permanent value, the higher-priced papers must still be used, as the cheaper kinds are not satisfactory. The Society of Arts published in 1898 a report of a committee on the deterioration of paper, which suggested that works of a permanent character should be printed on paper consisting of not less than 70 per cent. of rag.

Deterioration in quality.

The Egyptian papyrus.

It is curious that so far back as 1801 Matthias Koops had a patent for making paper from straw, and he published an 'Historical Account of the Substances which have been used to describe Events and to convey Ideas from the Earliest Date to the Invention of Paper.' The second edition of this was printed on paper manufactured solely from straw, while the Appendix was printed on paper made from wood alone. There is an illustration of "The Egyptian Papyrus." At the present time the old papyrus-growing industry of Egypt is being revived, a large tract of ground is now under cultivation, and it is believed that the result will be the production of a better quality of paper than any yet on the market, at a much cheaper price.

There are two interesting articles on the press in the 'Directory,' one written by the veteran Sir Edward Russell, and the other by Sir Alfred Harmsworth (now Lord Northcliffe) "one of the younger men engaged in the making of newspapers." Like all successful men, he is an optimist, and no one can doubt that he is right when he says : "The future of the daily press grows brighter every year. As a record of the world's history it is well on the road towards perfection ; while its educative influence is greater to-day than it has ever been in the past." Of the London daily papers the oldest is *The Morning Post*, established 1772 ; *The Times* comes next, 1785, followed by *The Morning Advertiser*, 1794. The first daily established in the nineteenth century was *The Daily News*, 1846. Of the weekly papers, only six have exceeded the three score and ten limit : *The Weekly Dispatch*, 1801 ; *The Lancet*, 1823 ; *The Athenæum*, January, 1828 ; *The Record*, January, 1828 (formerly issued three times a week) ; *The Spectator*, July, 1828 ; and *The Broad Arrow*, 1833.

Ages of newspapers.

Not the least interesting portion of this 'Directory' is that devoted to our Colonial Press, in which a sketch is given of its early struggles. While the friends of the press were fighting for freedom here, a hard struggle preceded the emancipation of the press in almost every colony. The censorship was a privilege which Colonial Governors parted with reluctantly, and freedom had to be almost torn from their grasp. The first newspaper started in British North America was *The Halifax Gazette*, on the 23rd of March, 1752. Its projector was Bartholomew Green, son of the publisher of the celebrated *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper published in America. The opening number of the *Gazette* had only three advertisements, one of these referring to some negro slaves who were for sale in Halifax. The second Canadian paper was *The Quebec Gazette*, started June 21st, 1764. Its first number contained the news "that the House of Commons intended to tax the American Colonies." The oldest paper existing in Canada is *The Montreal Gazette*, founded June 3rd, 1778. It owed its origin "to a belief on the part of the American Revolutionary party that the French Canadians could be won over to support the rebel States." Under this impression Benjamin Franklin was supplied with a printing-press, in order to appeal to the inhabitants of Lower Canada by its means.

The Colonial press.

First Canadian papers.

First American paper.

Australia has close upon a thousand newspapers, and in no part of the world is the press more powerful. When Governor Phillip took possession in 1788, and established Sydney, he brought with him from England a printing-press ; but as no one had any knowledge of the black art, it was ten years before his proclamations could appear in type, and replace the manuscript notices previously affixed to gum trees, so that it was not until the 5th of March, 1803, that the first newspaper, *The Sydney Gazette*, was published. Copies of this first issue are still extant, but in too dilapidated a condition for effective reproduction. The honour of starting the second paper, *The Australian*, on the 24th of October, 1824, is due to William

First Australian paper.

Charles Wentworth, a Sydney barrister, who subsequently developed into the pioneer statesman of Australia. Its aim was "to convert a *prison* into a *colony* fit for a *freeman* to inhabit himself and to bequeath as an inheritance to posterity." It survived until 1848, and its career was brilliant.

Sydney Morning Herald.

It was in 1831 that the era of serious journalism commenced. On April 18th *The Sydney Morning Herald* first saw the light, and "it has since become one of the giants of the Australian press," and is regarded with affectionate veneration as one of the institutions of Australia. The property is now held by Sir James Reading Fairfax and his sons. It is a curious fact that for many years this paper has been conducted by clerical editors. Mr. Thomas Heney is its present editor. Another paper, *The Atlas*, was started in 1844 as the organ of the "squattocracy." Among its most caustic writers was Robert Lowe, then a Sydney barrister, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke. The founder of the Victorian press was John Pascoe Fawkner. In 1838 he circulated a manuscript newspaper, *The Melbourne Advertiser*, the remote progenitor of the famous *Melbourne Argus*. It stated that "the sons of Britain languish when debarred the use of that mighty engine the press." After nine issues in manuscript Fawkner procured a quantity of "old waste letter called type," and the tenth number was set up by a lad with a few months' experience in type-setting. The united annual circulation of the Australian press through the Post Office now reaches 130,000,000. Of course these vast figures give no idea of the actual circulation.

Space will not allow of more than these passing references, although it would be interesting to give an account of the Indian, South African, and West Indian presses.

This account of the Colonial Press is well illustrated, and as one looks at the striking portraits one feels a longing to have personal acquaintance with the men to whose talents and great ability the proud position of our Colonial Press is due. I have only been able to indicate briefly what rich material the future historian of the Colonial Press will find ready to his hand in this invaluable volume.

Walter Wellsman's knowledge of the press.

I cannot close without offering to Mr. Wellsman, the editor of this 'Directory,' my hearty congratulations, for he assisted Mr. Mitchell, in the first issue in 1846 and subsequent issues. In 1857 he became sub-editor, and on Mr. Mitchell's death in 1859 he took over the editorship. I may add that Mr. Wellsman has always been ready in the most courteous way to give information to members of Parliament and others requiring "Press statistics." His knowledge of these is unique, and was specially useful in the agitation for the repeal of the compulsory stamp and the Paper Duties.

"MR."

1905, July 22.
"Mr."

Under 'The Office Window' in *The Daily Chronicle* of July 17th, 1905, a correspondent raises the question, "When does a 'Mr.' cease to be a 'Mr.'?" I think the rule of *The Athenæum* is a good one, which confines the prefix to living people.

THE MONUMENT ON FISH STREET HILL.

1905, July 29.
Fish Street Hill Monument.

The reference to the effacing of the old inscription by order of the Court of Common Council, in your review on July 22nd, 1905, of "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," reminds me that *The Athenæum* for January 29th, 1831, in recording the chipping-off of "the old lying inscription," makes this protest:—

> "This is abundantly silly. To mutilate and destroy inscriptions is to falsify history. Its remaining there did not prove that the Catholics set fire to the city; but it proved the bigoted ignorance of the people who believed so; it proved that popular opinions, where they run current with popular prejudice, are very indifferent authority."

HOW THE ENGLISH PRESS OBTAINED COPIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, 1815.

1905, Aug. 26.
How the English press obtained copies of the Treaty of 1815.

In a book just published by H. Bouillant, Paris, entitled 'Mory & Cie., 1804–1904,' by Henri Mory, an interesting account is given of this incident. It appears that Nicolas Alexandre Toussaint Mory, who founded the firm at Calais, was corresponding clerk to the English Post Office, and had the exclusive privilege of the transmission of English journals to the Continent, as well as the forwarding of foreign journals to England. The text of the treaty appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 26th of November. Mory at once started a courier, who reached Cailais on the following morning at ten o'clock. The wind was favourable, and he arrived in London at nine the same evening, having accomplished the journey in thirty-three hours. The treaty appeared the following morning in all the London papers, where the French Ambassador read it for the first time. It was not until the same day that the official news was received at Calais.

JUBILEE OF 'THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

(June 29th, 1905.)

1905, Sept. 23.

The Jubilee of the first penny daily paper to be published in London deserves to be placed on record. The Holy War for an unstamped Press had, after many a hard-fought battle, ended in victory; and from June, 1855, newspapers could be issued either with or without a stamp. A glance at 'Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory' for 1856 will show to what enterprise this gave rise in the newspaper world, especially in the provinces. But London was not to be behind, and on the 29th of June, 1855, when England and France were looking forward to the fall of Sebastopol, the first number of *The Daily Telegraph and Courier* appeared, the price being twopence.

J. M. Levy purchases *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Morning Chronicle.*

On the 17th of September of the same year, the paper having passed into the hands of Mr. J. M. Levy, the price was reduced to one penny. Each issue consisted of four pages, and the title of *Courier* was allowed to fall into the background. Mr. Levy also purchased *The Morning Chronicle*, and thus extinguished that venerable paper. What a curious and interesting contribution to the history of English newspapers a record of that paper would be! *The Westminster Gazette* recalls the fact that Nelson privately communicated to *The Morning Chronicle* the death of Sir William Hamilton. There still hangs over the publishing office of *The Daily Telegraph* the original clock of the older paper. This reminds me of our old clock at *The Athenæum*, which has indicated the time for publishing, without intermission, since the days when it was placed in the office in Catherine Street, in the house rented from the notorious Molloy Westmacott.

Early contributors to *The Daily Telegraph.*

The Daily Telegraph article on its Jubilee tells us the names of some of those who contributed to its success in the past, the list including Thornton Hunt, Geoffrey Prowse, George Hooper, the Hon. Frank Lawley, Edward Dicey, H. D. Traill, Sir Edwin Arnold, and George Augustus Sala. Among those of the present day may be named Mr. W. L. Courtney and Mr. J. M. Le Sage. The article also records with just pride the opportunities taken by it for the public good. Among the first was its strong support of Mr. Gladstone in the repeal of the Paper Duties, Lord Burnham (then Mr. Lawson) being an active member of the Association founded by my father for freeing literature and the press from taxation. In June, 1873, *The Daily Telegraph* sent Mr. George Smith to Nineveh, where he discovered the missing fragments of the cuneiform account of the Deluge. In 1875 Stanley's expedition to Africa was organized by *The Daily Telegraph* in conjunction with *The New York Herald*. The results of that journey are described in 'Through the Dark Continent.' Other geographical feats with which the paper is associated are the exploration of Kilimanjaro by Sir Harry Johnston in 1884–5, and Mr. Lionel Decle's march from the Cape to Cairo in 1899–1900.

Supports Gladstone's repeal of the paper duties.

Sends George Smith to Nineveh.

Joins *New York Herald* in sending Stanley to Africa.

Reference is also made in the article to the increased use of telegraphic communication by war correspondents. "The old idea was that a carefully written account of any incident abroad was better in itself, and more appreciated by the general body of readers, than a more or less brief telegraphic summary." But the War of 1870 altered this state of things, and Sir John Robinson of *The Daily News*, when he sent out Archibald Forbes, instructed him to send home his dispatches by telegraph. The result of this was to increase the sale of *The Daily News* by leaps and bounds, and the daily press now follows the same method. *The Daily Telegraph* numbers among its war correspondents Sir William Howard Russell, who represented the paper in the South African War of 1881, and Mr. Bennet Burleigh.

Its war correspondents.

Wireless telegrams.

Taking advantage of wireless telegrams, *The Daily Telegraph* has supplemented from steamers crossing the Atlantic the official meteorological service; and the special correspondent of the paper, on his way to the Peace Conference between Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905, made use of four eastward-bound steamers to transmit by Marconi's etheric waves an interview with M. Witte in mid-Atlantic.

Queen Alexandra's Christmas Gift-Book.

On the 12th of October, 1908, *The Daily Telegraph* had the privilege to announce that "Her Majesty the Queen has prepared a Christmas Gift-Book which by her express desire is to bear her name, 'Queen Alexandra's Christmas Gift-Book,' to be published by *The Daily Telegraph*, the proceeds of the sale to be applied 'for charity.'" The book, as is now well known, is one of photographs taken by the Queen herself. The demand for the work was so great that, within seventeen days, only 60,000 copies of the first edition of half a million remained for disposal. This edition was published on the 12th of November, and for its production seven different paper mills had been drawn upon, to the extent in the aggregate of 250 tons of paper.

Its philanthropic efforts.

The works of public benevolence with which the paper has been associated include the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire by the cotton famine in 1862; aid sent to Paris at the end of the Franco-German War; the Jubilee Hospital Fund, 1897, for which 37,000*l.* was raised; while the Boer War Orphan Fund amounted to 253,000*l.*

With such a record *The Daily Telegraph* rightly claims to "have shared in a general movement which has revolutionized the modern press, and carried its power and influence into many quarters which before the spread of compulsory education, had no knowledge of, or interest in, the events of the busy world." And although the newspaper "may have its faults and its failings, at least it cannot be denied that it is one of the most tremendous organs of public enlightenment which the developments of civilization have ever engendered."

CHAPTER X.

'THE SATURDAY REVIEW'—G. J. HOLYOAKE—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING—THE POST OFFICE.

THE JUBILEE OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(November 3rd, 1905.)

1905, Nov. 11.

The Times denounces the repeal of the compulsory stamp.

On the 19th of March, 1855, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, submitted to the House of Commons his resolutions for the repeal of the compulsory stamp on newspapers. *The Times* on the following morning vigorously denounced these, and characterized them as a measure for restricting the circulation of *The Times*, raising up an inferior and piratical press, and sacrificing a revenue of 200,000*l*. a year :—

> "What the London papers have to expect is, that in the metropolis, and still more in the manufacturing districts, there will be published early in the day, and circulated by private hands, a cheap class of papers giving all the news *we* believe to constitute our principal attraction, and to obtain which we spend immense sums of money."

How groundless were these fears is now a matter of history. On June 15th, 1855, the Bill abolishing the compulsory stamp became law.

The Saturday Review. Its first number.

The encouragement this freedom gave to new literary ventures was immediately shown. Among the most striking of these was the brilliant *Saturday Review*, its first number being published on the 3rd of November, 1855. The opening address stated :—

> "The immediate motive in coming before the public is furnished by the impetus given to periodical literature by the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act. The object of that measure is to enable those who assume the responsibility of providing the public with accessible information or instruction, to do so without the cumbrous and expensive machinery hitherto inseparable from a newspaper....The press has, by the late change in the law, acquired freedom rather than cheapness, and of the benefits of the change the writers and proprietors of *The Saturday Review* desire to avail themselves."

Its founder, Beresford Hope.

Its founder was Beresford Hope, with John Douglas Cook as editor. Cook had been editor of *The Morning Chronicle* since 1848, when the paper had been purchased by the Duke of Newcastle and others in the interests of the Peelites. Mr. Fox Bourne, in his

Its first editor, John Douglas Cook.

'English Newspapers,' describes it as being "a serviceable if a costly engine for the leading of the Peelites from the Conservatism from which they started to the Liberalism in which most of them found rest." Notwithstanding a brilliant staff of contributors, *The Morning Chronicle* steadily declined, and its sale dwindled to about 2,500, the loss being on the average from 10,000*l*. to 12,000*l*. a year. The Peelites got tired of this, sold the paper to Serjeant Glover for 7,500*l*., and Beresford Hope started *The Saturday Review*. Mr. Fox Bourne notes

> "that, as was proper to a continuator of *The Morning Chronicle*, it made it one of its special duties to oppose *The Times* on political grounds, and to overthrow, if it could, what it regarded as the monstrous monopoly of the overweening tyrant of Printing House Square."

The prospectus which appears in the first number states that the paper "will give no news whatever, except in the way of illustrative documents, and such facts as may be required to make its comments and criticism intelligible," and it will consist "entirely of leading articles, reviews, comments, and criticisms on the various parliamentary, social, and literary events of the day." The writers claimed to be regarded as advocates of "liberal and independent opinions."

No gratuitous books for review.

A foot-note states that the conductors "decline to receive books, prints, &c., gratuitously for review, as the limits of no periodical admit of a proper notice of all new publications. The conductors will provide for themselves the works which they may select for criticism." It is also stated that the publishing has been entrusted to John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Article on 'Our Newspaper Institutions.' England "ruled by *The Times*."

Russia forms the subject of the first article in the first number, as it also does in that of the Jubilee issue. Another article is on 'Our Newspaper Institutions,' in which the writer considers that

> "no apology is necessary for assuming that this country is ruled by *The Times*. We all know it, or, if we do not know it, we ought to know it. It is high time we began to realize the magnificent spectacle afforded by British freedom—thirty millions of Cives Romani governed despotically by a newspaper. Even the direct rivals of *The Times* in the daily press implicitly admit its autocracy.... As for the weekly newspapers, they have degenerated into the toadies of the great daily journal, and if there be one form of this toadyism more ecstatic than another, it is that exhibited by the jokers of the hebdomadal press."

This article is referred to in the Jubilee number as "an amusing skit on *The Times*."

The varied contents of this first number include the failure of the bankers Strahan, Paul, and Bates, "a very triad of respectabilities," and Sir Charles Barry's "grandiose scheme" for completing the Palace of Westminster. His proposal to remove

St. Margaret's Church is strongly condemned, and Viollet le Duc —" confessedly the great master of Gothic architecture in France " —is quoted as having " expressed himself most strongly and undoubtingly against the demolition," his argument being " that the church is needed to give scale to the Abbey." In 'Heine, Poet and Humourist,' the dying poet is said to be " paralyzed, blind and bedridden in an obscure lodging of the Rue d'Amsterdam at Paris." 'The War Passages in "Maud,"' while rejecting the author as a practical adviser, renders

> " full, though superfluous honours to his poetial powers. Only on the theory that a moral purpose is indispensable to poetry, can it be denied that he is one of the greatest of poets. His works are perhaps the most intellectual luxury the world ever enjoyed."

The last article is a review of a novel in one volume, a rare limit in those days. Novel-writers may welcome this hint :—

> " The one-volume novel has its duties as well as its privileges. While it is allowed to be short, it ought to be very perfect."

1905, Nov. 18. Contents of the early volumes.

Through the courtesy of the present editor of *The Saturday Review*, Mr. Harold Hodge, I have had access to the early volumes The following notes from the first two, 1855–6, are of interest. Although they contain no digest of the news of the week, the leading articles give a vivid picture of current events : the siege of Sebastopol ; the fall of Kars, caused by " unpardonable negligence " ; the Crimea Commission ; and the Treaty of Peace, which " may be considered satisfactory," and, " like the war which procured it, carries out and records the deliberate, earnest, and clear-sighted policy of the English people." The Austrian Concordat raises the question, " Are we living in the year 1077 ? Has the great world reversed its axis ? Is it Henry II. or Franz Joseph who wears the imperial purple ? " By the Swedish Treaty " the Allies guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden and Norway." The coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. inspires a hopeful article in regard to Russia : " Undoubtedly Russia has a great future before it. We may reasonably believe that dreams of universal empire will give way to a healthier ambition, and to the pursuit of more enduring triumphs than those which stimulated the ambition of Catherine or of Nicholas." The Report of the Census Commissioners for Ireland also affords matter for congratulation : " Wealth is visibly increasing, crime is fast abating, and disaffection has vanished." " The number of emigrants reached their maximum in 1852, since which year they have fallen from 190,000 to 90,000 " ; and there is a promise, in the absence of unforeseen calamities, of " an easy and rapid progress in the career of prosperity and tranquillity on which, for the first time in her history, Ireland has now fairly entered."

The Austrian Concordat.

Coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

Brussels Free Trade Conference.

The Brussels Free Trade Conference calls forth the remarks :—

> "We doubt if there is a man left in the United Kingdom who would unreservedly proclaim himself a Protectionist. The marvellous progress of our exports, as shown by the returns of the last ten years, is, in truth, an unanswerable argument. In 1846 the amount was 57,000,000*l.* ; in 1855, a year of war, it reached 95,000,000*l.* But the present year of peace [1856] far surpasses all, the exports already returned being at the rate of 110,000,000*l.*, or nearly double the amount of 1846."

London and its buildings form the subject of many articles.

~~Pennington~~ Pennethorne and the new Record Office.

On the 11th of November, 1855, Mr. ~~Pennington,~~ Pennethorne the architect of the new Record Office in Fetter Lane, comes in for a severe castigation :—

> "Describe the building we really cannot ; for our architectural vocabulary does not contain terms to define its monstrosities. The general effect combines the workhouse, the jail, and the Manchester mill. The style is meant to be Tudor, with every larger feature and every detail of that style misapplied and distorted."

Mr. Joseph Paxton's "Victorian Way."

On the 22nd of December we have an extract from the prospectus of

> "the Victorian Way ; or Sir Joseph Paxton's splendid designs for a Girdle Railway and Arcade Boulevard, with shops and houses attached, all under a glass roof, similar to the Crystal Palace, with a roadway in the centre, and double railways on the drawing-room and attic floors—trains every two minutes and a half—forming a salubrious enclosed circle of pure country air through ten miles of the densest part of the metropolis, crossing the river three times on magnificent bridges, with a Branch from the New Cut to Regent's Circus, affording instantaneous communication from the West End to the Bank, and rendering foreign climates unnecessary to invalids. Capital only 34 millions, which is decidedly in excess of the probable cost."

The writer treating on this is "puzzled" to account for the strange infatuation that has made this Knight of the Crystal Palace an object of so much popular worship :—

> "He has carried out his ideas at the expense of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace, by placing them in possession of the most gorgeous and the least remunerative exhibition in the world. His estimates grew from 400,000*l.* to upwards of 1,400,000*l.*.....Yet the Crystal Palace outlay is thrift itself compared with the cost of the projected Girdle."

Journalism of the period: *The Globe.*

The journalism of the period forms the subject of many pungent articles. Present readers of *The Globe* will be amused at this description (February 2nd, 1856) :—

> "Rich in its vein of solemn respectability, it discourses on everything with judicious gravity, and in a spirit of unimpeachable Whiggism. It can, however, condescend to the assumed tastes of its readers ; and it handles little matters as an evening journal must do, though always with great seriousness and dignity. Only a few days ago it examined

> and settled, with the most patient impartiality, an interesting discussion between a parson and his curate, as to who should have the hat-bands presented at a funeral. These are just the kind of problems which one has strength to enter on in the hungry hour before dinner, and we may be glad to have them handled so soberly and discreetly."

The Morning Star.

On the 22nd of March the founding of *The Morning Star* forms the subject for the following comments :—

> "Certain conditions of success may be wanting to *The Morning Star* ; but whether it succeeds or fails, we are convinced that a cheap press will ultimately be the means of fastening an effectual responsibility on *The Times*."

The Times.

The writer then renders to *The Times* this well-deserved tribute :

> "It is needless for us to accompany our censures of *The Times* with compliments to its ability, which are implied in the censures.... It would be sovereign injustice not to add that we owe to *The Times* the high standard which must be proposed to itself by every newspaper, dear or cheap, that aims at a very extensive circulation. From the penny journalism of America *The Times* has saved us....*The Times*, in truth, was the first English newspaper which secured the services of writers possessing the skill, the tastes, the sympathies, and the information of thoroughly educated gentlemen."

A great scheme of metropolitan improvement is also commented upon in the number for March 22nd, comprising

> "the rebuilding in Pall Mall of the War Department offices in all its branches, and of the other public offices along a reconstituted Parliament Street....the opening up of St. James's Park by the widening of some existing passages, together with the removal of the York column and steps."

The Education Difficulty.

'The Education Difficulty' formed a subject for discussion in 1856, as it does half a century later. In an article on April 19th the opinion is expressed that "a sensible instructor will never be seriously embarrassed, within the walls of his own schoolroom, by the fact that his pupils may belong to different sectarian denominations"; and it is stated that the then Bishop of Manchester "conducted at Birmingham, with facility and success, a great school which was open to the children of Dissenters and of Jews."

Lord Palmerston withdraws bands from the parks on Sundays.

Among other home subjects treated in these first two volumes are 'Chemistry and Agriculture,' 'Crime and Punishment,' 'Law Reform,' 'The Sale of Commissions,' and 'Sabbath Observance.' The last question gave rise to much heated discussion, and Lord Palmerston had to yield to the Scotch members, and withdraw the bands from the parks on Sundays.

Advertisements of books.

Although the proprietors made no effort to secure advertisements, advertisers sent in their announcements, No. 1 having six pages, including a column from Mudie, who states that he has a thousand copies of Sydney Smith's 'Memoirs.' Other books recently added to the library comprise 'Westward Ho!' 600 copies, and 'Heartsease,' 900 copies. There are also columns from Smith & Elder and Blackwood. Bradbury & Evans advertise a new serial work by Mr. Charles Dickens, 'Little Dorrit.' And our old friend Mr. Thoms advertises *Notes and Queries*.

1905, Nov. 25.
J. C. M. Bellew.

In 1855 and 1856 hawkers were selling in the streets of London caricatures of the two popular preachers Bellew and Spurgeon, Spurgeon being depicted as Brimstone, and Bellew as Treacle. *The Saturday Review*, ever on the look-out for popular subjects, devoted much space to reviewing their sermons as well as those of Dr. John Cumming. Bellew then preached to a fashionable congregation at St. Philip's in Regent Street, which was crowded to the doors. The reviewer describes him as having "a loose, rambling intellect," and column after column could be filled "with examples of the surprising digressions, the tawdry ornaments, and the jumble of ideas, which, with a very few exceptions, disfigure every sermon that Mr. Bellew has published."

Dr. Cumming.

To Dr. Cumming two long reviews are devoted on June 14th and 21st, 1856, the works being 'The End; or, Proximate Signs of the Close of the Dispensation,' and 'Apocalyptic Sketches.' The last had a sale of 16,000. He is charged

> "with gross ignorance; his object is to insinuate—for he does not go so far as explicitly to assert—that the end of the world is to take place in 1865, and this he does on the strength of certain passages in the Greek Testament, and their connexion with certain historical events."

The review disclaims all knowledge of Dr. Cumming or his affairs:—

> "We look only at the influence which he exercises, and at the doctrine which he preaches, and we feel very strongly that such influence ought not to be exercised, nor such doctrine to be preached, by incompetent persons without some kind of protest.... An enormous proportion of it consists of denunciations of the Papists, and announcements of the approach of the end of the world. It is not too much to say that he is principally occupied in disseminating, as widely as possible, mutual distrust and indignation between two great religious communities, and in unsettling the minds of his own immediate flock in the pursuit of all their ordinary duties."

Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

Spurgeon was also severely dealt with; but in many ways he quietly took advantage of criticism. He had criticisms and caricatures bound into volumes, and they were preserved by him at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Bellew and Cumming are almost forgotten, but the name of Spurgeon will for long years yet to come kindle a glow in many hearts.

The Saturday Review took the same course in regard to the literature of the day as it did with respect to foreign and home politics: it attempted no complete record, but merely reviewed such books as were considered to be of special interest. From the first two volumes I have made the following notes.

Longfellow.

On November 10th, 1855, Longfellow is congratulated on his new poem, 'The Song of Hiawatha,' and "on the success which has attended his labour." The reviewer recognizes him as

> "a scholar and a poet....In him we shall find, if not always masculine vigour and terseness, yet always freshness, tenderness, simplicity—the thoughtful brain of a scholar, and the loving heart of a man."

Christopher North.

In the same number Christopher North's 'Noctes' are noticed,

> "with all their faults, which are palpable enough,....a valuable contribution to our literature. They are the effusions of a powerful mind—wide and various in their subject, embracing the current topics of their time, and throwing no small light on its history....The pervading spirit is noble and generous. There is no smallness or soreness. no petty personal jealousy, no flippant disparagement, no malignity. Christopher North is eager to acknowledge merit in a political opponent. Even while he is holding up some unhappy wight to the derision of all mankind, his own temper is one of thorough kindliness and good humour."

Robert Browning.

On the 24th of November Browning's 'Men and Women' is subjected to a furious attack. It is described as

> "a book of madness and mysticism....power wantonly wasted, and talent deliberately perverted....We can find nothing but a set purpose to be obscure, and an idiot captivity to the jingle of Hudibrastic rhyme. This idle weakness really appears to be at the bottom of half the daring nonsense in this most daringly nonsensical book."

Goethe's 'Life and Works,' edited by Lewes, is reviewed on the 8th of December; and in the same number Brougham's contributions to *The Edinburgh Review* are described as "a most interesting record of the manifold activity of an extraordinarily powerful mind."

Macaulay.

The third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's 'History' are the subject of three articles, the first appearing on the 29th of December. The historian's style is thus described:—

> "He seldom substitutes in the second clause of a sentence a pronoun or an equivalent expression for a word which has been used in the first. The antithesis is completed and pointed by the repetition of the same subject in relation to predicates which are always various, and often studiously contradictory. Almost every page of the 'History' furnishes instances of this verbal peculiarity....Mr. Macaulay may justly boast, notwithstanding the objections which critics may urge against his composition, that he has taught thousands to read history who had never before attempted so dry a study—and that one of the most obscure portions of English annals is now more familiar to the great mass of educated persons than the struggles of the Commonwealth, the wars of Marlborough, or the loss of America."

George Meredith.

On January 19th, 1856, George Meredith's 'The Shaving of Shagpat' receives the highest praise:—

> "A quaint title ushers in an original and charming book, the work of a poet and a story-teller worthy to rank with the rare story-tellers

of the East, who have produced, in the 'Arabian Nights,' the 'Iliad' of romance....Although written in prose, liberally sprinkled with verses, the work is a poem throughout. In every page we are aware of the poet....The charm [of the book] has surpassed that of any Eastern work we ever read since the Arabian tales; and George Meredith, hitherto known to us as a writer of graceful, but not very remarkable verse, now becomes the name of a man of genius—of one who can *create*."

Humboldt.

In the same number an affectionate tribute is paid to Humboldt in a review of his 'Kleine Schriften,' dedicated by him to "the greatest geologist of the present day, the most acute observer of nature," Leopold von Buch, "in memory of a sixty years' untroubled friendship."

Rogers's 'Table Talk.'

Rogers's 'Table Talk' brings forth a light, chatty article on the 16th of February. Rogers

"had known all, or nearly all, the celebrities of England. His first poem was published in 1786, before [Erasmus] Darwin, now long forgotten, was heard of—before Crabbe had written his best poems—while Cowper was gaining a little celebrity—and while Johnson still reigned in Bolt Court."

He saw Lady Hamilton, at a party given to the Prince of Wales, go through all those "attitudes" which have often been engraved. He saw Nelson spin a teetotum with his one hand during a whole evening for the amusement of some children. Of Wellington it is related that he was once in danger of being drowned at sea. It was bedtime, and the captain told him, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke; "then I shall not take off my boots." The book, it will be remembered, teems with the sayings of Sydney Smith. Among those quoted is his telling Rogers of "a very odd dream" he had had on the previous night: "that there were thirty-nine Muses and nine Articles, and my head is still quite confused about them."

Herbert Spencer.

In noticing Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Psychology' on the 1st of March the reviewer

"cannot help one reflection. Whatever pain may be felt at finding so remarkable an intellect on the side of opinions which most readers must regard as opposed to their most cherished convictions, there will be a counterbalancing pleasure and a high moral influence in the contact with a mind so thoroughly earnest and sincere in the search after truth as every page of this work shows Mr. Spencer to be."

Walt Whitman.

On March 15th Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' receives summary treatment: "If the 'Leaves of Grass' should come into anybody's possession, our advice is to throw them instantly behind the fire."

Grote.

On March 22nd Grote is congratulated on the completion of his history of Greece "from the days of Homer to the death of Alexander":—

> "Portions of his vast subject will hereafter receive additional inquiry, and be placed in a new and fuller light, and his thoughts will fructify and expand in the minds of other men ; but it will be long before the work, as a whole, can be superseded, and his history will remain to many generations as a monument of learning, of wisdom, and of penetration."

Singer's 'Shakespeare.'

On the same date a review of Singer's 'Shakespeare' states :

> "It is not creditable to English men of letters that a satisfactory edition of England's greatest poet should still be a desideratum ; yet every student must admit the mortifying fact....There are many causes of the many failures—the principal cause, however, and that which brings all the others in its train, is the mediocrity of the men who have undertaken the task. Even in the case of Johnson, Pope, and Campbell, this sweeping charge of mediocrity is applicable, for these men, remarkable as they were, were but mediocre in their knowledge of Elizabethan literature and of the dramatic art. No dramatist has ever set himself to the task—no man of special knowledge and great intellectual power has thought it worthy of his labours, or thought himself competent to undertake it. The difficulties we admit to be very great. It is indispensable that whoever engages in the work should be familiar with much more than the Elizabethan literature. He must know the Spanish drama, and the early drama of France and Italy, and he must be a *dramatic* critic."

Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV.

The subject of Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV. has been revived through the publication in 1905 of the work by Mr. W. H. Wilkins. *The Saturday Review* of the 29th of March, 1856, notices the memoirs of the Hon. Charles Langdale, who had set his heart upon the production of the papers deposited at Coutts's, to which Mr. Wilkins, by permission of King Edward, has had access. Mrs. Fitzherbert's executors, Sir George Seymour and Mr. Forster, objected : "They urged that those papers only proved the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert with the Prince—a thing which for many years, past has never been disputed." In the book appear the letters from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Stourton, refusing his consent to the publication of the papers contained in the packet :—

> "I do protest most solemnly against the measure proposed by your Lordship—that of breaking the seals affixed to the packet of papers belonging to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, deposited at Messrs. Coutts the bankers', under the several seals of the Earl of Albemarle, your Lordship, and myself."

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo's 'Les Contemplations' receives high eulogy in the number for the 26th of June :—

> "We owe a debt of unmixed gratitude to the exile at Guernsey for the rich banquet of poetry of which it has been our privilege to partake. That we are not singular in our opinion as to its worth, may be gathered from the fact that the first edition of the 'Contemplations' was exhausted on the day of publication."

Coventry Patmore.

In the review of 'The Angel in the House' on the 11th of October, Coventry Patmore is recognized as "a true poet." The work "deserves to be read and remembered, not because it is exempt from faults, but because it is unmistakably the production of a poet."

McClure and the North-West Passage

A book which forms "part of the nation's title-deeds to greatness," Capt. M'Clure's 'Discovery of the North-West Passage,' is noticed on the 8th of November :—

> "The whole story is to the last degree grand and noble, and it suffers nothing in the hand of its narrator....If, during the late war, our navy had few opportunities for performing brilliant achievements, we may console ourselves by the reflection that one exploit, at any rate, was performed by British seamen, which neither Nelson nor Collingwood has excelled."

Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh.'

'Aurora Leigh' is the subject of a long article on the 27th of December, and severely criticized, but,

> "notwithstanding the defects of the poem, Mrs. Browning has more fully than ever proved that she is a poetess. The fable, the manners, and the diction, are, as it has been said, more than questionable; but after eliminating the story, the eccentricities of the actors, and a great part of the dialogue, there will remain an abundant store of poetical thought, of musical language, and of deep and true reflection."

Thackeray.

On the same date the reviewer of 'Barry Lyndon' is inclined to place it at the head of Thackeray's books :—

> "It has an immense advantage over his better-known works in being far shorter—for which reason the plot is clearer, simpler, and more connected than it is in 'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' or 'The Newcomes.' ....We do not think that Mr. Thackeray's extraordinary power of description was ever more strongly illustrated than in the sketches which this volume contains of the wild mad Irish life of Dublin and the provinces in the last century....In some respects it appears to be the most characteristic and best executed of Mr. Thackeray's novels, though it is far less known, and is likely, we think, to be less popular, than the rest."

1905, Dec. 2.

References to *The Saturday* in 'N. & Q.'

'N. & Q.' has had only a few references to *The Saturday Review*. Two of these are of special interest. A well-known bibliographer, using the pseudonym P. W. Trepolpen, inserted a query as to the existence of a pamphlet by James Grant, of *The Morning Advertiser*, in which he criticized *The Saturday*, which had severely dealt with him in its columns. He had intended including it in his 'History of the Newspaper Press,' but space would not allow of this. Trepolpen's query brought him the loan of the pamphlet, and in 'N. & Q.' of July 3rd, 1880, he gives its title :—

Pamphlet by James Grant.

> "The Saturday Review; its Origin and Progress, its Contributors and Character. With Illustrations of the Mode in which it is Conducted. By James Grant....Being a Supplement to his 'History of the Newspaper Press,' in Three Volumes, Lond., Darton & Co., 42, Paternoster Row, 1873. 8vo." Title and preface (dated March 18, 1873), pp. 1–iv; History, 5–84. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Epigram on *The Saturday.*

Mr. Richard H. Thornton, of Portland, Oregon, sent to 'N. & Q.' an epigram on *The Saturday* which had appeared in *The Arrow* on the 13th of September, 1864. *The Saturday* had remarked that "critics play much the same part now which the Sadducees did." The epigram, which was inserted in 'N. & Q.' for the 20th of December, 1902, ran :—

Our hebdomadal caustic, severe upon quackery,
Was christened *The Superfine*, long since, by Thackeray ;
Men considered its bitters too nauseous and tonic,
So some called it *Saturnine ;* others, *Sardonic ;*
But wait long enough, a good name 's to be had, you see,
For it writes itself down as *The Saturday Sadducee !*

The editors of *The Saturday.*

Of John Douglas Cook, the first editor, the 'D.N.B.,' from information supplied by Beresford Hope, says :—

John Douglas Cook.

> "Though not possessed of much literary culture, Cook had a singular instinct for recognizing ability in others and judgment in directing them, which made him one of the most efficient editors of his day."

He edited the paper till his death on the 10th of August, 1868.

Philip Harwood, formerly sub-editor of *The Morning Chronicle.*

Cook was succeeded by Philip Harwood. The 'D.N.B.' states that about 1849 he joined Cook as sub-editor of *The Morning Chronicle.*

> "The *Chronicle* proved a great literary, but not a great commercial, success ; and upon its relinquishment by the proprietors in 1854, Harwood followed his chief to *The Saturday Review,*"

and was sub-editor until 1868, when he succeeded as editor upon the death of Douglas Cook. He

> "had the character of being the best sub-editor ever known, and if as editor he did not very powerfully impress his personality upon his journal, he faithfully maintained its traditions, and did all that could be done by the most sedulous application and the fullest employment of his ample stores of political knowledge. . . . Personally he was a most amiable man, retaining much of the manner of the presbyterian minister of the old school."

The Saturday Review of December 17th, 1887, contained an obituary notice of him.

Walter Herries Pollock.

Frank Harris.

Harold Hodge.

Walter Herries Pollock, who had been sub-editor, succeeded Harwood, but left in 1894, when Mr. Frank Harris, the founder and editor of *The Candid Friend*, became the fourth editor of *The Saturday.* On his retirement in 1898 the present editor, Mr. Harold Hodge, took the chair. He is in the prime of life, having been born in 1862. He was educated first at St. Paul's School, and from there went to Oxford. On leaving college he devoted himself to social work in East London, and especially to the housing question.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen a contributor.

One of the earliest and ablest contributors was Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (1829–94), of whom the 'D.N.B.' says :—

> "He found a thoroughly congenial employment in writing social and moral articles [for *The Saturday*], and became very intimate with other contributors, especially George Stovin Venables and Thomas Collett Sandars."

George Stovin Venables.

George Stovin Venables (1810–88) wrote the first leading article in the first number, and

> "from that date until very shortly before his death he contributed an article or two to that paper almost every week, and he probably did more than any other writer of his time to establish and maintain the best and strongest current style, and the highest type of political thought, in journalism. For at least twenty-five consecutive years from 1857 he wrote the summary of events which took the place of leading articles in *The Times* on the last day of each year."

The 'D.N.B.' states "that he was almost without an equal in the extraordinary force and charm of his character."

Col. F. Cunningham.

James Hamilton Fyfe.

Among other notable contributors were Col. F. Cunningham (son of Allan Cunningham), of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Athenæum* of December 18th, 1875; and James Hamilton Fyfe, who had acted as assistant editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette* from its beginning till 1871, when, the post of assistant editor of *The Saturday* being vacant, Mr. Fyfe was asked to fill it. *The Athenæum*, in its obituary notice on the 15th of May, 1880, says that he had been obliged to relinquish this about two years previously on account of an acute attack of illness which disabled him from using his pen: "Many of the articles which attracted the readers of *The Saturday Review* were written by Mr. Fyfe; and he had the knack of treating contemporary topics with great freshness, vigour, and geniality."

Death of Beresford Hope.

On the 29th of October, 1887, *The Athenæum* records the death of Mr. Beresford Hope, the founder of *The Saturday*, stating that he deserves mention

> "not only for his love of art and as proprietor of *The Saturday Review*, but also for the two novels he wrote quite late in life, and the success of which was a source of much gratification to him. The first of them, 'Strictly Tied Up,' originally appeared anonymously, and was only acknowledged by him when it proved popular. Another work of his later years was his volume on 'Worship and Order,' published in 1883. He was an excellent classical scholar, and was well versed in modern languages. Having been early in life an enthusiast for 'restoration,' he was naturally hostile to the anti-scrape movement, which he not very happily denounced as a 'Gospel of Death.' He presided over the Institute of British Architects for a couple of years."

Mark Pattison.

Of other contributors I may mention Mark Pattison (1813–84), a long obituary notice of whom appeared in *The Athenæum*, Aug. 2nd, 1884; his wife (Emilia Francis Strong), afterwards Lady Dilke (see the obituary notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 29th, 1904, and the memoir by Sir Charles W. Dilke which is included in 'The Book of the Spiritual Life,' published by John Murray); and Mr. Joseph

Joseph Knight.

Knight, beloved of all readers of 'N. & Q.' In the number for November 18th, 1905, appeared an article from the pen of the last named, entitled 'London, Bohemian, Convivial, and Gastronomic.'

In closing these short reminiscences I most cordially wish Mr. Harold Hodge a brilliant future for the far-famed *Saturday Review.*

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

1906, Mar. 10.

Charles Bradlaugh on the death of Orsini.

'Tyrannicide.'

Well can I remember going with my father to hear Iconoclast (Charles Bradlaugh) give an address on the occasion of the death of Orsini, in which he fiercely attacked the French Emperor. There was much disorder when Bradlaugh complained that there were detectives present. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' mentions that he was secretary to the fund started to defend Mr. E. Truelove for publishing a defence of Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. Among those who publicly subscribed were Harriet Martineau, John Stuart Mill, and Prof. F. W. Newman. I have this pamphlet, entitled 'Tyrannicide,' with a collection of others on the same subject. These I showed to Holyoake one Sunday when he came to visit me at my house at Streatham. He was greatly interested, and told me that the pamphlet 'Tyrannicide' had been offered to him, giving me his reasons for not publishing it. He, however, published a translation of Pyat's 'Letter to the Parliament and the Press.'

Bradlaugh lectured as Iconoclast to shield himself in his weekday employment, and he made use of the name until his first contest at Northampton in 1868.

Mrs. Holyoake Marsh.

Mrs. Holyoake Marsh tells me that her father's pseudonym on *The Leader* newspaper (about 1850) was "Ion": "My father never lectured under the name of 'Ion.' Bradlaugh was Iconoclast."

Holyoake's charm of manner.

I should like to say one word as to Holyoake's great charm of manner. He was a perfect gentleman, as all will testify who enjoyed his friendship.

[This was in reply to Mr. Harry Hems, who thought that Holyoake had taken the name of "Iconoclast."]

Mr. Richard Welford.

Mr. Richard Welford on the 14th of April following stated that the whole of the circumstances relating to the prosecution for the publication of 'Tryannicide' appear on pp. 352–61 of 'Memoirs of a Social Atom,' published by Hutchinson & Co. in 1903. The author of these 'Memoirs' was the writer of the famous pamphlet —my old friend Mr. W. E. Adams, for many years editor of *The Newcastle Chronicle*, and an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.'

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING CENTENARY.

(March 6th, 1906.)

1906, Mar. 17. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Browning celebration should not pass without a note in 'N. & Q.,' for in its pages frequent references have been made to the poetess, and the difficulty in definitely fixing the date and place of her birth, which some writers on the centenary seem to imagine has only recently been settled, was solved in 'N. & Q.' on the 20th of July, 1889 (7 S. viii. 41). The subject formed the first article in the number, the following extract being given from the register of Kelloe parish church, co. Durham :—

> "Elizabeth Barrett Mouldron Barrett, first child of Edward Barrett Mouldron Barrett, Esq., of Coxhoe Hall, a native of St. Thomas's, Jamaica, by his wife, Mary, late Clarke of Newcastle, born March 6th, 1806, and admitted [into the Church] Feb. 10, 1808."

On the 24th of February, 1866, an editorial note states (3 S. ix. 155) that Mrs. Browning "commenced her literary career, while still in her teens, by several contributions to the leading periodicals of the day. Her earliest separate works were, 'An Essay on Mind,' 12mo, 1826, and a translation of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, 12mo, 1833." The Editor refers "for a graphic notice of Mrs. Browning" to Miss Mitford's 'Recollections of a Literary Life.'

Her poems in *The Athenæum.*

On the Princess Victoria's accession to the throne Mrs. Browning contributed two poems to *The Athenæum*. The first, entitled 'The Young Queen,' appeared on the 1st of July, 1837 ; the second, 'Victoria's Tears,' the following week. On the death of Wordsworth in 1850 *The Athenæum* suggested that the Laureateship should be conferred on her ; and on the 30th of November of the same year a long review of her poems, in quoting "the words of Rosalind's scroll" from 'The Poet's Vow,' states that "the intensity of love was never expressed in a sublimer picture than these last lines present" :—

'The Poet's Vow.'

I charge thee, by the living's prayer,
And the dead's silentness,
To wring from out thy soul a cry
Which God shall hear and bless !
Lest Heaven's own palm droop in my hand
And pale among the saints I stand,
A saint companionless.

1906, Mar. 24. 'L. E. L.'s Last Question.'

The death of Letitia Elizabeth Landon, wife of George Maclean, the Governor, took place at Cape Coast Castle on the 15th of October, 1838. She had predicted that in England she would not find her last resting-place :—

Mine shall be a lonelier ending,
  Mine shall be a wilder grave,
Where the shout and shriek are blending,
  Where the tempest meets the wave.

On the 5th of January, 1839, *The Athenæum* contained an obituary notice of her. This was followed three weeks later by Mrs. Browning's 'L. E. L.'s last Question,'*

Do you think of me, as I think of you ?

Death of John Kenyon.

In 1856, on the death of her cousin John Kenyon, Mrs. Browning came into a legacy of 10,000*l.*

On the 24th of March, 1866 ('N. & Q.,' 3 S. ix. 248), Noell Radecliffe states that Mrs. Browning's first poem was "'The Battle of Marathon,' in the metre of Pope's Homer," seventy-two pages, and divided into four books. The title-page says that it was "printed for W. Lindsell, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, 1820."

Mrs. Browning's dog Flush.

Mr. T. Westwood on the 11th of January, 1873 (4 S. xi. 29), has an interesting note in reference to Mrs. Browning's dog Flush, and quotes some letters he had received from her during 1845 in reference to this "dog famous in song." The dog was the gift of "her dear and admired friend Miss Mitford." "Flush," Mrs. Browning writes :—

> "loves me to the height and depth of the capacity of his own nature ; if I did not love *him*, I could love nothing. Besides, Flush has a *soul* to love. Do you not believe that dogs have souls ? I am thinking of writing a treatise on the subject, after the manner of Plato's famous one."

The letter concludes thus :—

> "I live in London, to be sure, and except for the glory of it, I might live in a desert, so profound is my solitude, and so complete my isolation from things and persons without. I lie all day, and day after day, on this sofa....Domestic tenderness can and ought to leave nobody lamenting. Also God's wisdom, deeply steeped in His Love, is....as far as we can stretch out our hands."

'Westward Ho!' and 'Aurora Leigh.'

On the 8th of March following a note appears from Mr. Westwood (4 S. xi. 191) on the "Shadow" in the poem 'Romaunt of Margret,' first published in 1836 in *The New Monthly Magazine.*

On the 11th of December, 1875, over the signature of Annie Proctor, a curious coincidence is noted (5 S. iv. 465) :—

> "In Kingsley's 'Westward Ho !' and in Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh' the hero of each tale is 'sacrificed on Hymen's altar,' in consequence of both of them losing their eyesight, at the latter end of the book, in fearful though diverse accidents ; both of the heroes rejoice in the name of Leigh."

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* L. E. L.'s poem 'Night at Sea' :—

'Tis night, and overhead the sky is gleaming,
Thro' the slight vapour trembles each dim star ;
I turn away—my heart is sadly dreaming
Of scenes they do not light, of scenes afar.
My friends, my absent friends !
Do you think of me, as I think of you ?

'Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L.,' by Laman Blanchard, vol. i. p. 191.

'Paracelsus.'

On the 1st of June, 1895, Dr. R. M. Spence makes interesting reference (8 S. vii. 425) to parallel passages in the works of "the superhuman poet pair," pointing out that in 'Aurora Leigh' Mrs. Browning shows indebtedness to her husband's 'Paracelsus' ('Aurora Leigh,' book vi.; 'Paracelsus,' part v.).

'Sonnets from the Portuguese' in French.

Mlle. Merlette's biography.

The French have in recent years shown remarkable interest in the life and work of Mrs. Browning. On the 8th of August, 1903, *The Athenæum* reviewed M. Léon Morel's translation into French of the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese'—"a close and careful translation." In this book the English text is given opposite the French, and there is a preface in which "the story of the Brownings is told simply and sympathetically." *The Athenæum* did not up to this "recall any serious study of Mrs. Browning's work in France except the essay of M. Gabriel Sarrazin, published in 1885, in his 'Poêtes Modernes de l'Angleterre,' and Madame Mary Duclaux's chapter in her recent 'Grands Ecrivains d'Outre-Manche.' Another French translation of the Sonnets is reviewed in *The Athenæum* on the 15th of April, 1905. This was by M. Fernand Henry. In the review reference is made to the elaborate biography of Mrs. Browning by Mlle. Merlette, and to the successive translations by MM. "A. B." and Charles des Guerrois.

Her death.

Mlle. Germaine Marie Merlette did not live long after writing what *The Athenæum* pronounced would "long continue to be by far the fullest and most adequate biography" of Mrs. Browning. Mlle. Merlette died on the 5th of October, 1905; and a short obituary notice in *The Athenæum* of the 21st of the same month states that her "enthusiasm for her subject took her to England and Italy in search of material." This was supplied to her by Mr. Barrett Browning and other friends. The biography gained for her the distinction of the Doctorate of the University of Paris, to which it was presented as a thesis. Much more, says *The Athenæum*, "might have been expected from the industry and talent so painfully eclipsed by a sudden death."

Treaty of Villafranca.

The closing years of Mrs. Browning's life were full of excitement on account of the fight for Italian freedom, and when Florence was mourning over the treaty of Villafranca, Elizabeth Barrett Browning sent her poem commencing

My little son, my Florentine,

to *The Athenæum*. This appeared on the 24th of September, 1859. With it she wrote:—

> "The good and true politics of this poem you, being English, will dissent from altogether; say so, if you please, but let me in. Strike, but hear me."

To this challenge the editor replied:—

> "We need not say how much we respect the poetess—for we insert her tale—nor, though we give it circulation, how far we dissent from her present reading of the Sphinx."

Death of Mrs. Browning.

Chorley's grief.

Mrs. Browning all her life suffered from weak health, yet her death on the 29th of June, 1861, came as a shock to her friends I well remember the telegram being received at *The Athenæum*, and the sorrow it caused. At the request of Hepworth Dixon I at once went off to Chorley, and broke the news to him, asking him to write the obituary notice for us. It appeared on the 6th of July, and records how in early life she had been for years "the inmate of a darkened room—doomed, as was thought, to slow death"; how faithful she was to her friends, and "the most loving of human beings to all her kinsfolk":—

> "Those whom she loved, and whom she has left, will remember her (so long as life lasts) by her *womanly* grace and tenderness, yet more than by her extraordinary and courageous genius."

Her funeral.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning rests in the cemetery at Florence. She was buried as the sun was sinking behind the western hills, and "the distant mountains hid their faces in a misty veil, and the tall cypress trees swayed and sighed as Nature's special mourners for her favoured child."

Sorrow in Florence.

Florence sorrowed as for one of her own children. As the mourners took their last fond look they saw a double grave, and uttered the prayer, "May it wait long for him!" A battalion of the National Guard was to have followed the remains to the grave, but a misunderstanding as to time frustrated this testimony of respect.

The Florentine authorities requested that the poet's young son, Tuscan born, should be educated as an Italian, when any career in the new Italy should be open to him; and over the door of Casa Guidi the municipality of Florence have placed this inscription (6 S. vi. 406), in gold incised capitals on a white marble tablet:—

Inscription over Casa Guidi.

Qui scrisse e mori
Elisabetta Barrett Browning
che in cuore di donna conciliava
scienza di dotto e spirito di poeta
e fece del suo verso aureo anello
fra Italia e Inghilterra
Pone questa memoria
Firenze grata
1861.

THE POST OFFICE, 1856-1906.

1906, Sept. 1. The Post Office, 1856-1906.

London divided into districts.

The year 1906 was the jubilee of the division of London into postal districts. It was in December, 1856, that Rowland Hill announced his intention to divide London and its environs into ten districts, "each to be treated, in many respects, as a separate town." Notice of this was delivered at every house in London, the circular containing instructions as to the initials to be used, and stating that "if the initial letters be thus regularly appended, the Department will be able to assort, with facility and correctness, the country letters, according to their respective districts, before they reach London in the morning." Each resident was also requested to add the initials of his district to his address inside his letters, and, if in business, to insert them in his invoices or advertisements.

Harriet Martineau.

'N. & Q.' from almost its commencement has had many notes and queries about the Post Office. A correspondent on the 4th of January, 1851, quotes Miss Martineau's story of the origin of the Penny Post from her 'History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace,' vol. ii. p. 425. In the following week, over the well-known initials C. W. D., appears a reply; and on the 5th of April, after a long article on 'Edmund Prideaux and the First Post Office,' the following extract is given from Rowland Hill's 'Post Office Reform':—

Coleridge.

> "Coleridge tells a story which shows how much the Post Office is open to fraud, in consequence of the option as to prepayment which now exists. The story is as follows:—
>
> "'One day, when I had not a shilling which I could spare, I was passing by a cottage not far from Keswick, where a letter-carrier was demanding a shilling for a letter, which the woman of the house appeared unwilling to pay, and at last declined to take. I paid the postage, and when the man was out of sight, she told me that the letter was from her son, who took that means of letting her know that he was well; the letter was *not to be paid for.* It was then opened and found to be blank!'
>
> "This trick is so obvious a one that in all probability it is extensively practised."

Post cards introduced.

On the 15th of October, 1870, the Editor makes a note of the introduction of "postal cards."

On the 30th of May, 1874, thirty-four curious postal addresses of 1714 are given by Mr. Charles Jackson. Two of them were:—

Curious addresses.

> "This, for Mr. Baradale, ye Merser, att ye seven stars and naked Boy on Ludgate Hill, London."
>
> "This, for Mr. Clancey, in Catherin street, next dor to ye sine of ye Cherry Tree, in Common [*sic*] Garden."

'The Posts in 1677.'

Among other interesting notes is one on 'The Posts in 1677,' contributed by Mr. J. A. J. Housden on the 12th of February, 1898.

Croker's article in *The Quarterly.* Rowland Hill.

In taking a glance back at the history of Penny Postage, "the child of Hill affection," it is curious to remember Croker's article in *The Quarterly* for October, 1839, on the second reading of the Postage Bill on the 22nd of the previous July. It

> "seems to us one of the most inconsiderate *jumps in the dark* ever made by that very inconsiderate assembly....On the whole, we feel that so far from the *exclusive* benefits to 'order, morals, and religion' which Mr. Hill and the Committee put forward, there is at least as great a chance of the contrary mischief, and that the proposed Penny Post

might perhaps be more justly characterized as 'Sedition made easy.' .... Prepayment by means of a stamp or stamped cover is universally admitted to be quite the reverse of convenient, foreign to the habits of the people, and likely, however slight the payment may be, to excite some dissatisfaction in the poorer classes, and occasion difficulties to all."

It will be remembered that, preparatory to the adoption of the penny rate, a maximum inland rate of 4*d.* was begun on the 5th of December, 1839. This led to a great increase in the number of letters: 33 per cent. in England and Wales, 51 in Scotland, and 52 in Ireland. After the plan had been in operation a week it was decided to abolish the privilege of franking; and on the 10th of January, 1840, Penny Postage was established. On the evening of that day at St. Martin's-le-Grand crowds pressed, scuffled, and fought to get first to the window to pay for their letters. Formerly, relates Sir Henry Cole, "one window sufficed. On this evening six windows, with two receivers at each, were bombarded by applicants." At last eight openings were made. "To the credit of the Post Office, not a single person lost the post, and we learnt that on this evening upwards of 3,000 letters had been posted in St. Martin's-le-Grand between five and six." The mob, delighted at the energy displayed by the officers, gave one cheer for the Post Office, and another for Rowland Hill. At the close of the day Hill had the satisfaction of knowing that 112,000 letters had been dispatched from that office, of which all but 13,000 had been prepaid.

Henry Cole.

Previous to the introduction of stamps Hill proposed the issue of penny stamped covers for letters; they were to be of special paper, with lines of thread or silk stretched through its substance as a preventive of forgery. Upon this Mr. Dilke requested Mr. Dickinson, the inventor, to manufacture so much of this threaded paper as would be sufficient for an entire issue of *The Athenæum*, and the number for April 28th, 1838, appeared with these blue threads inserted in the substance of the paper. A copy is now before me, and the lines still remain perfectly distinct.

Dilke issues *The Athenæum* on threaded paper.

In May, 1840, the first issue of postage stamps took place. In 'N. & Q.' of the 13th of December, 1884, Mr. Algernon Graves states that the commission to engrave the first postage stamp was originally given to Charles Heath; but, as he feared his eyesight was not good enough for such fine work, he handed it over to his son Frederick. Mr. Graves was told that the price agreed upon was 60*l.*

Algernon Graves and the first postage stamp.

The jubilee of the first issue of postage stamps was celebrated on the 19th of May, 1890, by a Philatelic Exhibition, which was opened in the Portman Rooms by the late Duke of Edinburgh. The exhibits included the famous book of curious addresses, which is one of the objects of interest to privileged visitors to the Post

Philatelic Exhibition.

Office; the pen-and-ink sketch for the penny stamp by Wyon; and the first perforating machine, for which the inventor, Archer, was awarded 4,000*l.*

1906, Sept. 8. Third Post Office Report.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode I am in possession of the Third Report of the Postmaster-General, issued in 1857. It is a handsome folio of 64 pages, and is out of print; but my copy is as clean and fresh as if just issued from the press. The statistics date from the 31st of December, 1839. The total number of letters for that year was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks. This enormous number of franks will show how the privilege was abused. Members of Parliament could receive an unlimited number of letters free of postage, of any weight—even a pianoforte, a saddle, or a haunch of venison—and they might send out fourteen a day. With the new Act franking was abolished. The Queen cheerfully volunteered to resign the privilege, and pay postage like her subjects. For the year 1840, the first of Penny Postage, the total was 168,768,344, being an increase of 122¼ per cent. In 1841 the total reached 196,500,191, being another increase of 16½ per cent., after which the increase was more gradual. The Exhibition of 1851 did not bring such an increase as one would have expected, it being only 4 per cent. on the previous year. For the year 1856 the total reached 478,393,803.

Money orders.

The money orders issued during 1839 in the United Kingdom were 188,921, the amount being 313,124*l.*; while in 1856 the total number was 6,178,982, and the amount 11,805,562*l.* It is curious to note that as regards Ireland during the famine years 1846–7 there was an increase on the previous years. In 1845 the number issued was 232,525, for a total of 391,692*l.*; in 1846, 258,144, of the value of 435,330*l.*; and in 1847, 299,521, the value being 519,877*l.*

Frederic Hill.

There was also a considerable increase in the money orders paid in Ireland during 1846–8. In 1846 the amount was 483,339*l.*, being an increase of nearly 100,000*l.* on the previous year. In 1847 this reached 611,320*l.*, while in 1848 the large amount of 806,770*l.* was paid. In the following year there was a drop of 160,000*l.* A good Irish money-order story is related by Charles Dickens in *Household Words.* Early in 1852 he visited the Aldersgate Street office, and Mr. Frederic Hill, who acted as his guide, told him how an Irishman, who left his hod at the door, applied for an order for five pounds on a Tipperary post office, for which he tendered (probably congratulating himself on having hit on such a grand investment) sixpence! It required a lengthened argument to prove to him that he would have to pay the five pounds into the office before his friend could receive that amount in Tipperary.

The Report gives the profit or loss during the preceding ten years. There were only two years in which there was a loss. In

1847 this amounted to 10,600*l.*, which in 1848 was reduced to 5,745*l.* In 1849 there was a profit of 322*l.*; in 1850, of 3,236*l.*; while in 1856 the profit amounted to 22,674*l.* The Report contains an appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works to improve the nomenclature of London.

Fifty-Second Report.

The Fifty-Second Report of the Postmaster-General shows the net revenue for the year ending the 31st of March, 1906, from the postal and telegraph services combined, to be 4,514,207*l.* If the interest on the capital expended on the purchase of the telegraphs be taken into account, the net profit was 4,235,724*l.*, or 604,944*l.* more than in the previous year. The total number of letters delivered amounted to 2,707,200,000, showing, on a population of 43,321,928, an average to each person of 62. The newspapers delivered amounted to 185,400,000, being an average of 4·3 to each person; and the number of express deliveries was 1,578,746. The number of telegrams was 89,478,000; this, although showing an increase on the previous year, is not so high as it was in 1900–1 or 1902–3, when there was a considerable increase. This diminution is no doubt due to the use of the telephone.

Increase in post cards and parcel post.

The number of post cards has increased from 336,500,000, which gave an average of 8·5 to each person in 1896–7, to 800,300,000 in 1905–6, giving an average of 18·5 to each. The parcel post has increased from 63,715,000 in 1896–7 to 101,682,000 in 1905–6; this, after paying 55 per cent on railway-borne parcels to the companies, amounting to 996,449*l.*, yields as the Post Office share 1,142,224*l.*

Carelessness of the public.

The carelessness of the public with regard to letters with valuable contents is surprising. The number of letters with valuable contents with no address at all amounted to 4,599; one of these contained cheques to the value of 2,500*l.*, while the others totalled in cash and bank-notes 9,966*l.* In addition to these there were 320,041 registered letters insufficiently addressed; these contained 16,887*l.* in cash and bank-notes, and 656,845*l.* in bills, cheques, money orders, and stamps.

Foreign postage: Napoleon III.

As regards foreign postage, the 2½*d.* rate to France was introduced on the 1st of January, 1876. The previous rates were 3*d.* for a third of an ounce, and 3*d.* for each additional third. It should not be forgotten that to Napoleon III. was due the reduction of the postage between England and France from 8*d.* to 4*d.* This was done by the postal treaty of the 1st of January, 1855. France was the first country to make the change, the others retaining their old charges of 8*d.* and more.

Imperial Penny Postage.

The Report contains good information as to the development of Imperial Penny Postage, which now extends, so far as outward letters are concerned, to the whole of the Empire (with the exception of one or two small islands), and also to Egypt and the Soudan. It is strange that it should have taken so many years to bring about this result.

From a communication printed in 'N. & Q.' on the 23rd of November, 1907, from Mr. Edward Peacock, it appears that the desire for an Ocean Penny Post originated about 1847 or 1848. Mr. Peacock states that a friend of his "who was finishing his education at Putney College for Civil Engineers, when he came home for his summer vacation, brought with him some envelopes with a 'floreated border around the place for the Queen's head,' enclosing the inscription, 'England, the world expects from thee an ocean penny postage.' I had for several years one of these which he gave me, but it is gone now. If it were in existence, it would not be without interest."

Ocean Penny Postage.

On the 15th of September, 1849, *The Athenæum* devoted an article to the subject, and inserted a letter from Thomas Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to Elihu Burritt, in which he states that to establish an Ocean Penny Postage "is practicable, and would be exceedingly beneficial to the people of every country." *The Athenæum* considered that, with the stamp of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon it,

> "the scheme of Ocean Penny Postage may be removed from the category of empirical agitations, and regarded as one of those ideas which require time only to perfect them. Peace and free postage are the pet 'impossibilities' of the hour. Steam and lightning conductors have had their days of denial—and of victory."

George Moffatt.

In the early fight for Penny Postage Hill had many kind helpers, whose aid was "gladly accepted by him." One of the foremost among these was Henry Cole. On the 9th of May, 1837, Lord Duncannon, in the House of Lords, informed Lord Brougham, who presented a petition from the City in favour of Penny Postage, "that the Government did *not* intend to try the experiment of Mr. Hill's plan, but had determined to issue penny stamp covers for short distances, and to reduce the fourpenny post to twopence." It was evident that this important experiment would be fatal to Hill's scheme, and that it was necessary to lead the public to support Penny Postage. Mr. George Moffatt, a large tea merchant in the City, who had made his fortune by selling tea to all retailers and dealers at the uniform price of the market daily, adding one halfpenny a pound to such price as his profit, formed a mercantile committee, to which Cole became secretary and W. H. Ashurst acted gratuitously as solicitor. Of the good work of this committee full particulars are given in Sir Henry Cole's 'Fifty Years of Public Life' (Bell & Sons). It contains many curious illustrations including Mulready's design.

Rowland Hill.

In addition to the outside help I have already mentioned, which was highly appreciated by Rowland Hill, as shown in the memoir of him by his nephew, he was cordially supported by all the members of his family, who were proud of Rowland and his scheme. There was no jealously ; each worked in harmony. The brothers looked at all times to each other for counsel ; it was a perfect home, with the good old father as its head. Truly have his words been verified, "The union of my children has proved their strength." All the brothers rendered good public service, and were so intimately associated that their lives throw much light on that of Rowland. The eldest, Matthew Davenport Hill (1792–1872), was the first man from Birmingham who went to the Bar, and on the erection of his native town into a municipal corporation, he was appointed Recorder. Edwin (1793–1876), the second son, was, on the introduction of Penny Postage, appointed supervisor of stamps at Somerset House and until his retirement in 1872 had under his control their manufacture. By his inventive mechanical skill he greatly improved the machinery. My father frequently had occasion to see him, and always found him ready to consider any suggestion. Especially was this the case when my father obtained permission for a stamp to be made with the sender's name round the rim. This was designed for him by Edwin Hill. His niece Constance relates how he invented "wind-proof doors" for the sake of a rheumatic porter at the Wellington Street entrance ; and his ingenuity in invention made his bedroom at Somerset House a perfect museum of curiosities. "If at night the blankets pressed upon him too heavily, he could, as he lay, pull a string with a sort of claw at the end, which grasped the bed-clothes and relieved him of their weight" ('Frederic Hill, an Autobiography,' p. 325).

Matthew Davenport Hill.

Edwin Hill.

Arthur and Frederic Hill.

Rowland was the third son, and was born in 1795. Arthur, the fourth son (1798–1885), became head master of Bruce Castle School. Frederic, the youngest son (1803–96), was the first Inspector of Prisons appointed under the Act of 1835, and brought about great reforms ; but his brother wanting help at the Post Office, Frederic was appointed in 1851 assistant secretary, and was able to effect many economies. He drew up a plan for life insurance, encouraged in every direction the employment of female labour, and his brother Rowland testifies in his autobiography to Frederic's great zeal. These brief notes just give a glance at "the league of brothers." Never did a family so unite in working for the common good.

Rowland Hill lives to see his work accomplished

It is matter for congratulation that Rowland Hill had the advantage over many other pioneers of seeing his great work accomplished. He lived until the 27th of August, 1879, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving the record for all time that he was one of the greatest benefactors of the nineteenth century.

Mrs. Smyth has made in 1907 a valuable addition to the history of postal reform by writing a new memoir of her father, Sir Rowland Hill, and the volume of three hundred pages forms a succinct account of the entire movement. There are eighteen illustrations, including four portraits of Rowland Hill, a view of Bruce Castle, the Mulready envelope, and a charming portrait of Lady Hill. She was a devoted wife and a true helpmate, and Mrs. Smyth states :—

Lady Hill

> "During the long postal-reform agitation, her buoyant hopefulness and abiding faith in her husband's plan never failed to cheer and encourage him to persevere. Years after, when their children were old enough to understand their position, their father would tell them how much he owed to her, and bade them never to forget the debt."

She died on the 27th of May, 1881, at the age of eighty-four.

In 'N. & Q.' for the 22nd of September, 1906, Mr. John T. Page, referring to her grave in Highgate Cemetery, states that it is on the left-hand side of the centre path, near the Catacombs, No. 17,725, and is marked by a plain Latin cross of white marble, containing on its base an inscription to Lady Hill. On the white marble wall in front of the grave, close beside the path, is the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Born at Kidderminster, 3rd December, 1795,
Died at Hampstead 27th August, 1879,
Buried in Westminster Abbey.
To his creative mind and untiring energy the world owes
THE UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM,
Established 1840.

While the originator of the Penny Post is buried in the temple of silence and reconciliation, just in a straight line across the river may be seen the tower of Christchurch, Westminster Bridge Road, under which rest the remains of another Rowland Hill, the great preacher, who was at first buried under the pulpit of Surrey Chapel, but when that building was sold, the body was removed to its present resting-place. The tower is known as the Lincoln Tower, after President Lincoln, and was built with money raised by Americans in gratitude to Newman Hall (who succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as pastor of the church) for his persistent advocacy of the cause of the North during the war with the Southern States.

Rowland Hill of Surrey Chapel.

Newman Hall.

The Report of the Postmaster-General dated the 8th of September, 1908, contains the welcome announcement that "upon the 1st of October next the rate for letters for the United States of America will be reduced to 1*d.* per ounce." The former charge would have been 5*d.* In October, 1907, a great boon had also

Penny postage to United States.

Changes in foreign and Colonial postage.

been conferred on those having correspondents abroad or in the Colonies, the unit of weight being raised from half an ounce to one ounce, while the postage on foreign letters for each unit after the first was reduced from 2½*d.* to 1½*d.* For example, a letter weighing two ounces addressed to a foreign country can now be sent for 4*d.*, instead of 10*d.*; and a letter of the same weight to a British colony can be sent for 2*d.*, instead of 4*d.* It is to be hoped that before long foreign countries will see the advantage of a cheap rate of postage, and that they will follow the example of our brothers in America and complete the system of an ocean penny post.

The increase in the business of the Post Office becomes more remarkable year by year. This is shown in the report now issued by Mr. Sydney Buxton. I quote a few statistics showing the progress during the past ten years. The letters delivered in the year 1907–8 amounted to 2,863,900,000, as against 2,186,800,000 in 1898–9. Newspapers were 199,800,000, as against 154,100,000; post cards 858,300,000, against 382,200,000; parcels 109,470,600, against 71,913,000; registered letters 19,123,050, against 15,240,669. It is interesting to note the large increase of parcels to Egypt and Japan. To the former during last year 55,710 were dispatched, while only 20,890 were sent in 1898–9. Japan shows a still larger increase—19,620 as against 4,771 in 1898–9. If we take Australia and New Zealand, in 1898–9 only 76,666 parcels were dispatched, while last year the number was 166,165. Canada shows a still larger increase—261,593, against 59,276 in 1898–9; while parcels received from Canada reached a total of 119,494, against 23,175.

Letters without addresses.

The extraordinary carelessness of the public as to addressing still continues, or rather goes from bad to worse. During the past year 31,278,000 packets were sent unaddressed, or so imperfectly addressed that they could neither be delivered nor returned to sender, being a million and a half more than the preceding year. Even registered letters were undeliverable to the number of 393,298. These actually contained £19,378 16*s.* 6*d.* in cash and bank notes, and £636,680 17*s.* in bills, cheques, &c. Besides these there were packets posted without any address to the number of 442,957, included in these being notes and cash to the value of £1,456 12*s.* 9*d.*, and cheques to the value of £27,016 18*s.* 11*d.*

Revenue.

The net revenue for the Postal and Telegraph services combined was £4,135,633. If the interest on the capital expended on the purchase of the telegraphs (£10,867,644) be taken into account, the net profit was £3,863,942, or £287,344 less than last year. The number of persons on the establishment on the 31st of March, 1908, was 90,776, of whom 13,259 were women. In addition to these, there were 112,821 filling unestablished situations, of whom 30,476 were women. From the mortality table it is sad to see how high is the death-rate from tuberculosis. Out of 392 males who died.

74 succumbed to this, and 54 to pneumonia. Of the 24 women who died, 2 died from tuberculosis and 2 from pneumonia.

Mr. Buxton Forman's retirement.

Mr. Sydney Buxton closes his report with the expression of his "appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty which animates all classes in the Post Office service." This reminds me of Mr. Buxton Forman's speech on the occasion of his retirement from the Post Office in 1907, after forty-seven years' service, when, as a farewell gift from his colleagues, the great folio Chaucer illustrated by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and printed at the Kelmscott Press, was presented to him. Mr. Forman said: "There is only one thing for us to look for and to strive after, and that is the efficiency of the vast machine we are all a part of." He then referred to "one association in the Post Office of the value of which I shall carry a very high estimate....they had no formal organization ....their inspiration was derived from one thought, and that was the efficiency of the service was the only thing to strive for. I only remember one tenet that passed between the lips of those men, and it was this: 'No man shall fight for his own hand; but all of us will do our best to promote the efficient working of the service.' "* Mr. Buxton Forman's well-known devotion to literature requires no comment. Specially will he be for ever remembered by all lovers of Keats and Shelley.

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* *St. Martin's le Grand*, October, 1907.

CHAPTER XI.

LONGFELLOW.

(February 27th, 1807—March 24th, 1882.)

1907, Mar. 16.
Longfellow.

References in 'N. & Q.'

THE centenary of Longfellow was celebrated on the 27th of February by our brothers in America, and we in Great Britain have joined hands with them across the seas in rendering tribute to the most popular of modern English-speaking poets. Frequent references have been made in the pages of 'N. & Q.' to the poet. These began as far back as the ninth volume, when a discussion arose as to the origin of his name; and on the 6th of May, 1854, Mr. James T. Hammack states that

> "through the kind assistance of the Registrar-General he is able to give a few of the localities in which the name of Longfellow exists in this country. It appears that there were sixty-one deaths recorded of persons of this name in the years 1838–52: of these, fifty occurred in the West Riding, thirty-five of these being in Leeds. In the metropolis there were but seven."

Yorkshire Longfellows.

The name is found in the records of Yorkshire as far back as 1486, under the various spellings of Langfellay, Langfellowe, Langfellow, and Longfellow. The first of the name in America was William Longfellow, baptized at Guiseley (the parish church of Horsforth), Oct. 20th, 1650. He went over to Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1676.

The poet's father.

The poet's father was the son of Stephen Longfellow, who as Judge of the Common Pleas is remembered as a man of sterling qualities and great integrity. His son inherited from him all that is good, and well maintained the honour of the name. In 1804 he married Zilpah, daughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, who was descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, of Mayflower memory.

His first poem.

Longfellow was only thirteen when his first poem appeared. This was entitled 'The Battle of Lovell's Pond.' It consisted of four verses, and was published in *The Portland Gazette* on the 17th of November, 1820. At the age of nineteen he came to Europe, and during his three years of travel he gave himself up to the study of modern languages, in order to qualify himself for teaching them in Bowdoin College. One year he spent in Italy, and at the end of it his proficiency in the language was such that at the hotel where he lodged he was taken for an Italian, until he stated that he was an American. At midnight, "when the crowd is gone," he says in 'Outre-Mer,' "I retire to my chamber, and, poring over the gloomy pages of Dante, or 'Bandello's laughing tale,' protract my nightly vigil till the morning star is in the sky." From that time Dante was his frequent study, but it was not until 1866 that he completed his translation, so careful and desirous was he to make it as perfect as possible. In a letter to Mr. George W. Greene on March 25th, 1864, he writes :—

Visits Italy.

Dante his frequent study.

> "This is a lovely day, as you are well aware. Moreover, it is Good Friday, as you are equally well aware ; and leaving aside the deep meaning of the day, I will tell you something of which I suspect you are not aware. Have you remembered or noticed that the day and dates of 1864 correspond with those of the Dantesque 1300 ?—so that in both years Good Friday falls on the 25th of March ? Five hundred and sixty-four years ago to-day, Dante descended to the città dolente ; and to-day, with the first cantos of the 'Inferno' in my hand, I descended among the printer's devils. . . . Something urges me on and on with this work, and will not let me rest ; though I often hear the warning voice from within,—'Me degno a ciò nè io nè altri crede.'"

Longfellow possessed a curious relic of Dante, namely, some bits of Dante's coffin, which were discovered in 1865, and sent to him by Mr. T. B. Lawrence, United States Consul-General in Italy. These he kept in his library in a little box covered with glass, and one day, when showing them to a visitor, he said, "Think of it! Six hundred years ago the bit of wood in that box touched Dante's bones."

Possesses bits of Dante's coffin.

While Dante is his longest effort, his work included translations from the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, German, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon ; and many of these shorter pieces are unsurpassed. His versions of German are far ahead of other attempts, and some might well pass as original. He was equally happy as a translator of Italian ; and from a Lapland source he got the memorable lines :—

Longfellow's numerous translations.

A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

Indeed, he found perpetual inspiration in phrases from his varied store of foreign knowledge.

Like Irving in his 'Sketch-Book' and Nathaniel Hawthorne in 'Our Old Home,' Longfellow gave the world in 'Outre-Mer' a notable book of travel impressions. Stedman in 'Poets of America' says : "He stimulated our taste by choice presentation of what is rare and choice abroad. With thoughts of this singer

'Outre-Mer.'

come thoughts of peace, of romance, of the house made beautiful by loving hands." The work was first published in its complete form by Messrs, Harper & Brothers in 1835, and Longfellow, on paying his second visit to Europe in the same year, arranged for an English edition to be published by Bentley. In his preface he refers to the perils of an unknown author,

> "who launches forth into the uncertain current of public favor in so frail a bark as this! The very rocking of the tide may overset him; or peradventure some freebooting critic, prowling about the great ocean of letters, may descry his strange colors, hail him through a gray goose-quill, and perhaps sink him without more ado."

While he was writing 'Outre-Mer' the duties of his professorship in Bowdoin College and the preparation of textbooks took up most of his time, so it was only by working late into the night that he was able to complete his book. This, he tells us, he did when

> "the morning watches had begun, and as I write, the melancholy thought intrudes upon me, To what end is all this toil? Of what avail these midnight vigils? Dost thou covet fame? Vain dreamer! A few brief days, and what will the busy world know of thee? Alas! this little book is but a bubble on the stream; and although it may catch the sunshine for a moment, yet it will soon float down the swift-rushing current and be seen no more."

The first work written by Longfellow in his Cambridge home, in the Washington chamber of Craigie House, was 'Hyperion,' published in New York in 1839. He called it 'Hyperion'

'Hyperion.'

> "because it *moves on high*, among clouds and stars, and expresses the various aspirations of the soul of man. It is all modelled on this idea, style and all. It contains my cherished thoughts for three years."

1907, Mar. 23.

Marries Mary Storer Potter.

'Hyperion' was written while Longfellow was still under the shadow of a great grief; and to understand it aright it is requisite to remember this. In September, 1831, he was married to Mary Storer Potter. Her character and person are described as being alike lovely: she had dark hair, with eyes of deep blue which lighted a countenance "singularly attractive with the expression of a gentle and affectionate disposition." Husband and wife were devoted to each other; never was a home more happy than theirs. But the sweet companionship was to last only four brief years. From Rotterdam, on the 28th of November, 1835, Longfellow wrote to his father that his wife "had again fallen ill, and that his anxiety was very great." On the following day she died, "closing her life by a still more peaceful death; and though called away when life was brightest, yet going without a murmur and in perfect willingness to the bosom of her God." In the lonely hours which followed, the bereaved husband would repeat the hymns which had soothed her last hours and dwell upon her promise, "I will be with you and watch over you." Less than a month

Her death.

after her death another sorrow came to him by the death of his brother-in-law and dearest friend, George W. Pierce, of whom he wrote, after twenty years had passed, "I have never ceased to feel that in his death something was taken from my life which could never be restored." His poem 'The Footsteps of Angels' is consecrated to the memories of his wife and his friend, and the remembrance that they "had lived and died" consoled him in his loneliness.

Considers his poetic career finished.

It is strange now to remember how near we were to losing Longfellow as a poet. Shortly before his return home from his first visit to Europe he wrote to his father: "My poetic career is finished. Since I left America I have hardly put two lines together"; and writing to his friend George W. Greene from Bowdoin College on the 27th of June, 1830, he said:—

> "I am proud to have your favorable opinion of those little poetic attempts of mine which date so many years back. I had long ceased to attach any kind of value to them, and, indeed, to think of them.... If I ever publish a volume, it will be many years first."

'Voices of the Night.'

It was not until the autumn of 1839 that his first volume of original poems appeared, 'Voices of the Night.' Its publication was a sudden thought, coming to him in the exhilaration of his busy life. In the volume he included some of his poems written before he was nineteen. Its success was signal, and in three weeks the publisher had only fifty copies left out of nine hundred; and by July, 1846, between eleven and twelve thousand copies had been sold.

'Ballads and other Poems.

On the 19th of December, 1841, 'Ballads and other Poems' appeared. To most of these a history is attached. The skeleton in armour really exists, and was seen by the poet, who "supposed it to be the remains of one of the old Northern sea-rovers who came to America in the tenth century." 'The Village Blacksmith' was in praise of the first Stephen Longfellow, who by the early death of his father was left to struggle for himself, and became a blacksmith; but he sent his son to Harvard. The ballad of the schooner Hesperus occurred to Longfellow as he sat with his pipe by the fire at midnight on the 30th of December, 1839. He went to bed, but could not sleep, and got up at three to finish the poem; he was pleased with it, and it cost him hardly an effort. On the following night, the last of the old year, he writes in his diary:—

> "Shake hands, old friend; I have learned much from thee; and sung thy spring in prose and thy autumn in song. And now farewell!
>
> Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb!
> Take this new tenant to thy trust,
> And give these sacred relics room
> To slumber in the silent dust."

'Poems on Slavery' were composed during his return from Europe in 1842, and published in a pamphlet of thirty pages. These were followed by 'The Spanish Student.'

Although the scheme was not completed until thirty years later, it was on the 8th of November, 1841, that Longfellow entered in his diary :—

> "This evening it has come into my mind to undertake a long and elaborate poem by the holy name of Christ ; the theme of which would be the various aspects of Christendom in the Apostolic, Middle, and modern ages."

'The Golden Legend.'

The second part was published in 1851 as 'The Golden Legend' ; the third part was 'The New England Tragedies,' issued in 1868 ; and the last written was 'The Divine Tragedy,' which appeared in 1871. The whole, with the title of 'Christus,' was published in the autumn of 1872.

Marries Frances Elizabeth Appleton.

On the 13th of July, 1843, Longfellow married Frances Elizabeth Appleton. She was twenty-five years of age, and is described as "a woman of stately presence, of cultivated intellect, and deep, though reserved feeling."

The event of 1847 was the publishing of 'Evangeline,' followed by 'Kavanagh' in 1849. The name of the tale is that of an old Roman Catholic family of Maine, now extinct.

Death of his father.

On the 3rd of August, 1849, in the early morning, Longfellow's father, whom he had always consulted in reference to his poems, died at the age of seventy-three ; and on the 5th, at sunset, in the Western Cemetery at Portland, he was buried. On his return from the funeral the son wrote in his journal : "Farewell, O thou good man, thou excellent father !"

Resigns Professorship.

Longfellow, who had long felt dissatisfaction with his work at Harvard, on account of the lack of time for writing, at length resigned, and on the 12th of September, 1854, received from President Walker the information that the resignation had been accepted.

Great success of 'Hiawatha.'

'Hiawatha' was published towards the close of 1855 by Ticknor & Fields. It was a great success : four thousand out of the five composing the first edition were sold on the same day, and a new edition of three thousand was ordered ; while David Bogue, the publisher in Fleet Street, wrote in December, when sending Longfellow 100*l.* for the early sheets, that he had "sold eighteen hundred of the five-shilling edition, and 10,000 of the shilling edition."

'Santa Filomena' in honour of Florence Nightingale.

Two of Longfellow's poems specially appeal to the English people : that on the death of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, and 'Santa Filomena,' a poem in honour of Florence Nightingale, which Longfellow contributed in November, 1857, to the first number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, published by Phillips & Sampson.

'Miles Standish.'

'The Courtship of Miles Standish' was published in 1858. Ten thousand copies were rapidly sold, and a second edition of the same number soon followed.

Death of Mrs. Longfellow.

On the 9th of July, 1861, a great calamity came to him. It is thus recorded in the 'Life' edited by Samuel Longfellow, vol. ii. p. 369 (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) :—

"His wife was sitting in the library, with her two little girls, engaged in sealing up some small packages of their curls which she had just cut off. From a match fallen upon the floor, her light summer dress caught fire. The shock was too great, and she died the next morning. She was buried three days later at Mount Auburn. It was the anniversary of her marriage day, and on her beautiful head, lovely and unmarred in death, some one had placed a wreath of orange blossoms. Her husband was not there,—confined to his chamber by the severe burns which he had himself received."

After this there is a great break in his usually well-kept journal, the first entry being the following lines from Tennyson :—

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace !
  Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul !
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
  And the great ages onward roll.

1907, Mar. 30.

'Saga of King Olaf.'

On the 25th of February, 1859, we find in the poet's journal :—

"The thought struck me this morning, that a very good poem might be written on the Saga of King of Olaf, who converted the North to Christianity. Read the old Saga in the 'Heimskringla,' Laing's translation. It is very curious. 'The Challenge of Thor' will serve as a prelude."

But it was not until November, 1860, that he took up the task in earnest, when he wrote fifteen of the lyrics in as many days ; and a few days afterwards he completed the whole of the Saga.

The 'Wayside Inn.'

The framework of the 'Wayside Inn' was determined later : the 11th of October, 1862, is the first indication we have in his diary ; and on the 31st, on "a delicious Indian-summer day," he "drives with Fields to the old 'Red Horse' Tavern in Sudbury," which used to be a house of call for all travellers from Boston westward. The title he intended to give the book was 'The Sudbury Tales' ; but when he saw it announced he disliked it. Sumner cried out against it, and persuaded him to come back to the title of the 'Wayside Inn.' All the characters in it are real. It was published on the 25th of November, 1863, by Ticknor & Fields, the first edition consisting of fifteen thousand copies.

The Athenæum's appreciation of Longfellow.

At this point of my notes it will be interesting to record the reception given to Longfellow's works in the pages of *The Athenæum.*

As far back as the 13th of June, 1840, that journal, in its review of 'Voices of the Night,' had pointed out that there was "rising up in America a generation of poets and scholars nourished by the old world, but not scornful of the new"— travellers who have visited

> "the galleries of Italy and the libraries of Germany, and have drawn thence a refined spirit of appreciation and a fund of poetical associations which cast a mellower beauty upon all the objects with which nature has glorified their home empire."

For a long time *The Athenæum* had been urging "the poetical doctrine of America for the Americans," and while the poets of that country had been "running off to Marathon and the Seven Hills, to London and the Black Forest, in search of poetic ore," *The Athenæum* had pointed out to them the rich lodes of fancy lying untouched and virgin at their feet :—

> "Buried cities,—vanishing races,—forests, lakes, mountains and waterfalls,—all the mythical and pictorial elements in which imagination loves to work,—are there, in their own great country, as we have said again and again, waiting the artist's eye to see their beauty, and the singer's tongue to give them voice."

'Hiawatha' an American Song by an American singer.

The Athenæum considered it to be a serious impeachment of the national genius that the American poets had neglected "the sad and tender chords of Indian story," "the poetic features of the Red man," "the tale of the white man in America," in favour of "legends of European goblins, European cities, and European literary fashions"; and in reviewing 'Hiawatha' on the 10th of November, 1855, it rejoices that Longfellow "has removed this literary reproach," and that in 'Hiawatha' we have "at length an American song by an American singer" :—

> "The tale itself is beautiful, fanciful, and new....the measure is novel as well as the matter. It is a rhymeless verse, with something of forest music in its rise and fall. In it we hear, as it were, the swaying of trees, the whirr of wings, the pattering of leaves, the trickling of water."

The Athenæum hopes to find Longfellow

> "on a future day still working at this poetic mine. America has found a Pactolus within her border: why should not her poets endow her with a new Parnassus ?"

William Howitt on its measure.

A controversy speedily arose on the measure of the poem, as to whether it was from the Finns or Spaniards; and on the 17th of November William Howitt writes :—

> "The measure which he [Longfellow] has adopted, and which you so justly praise, is the old national metre of Finland. Almost the whole of the Finlandic poetry is written in it. It is the metre of the 'Kalevala,' the great national epic, and of the 'Kanteletar,' the collection of the Finlandic ballads and popular lyrics."

Freiligrath writes to Longfellow.

On the 7th of December Freiligrath writes to Longfellow :—

"Are you not chuckling over the war which is waging in the (London) *Athenæum* about the measure of 'Hiawatha'? Of course William Howitt is right, and your trochaic metre is taken from the Finns, and not from the Spaniards."

Again on the 21st he writes :—

"The controversy is still raging. After a month's itching of my writing fingers I shall break forth in to-morrow's *Athenæum*. I trust the way in which I do so may be liked and approved by you."

Freiligrath's letter appeared on the 29th of December. He dismisses the idea of a Spanish derivation, and says that

"every page of 'Hiawatha' is the parallelism of the Finnish runes, a rhetorical figure, altogether peculiar to this group of national poetry. I will not say that 'Hiawatha' is written 'in the old national metre of Finland,' but there can be no doubt but that it is written *in a modified Finnish metre*,—modified by the exquisite feeling of the American poet, according to the genius of the English language, and to the wants of modern taste."

Longfellow's last visit to Europe.

On the 27th of May, 1868, Longfellow sailed from New York on his last visit to Europe. He had with him his three young daughters and his son just married, a brother, two sisters, and Mr. T. G. Appleton. Four days previously, at the parting dinner at the house of the Fields, Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem of affectionate farewell, which included the following lines :—

Farewell poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Forgive the simple words that sound like praise ;
The mist before me dims my gilded phrase ;
Our speech at best is half alive and cold,
And save that tenderer moments make us bold,
Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.
What wishes, longings, blessings, prayers, shall be
The more than golden freight that floats with thee ?
And know, whatever welcome thou shalt find,—
Thou who hast won the hearts of half mankind,—
The proudest, fondest love thou leavest still behind.

Enthusiastic reception on reaching England.

The enthusiasm with which Longfellow was received on reaching the shores of England told him that, although "The proudest, fondest love" might have been left behind, he yet came as no unwelcome guest, and that the friends whose voices had been softened by the distance rejoiced to tell him how for long years his books had been household treasures in every English home—how in them the young had found inspiration, and the mother mourning for her child had the sweet consolation that it was not in anger her loved one had been taken, but that an angel had visited the green earth and borne her flower away, to blossom in the fields of light above.

1907, Apr. 16.
Visits the English Lakes.

Like many Americans coming over in June, Longfellow went directly to the English lakes. In his modesty he had no conception of the affection with which his writings had caused him to be regarded by the English people. *The Daily News* truly gave expression to the popular voice when it said :—

> "He is the familiar friend who has sung to every household, and set to music their aspirations and their affections."

Receives address at Carlisle.

The first intimation he received of this was his reception at Carlisle, where, in reply to an address, he said :—

> "Coming here as a stranger, this welcome makes me feel that I am not a stranger, for how can a man be a stranger in a country where he finds all doors and all hearts open to him? Besides, I myself am a Cumberland man—for I was born in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, three thousand miles from here."

On the 16th of June, 1868, in the Senate House at Cambridge, he was publicly admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. When the scarlet gown was put upon him, the students shouted, "Three cheers for the red man of the West!"

Arrival in London.

On the 26th of the same month, when he arrived in London, a flood of hospitality flowed in upon him: the Queen received him at Windsor; and his countryman Mr. Bierstadt, the landscape painter, gave a dinner in his honour, at which hundreds of celebrities in literature, science, and art were present. With his daughters he spent a Sunday at Gadshill. Dickens had a great affection for him, and Forster, referring to a former visit, speaks of him as

> "our attached friend, who possesses all the qualities of delightful companionship, the culture and the charm, which have no higher type or example than the accomplished and genial American."

Visits Tennyson in the Isle of Wight.

After a fortnight in London, Longfellow and his party went to the Isle of Wight, and spent two days with Tennyson, who in one of his letters to the American poet in the previous year had written :—

> "We English and Americans should all be brothers as none other among the Nations can be; and some of us, come what may, will always be so, I trust."

On the 15th of July Mrs. Tennyson enters in her diary :—

> "Mr. Longfellow arrived with a party of ten. Very English he is, we thought. A. considered his 'Hiawatha' his most original poem, and he quoted his translation, 'Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.' Both poets admired Platen's 'In der Nacht.'"—'Life of Tennyson,' by his Son.

There were forty or fifty guests invited to tea, and Longfellow spoke kindly and graciously to each guest. Although Tennyson and Longfellow never met again, the friendship was continued by letters on both sides, and in 1877 the American poet sent to his English brother, as a Christmas greeting, his beautiful sonnet

'Wapentake to Alfred Tennyson,' in which he does homage to the mastery in English song of the "sweet historian of the heart":

> Therefore to thee the laurel leaves belong,
> To thee our love and our allegiance,
> For thy allegiance to the poet's art.

Tennyson in reply wrote that the Christmas greeting was "a very perfect flower from your own spacious garden."

His return Home.

After a stay on the Continent Longfellow returned for a few days to London, then went to Oxford to receive the degree of D.C.L., and thence to Scotland. After a crowded eighteen months of travel he reached his home again at Craigie House on the 1st of September, 1869, as the sun was setting, "and found Cambridge in all its beauty; not a leaf faded." "How glad I am to be at home!" he writes the same night to his lifelong friend Greene.

> "There is not a drop of ink in my inkstand, and no bottle can be found. Still, I must write you one word to say we are all safe again at home. How strange and how familiar it all seems! and how thankful I am to have brought my little flock back to the fold! The young voices and little feet are musical overhead; and the year of travel floats away, and dissolves like a *Fata Morgana*."

Numerous deaths of friends.

In the interesting biography of Longfellow by his brother Samuel, to which I have previously referred, and which has greatly aided me in these notes, we are told that Longfellow's life after his return soon resumed its quiet and even tenor. The shades of evening seem to have been already gathering. His intimate friends Felton and Hawthorne were gone; Agassiz, who was breaking in health, one day came in saying, "I cannot work," put his face in his hands, and wept, and in a year he too was gone; Sumner in 1874 suddenly died, and an unshadowed intercourse of forty years was ended; Lowell went abroad, and was seen no more by his friend and neighbour. "So the loneliness grew deeper in the study of Craigie House." Yet there were some choice friends still remaining: Greene, his earliest friend; Emerson, Wendell Holmes, Norton, and the cordial, genial Fields. Many visitors also came, and received a hospitable welcome. In his journals may be found the names of Froude, Kingsley, William Black, Plumptre, Dean Stanley, Salvini, Titiens, and Christine Nilsson. The entries concerning many he knew are so thoroughly characteristic that I feel tempted to give a few extracts taken at random.

Washington Irving.

Washington Irving, then forty years of age, was in 1827 at Madrid, engaged on his life of Columbus. Longfellow thus refers to him:—

> "I found the author repeated in the man: The same playful humor, the same touches of sentiment, the same poetic atmosphere, and what I admired still more, the entire absence of literary jealousy."

Dickens.

Here is Dickens described on his visit to America in 1842 :—

"A gay, free-and-easy character, with a fine bright face, blue eyes, and long dark hair, he is young, only thirty next month, and a good constitution."

Dickens, on hearing that Longfellow was about to visit England, wrote to him : "Have no home but mine."

Longfellow notes on the 4th of September, 1849 :—

Ticknor and Prescott.

"Saw Mr. Ticknor : he has nearly finished with the proofs of his 'History of Spanish Literature.' In the street met Prescott, rosy and young, with a gay blue satin waistcoat, gray trousers, and shoes."

Longfellow saw Ticknor only a day or two before his death in 1859, and his last remembrance of him was his sunny smile .

Here are a few other brief comments :—

'The Scarlet Letter.'

"March 16th, 1850. Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter' is just published—a most tragic tragedy. Success to the book ! "

G. P. R. James.

"Sept. 17th, 1850. G. P. R. James came, the novelist, a sturdy man, fluent and rapid, and looking quite capable of fifty more novels."

Jenny Lind.

"June 26th, 1851. Jenny Lind called this morning with Mr. Goldschmidt. There is something very fascinating about her, a kind of soft wildness of manner, and sudden pauses in her speaking, and floating shadows over her face."

Kingsley's 'Saint's Tragedy.'

"April 2nd, 1852. Read Kingsley's 'The Saint's Tragedy,' the story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary put into dramatic form with great power. I wish I had hit upon this theme for my 'Golden Legend,' the mediæval part of my trilogy. It is nobler and more characteristic than my obscure legend."

Longfellow dedicates 'Ultima Thule' to George Washington Greene.

On the 15th of September, 1880, 'Ultima Thule' was published. It is dedicated to the poet's lifelong friend George Washington Greene, with this motto from Horace :—

Precor, integrâ
Cum mente, nec turpem senectam
Degere, nec citharâ carentem.

Horace had been a favourite for many years with Longfellow, who when he was only seventeen wrote to his father :—

"We are reading Horace. I admire it very much indeed, and in fact I have not met with so pleasant a study since the commencement of my college life. Moreover, it is extremely easy to read, which not a little contributes to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of every line and every ode."

In 1872 he wrote a joking letter to Greene, reminding him that

"Horace mentions the Craigie House in Ode XXI. of the First Book. He spoke of it as the *viridis cragi*, in which Diana takes delight,—that is, on which the moonlight lingers."

The copy of Horace used by Longfellow in college is now in the library at Bowdoin, the gift of Prof. Smyth, of Andover ('Life,' by Samuel Longfellow, vol. i. p. 49).

1907, Apr. 13.

'From my Arm-chair.'

The title 'Ultima Thule' proved significant, for it was the last work published under Longfellow's own eye. His brother well speaks of the eighteen poems as "containing the sweetness of ripened grain"; they show that the fountain of youth was within him, and that in age the heart of the poet may "bloom into song, as the gorse blossoms in autumn and spring." Among the poems is the one dedicated to the children of Cambridge, 'From my Arm-chair.' The chair was presented to him on his seventy-second birthday, and was made from the wood of the village blacksmith's chestnut tree. Seven hundred children contributed to its purchase, and he found it in his library when he went there on his birthday morning.

Payment for poems.

Longfellow kept no record of the amounts he was paid for his writings after 1850. For 'The Village Blacksmith,' 'Endymion,' and 'God's Acre' he received fifteen dollars each; for 'The Arsenal' and 'Nuremberg' fifty each. The Harpers paid a thousand dollars for 'Keramos.' In 1845 (the year of 'The Poets and Poetry of America') he received 2,800 dollars. In the life of Whittier by Linton it is stated that both Longfellow and Lowell received 1,000*l.* a year each from their publishers.

Sales in England.

I should have liked to be able to give some idea as to the sales of Longfellow's works in England, but, owing, to the many publishers who have issued them, I have found this to be impossible. Mr. Sonnenschein, of Routledge & Sons, who were the authorized publishers, informs me that the various editions reached many hundred thousand copies, and even at the present time the sale of their "Cambridge Edition" amounts to several thousand copies annually. Their "Riverside Edition" (1886), so carefully edited by Mr. H. E. Scudder, to which I have been greatly indebted in making these notes, has been out of print for many years, and will not be reprinted. This is the most complete that has been published, and no works unknown at that time have been since discovered. It is in eleven volumes (two prose, six verse, and three devoted to the translation of Dante), and contains many portraits.

Longfellow's birthday celebrated by children.

Longfellow's birthday in 1880 was made the subject of a very interesting celebration in the public schools of Cincinnati, in which fifteen thousand scholars took part. The idea originated with Mr. John B. Peaselee, and was part of a larger plan to introduce into the schools a series of celebrations of authors' birthdays in order to create and elevate a taste for literature in the young. The idea is such a good one that it might be carried out in our own schools.

Death of Garfield.

Visitors to Craigie House on the 22nd of September, 1881, saw over the door the American flag half furled and draped in mourning for President Garfield, who had died two days previously. On receiving the news Longfellow wrote to his friend Greene:—

"Dante's line is running in my mind,

E venni dal martirio a questa pace.

And what a martyrdom! Twelve weeks of pain and struggle for life at last are ended."

The poet suffers from nervous prostration.

In the autumn of 1881 the poet suffered much from nervous prostration; but he did not dread the coming winter, as the thought brought with it a sense of rest and seclusion. In wishing his friend Greene a merry Christmas, he wrote: "Mine, I am sorry to say, is not a merry one. I don't get strength yet, and consequently don't get well."

The new year opened without improvement, and he was forced to decline the public reception offered to him on his birthday by the authorities of Portland, his native city. The few friends who saw him at home on that day remarked how well and cheerful he appeared; and he exchanged telegrams with the Historical Society of Maine, the members little thinking how soon they would be meeting to mourn his death.

His kindness to the last.

On Saturday, the 18th of March, four schoolboys from Boston asked permission to visit him. Kind to the last, he showed them the objects of interest in his study and the view of the Charles from its windows, and wrote his name in their albums. That afternoon he went out and took a chill; and in the afternoon of the following Friday, the 24th of March, 1882, he sank quietly in death, and the bells of Cambridge tolled the sorrowful news that the long, blameless life was ended, and the poet whom the nations loved had passed to his rest. Only nine days before had he laid down his pen with these three lines from 'The Bells of San Blas':

His death.

Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere.

His funeral from the old home.

On the Sunday following—the anniversary of that lovely morning, forty-three years earlier, when he wrote his third Psalm of Life, that never-to-be-forgotten 'Footsteps of Angels'—the funeral service was held in the old home. Upon the coffin were placed those symbols of victory and the glory of suffering, a palm branch and a spray of passion flower. Then, amid the gently falling snow, the body was borne to Mount Auburn—the God's Acre where so many of his loved ones were already resting. In his own words descriptive of the burial of his brother poet Richard Henry Dana:—

The snow was falling, as if Heaven dropped down
White flowers of Paradise to strew his pall;—
The dead around him seemed to wake, and call
His name, as worthy of so white a crown.

His magnetic charm.

Longfellow was of medium height, and his face is familiar to us from many delightful portraits. In later years his silvery hair was carelessly thrown back from his forehead; a full beard and moustache partially concealed the pleasant mouth; but his mild blue eyes expressed the kindliness of his heart and his quick reading of the hearts of others. All who had the privilege of being received in his home tell us of his exquisite simplicity of manners, and his soft, sweet, musical voice, which, like his face, had the innate charm of tranquillity; he had what the French aptly call the "politeness of the heart," and a magnetism which drew all hearts towards him. Mrs. Carlyle remembered his visit to them at Craigenputtock as "the visit of an angel"; and William Winter, who had been greeted by him as a young aspirant in literature, would walk miles to Longfellow's house only to put his hand upon the latch of the gate which the poet himself had touched.

Whittier wrote to Aldrich a few days after Longfellow's death:—

> "It seems as if I could never write again. A feeling of unutterable sorrow and loneliness oppresses me";

and in a letter to his niece, Mrs. Pickard, he said:—

> "He has been an influence for good; all the Christian virtues his verse and his life exemplified. Pure, kindly, and courteous, simple, yet scholarly, he was never otherwise than a gentleman. There is no blot on the crystal purity of his writings."

Sorrow in America and England.

Tributes in *The Athenæum* of Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Austin Dobson.

While America was full of grief for her son, England mourned for him as for a brother. The British press was as one with the American in its chorus of praise, and *The Athenæum* pronounced him to be "the most popular of English-speaking poets." In the same number appeared tributes from Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Austin Dobson. I quote the closing lines of the latter:—

Lie calm, O white and laureate head!
Lie calm, O Dead, that art not dead,
  Since from the voiceless grave
Thy voice shall speak to old and young
While song yet speaks an English tongue
  By Charles' or Thamis' wave!

It is pleasant to record that Mr. Dobson's verses are preserved in a volume on the library table at Craigie House.

Bust in Westminster Abbey.

Although the remains of the beloved poet rightly rest in the land of his birth, we in England desired to have him associated with our own Valhalla, and my old friend the late Dr. W. C. Bennett, well remembered for his 'Songs for Sailors,' gave voice to the universal feeling that a bust of him should be placed in our own Poets' Corner. Very soon a powerful committee was formed by Dr. Bennett, with the Prince of Wales as chairman, and Francis Bennoch as treasurer. The result was the marble bust by Thomas Brock, A.R.A. It was admitted to its present place in the Abbey on March 2nd, 1884, by Dean Bradley, and is the first monument of an American author placed there. Dr. Bennett presented to the American Longfellow Memorial Committee the album containing the five hundred autographs of the subscribers.

> The Poet, faithful and far-seeing,
> Sees, alike in stars and flowers, a part
> Of the selfsame, universal being
> Which is throbbing in his brain and heart.

CHAPTER XII.

JUBILEE OF 'THE CITY PRESS.'

(July 18th, 1907.)

The City Press founded by William Hill Collingridge.

The Jubilee of *The City Press* adds another to the list of recent Press Jubilee celebrations. Founded on the 18th of July, 1857, by William Hill Collingridge—a man desirous of working for the common good—it has from the first been imbued with his own lofty aims, and has always advocated measures having for their object the benefit of the people of London. Collingridge edited the paper from its first number, and for forty-five years it was virtually his life-work. Full of magnetic force, he inspired all who worked for him, and for them he had ever kind words of encouragement. Readers of these Notes may remember that he was born in the house at Olney which for many years had been the home of Cowper. This he had afterwards the pleasure of buying at an auction sale, and he describes the event as being "one of the happiest moments of his life." He presented the house, as is stated in the account of the Cowper Centenary (*ante*, p. 57), to the town of Olney.

His birth at Olney.

On Mr. Collingridge's death, on Friday, the 31st of March, 1905, at the age of seventy-eight, his friend Mr. Fielding Falconer gave in *Meyer's Observer* (published at Enfield) some interesting details (which had been related to him by Mr. Collingridge) about the founding of the Collingridge firm. For the father of Collingridge the sea had a strong fascination; but on the day that Waterloo was being fought he gave up the life of a sailor, returned to his home, and decided "that for the future he would do the best he could for himself on land." After turning his hand to drapery and one or two other trades, the happy thought at length occurred to him that he would be a printer. The only obstacle to this was that he knew nothing about printing. A few years previously a printer named Stoner had issued 'The Printer's Grammar.' To this young Collingridge applied himself, and, "finding that he was master of the printing business," established himself as a printer at Olney. His son William Hill, having a liking for the work, was taken by him, at the age of seventeen, to London, where he

Purchases *The City Press* of Mr. Doudney.

obtained employment with Mr. Doudney in Long Lane, the premises being named "The City Press." When Mr. Doudney in 1846 gave up the business in order to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he looked round among the people he employed, and duly examined the claims of each in order to decide to whom to offer the business. His choice fell on Collingridge, who purchased it of him; and when Collingridge, started his paper he gave to it the name of his house. Mr. Doudney was for more than fifty years editor of *The Gospel Magazine*. He was described by Mr. Collingridge as a man of such open generosity that he could never keep any money in his pocket. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Doudney, on accepting the living of Bunmahon in the diocese of Cashel, established a printing office for the benefit of poor boys, and these waifs he made competent to print not only his parish magazine, but also the Bible Commentary in six quarto volumes of the learned Dr. Gill, who from 1720 till his death was pastor of the Southwark Baptist Church, now meeting at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Toplady said of him, "This age has not produced a more learned, pious, and profound divine"; and Spurgeon wrote of him as "one of the most learned men that the Baptist denomination has ever produced." On the publication of his Commentary the title of D.D. was received by him from Aberdeen; and on his deacons congratulating him, he thanked them pleasantly, adding, "I neither thought it, nor bought it, nor sought it." He was full of quiet humour, and, on one of his hearers expressing dissatisfaction with his preaching, said, pointing him to the pulpit, "Go up and do better; go up and do better." Dr. Gill's pulpit is still preserved at the Spurgeon Pastors' College, and made use of by the students. Gill died on the 14th of October, 1771, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

Dr. Gill's Commentary.

Toplady's testimony to him.

His pulpit.

The City Press the first paper devoted to City interests.

When *The City Press* was started there was no paper devoted to the interests of the City, and the proceedings of the Corporation were not reported adequately or systematically. *The City Press* was intended to be, and it has been, loyal to the Corporation, but has criticized where and when it thought fit, and the result has been to bring about reforms from within rather than from without. The paper has been identified with many of the forward movements which, in the course of years, the Corporation has initiated and carried through. At the time *The City Press* was founded, the voice of "reform" was in the air, and would-be despoilers of the Corporation were to be found in all directions. Half a century has passed, and in the Jubilee number of *The City Press* it is claimed that

> "the City more than maintains its ground. Other authorities have sprung into existence, but the Corporation remains at the head of the municipal life of London, and is still the body which is called upon, at times of national rejoicing and emergency, to take its place in the van, and to formulate and direct public opinion."

The Corporation a democratic body.

The Corporation is described as a most democratic body in constitution, as its members have to be elected annually, no matter what their position may be, and "yet it is so ancient a body that its origin goes back beyond legal memory, and it enjoys privileges and franchises which can neither be lost by forfeiture nor voluntarily surrendered." The government of the City has always borne a strong analogy to that of a county or shire; indeed, the City is a county in itself. Just as the shires were ruled by aldermen, "so did the City receive from King Alfred an alderman as its first municipal governor in the person of Ethelred in A.D. 886."

Punch pictures of cattle in London streets.

A valuable and concise résumé of the work of the Corporation since 1857 is given in the Jubilee number. In that year, as many will remember, the old shambles near Newgate Street still existed; cattle were driven in crowds every Monday through the streets, to the terror of the ladies, though our friend *Punch* could not refrain from using his pencil to depict some of the humorous scenes. Now there are three large markets, including the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford; while to facilitate the supply of fish two millions have been spent in improving Billingsgate.

The Commissioners of Sewers.

To the work of the Commissioners of Sewers (whose powers were transferred to the Corporation in January, 1898) high praise is accorded. The Commission was appointed, under an Act of Parliament of Charles II., by the Corporation on the 12th of February, 1668/9. Although it had a distinct constitution, and possessed far wider powers of civic government than the Court of Common Council, it was to all intents and purposes part and parcel of the Corporation. Under the Burial Act it purchased in 1852 ground at Ilford, and laid out the City of London Cemetery at a cost of 82,000*l*. By this purchase the Commissioners acquired rights in Wanstead Flats and Epping Forest, which are now preserved to the public for ever.

Artisans' dwellings at Houndsditch.

Another good work of the Commissioners was the erection of artisans' dwellings at Houndsditch; and they spent 88,000*l*. on acquiring depots in connexion with the cleansing department, so that the City of London has for years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the cleanest in the world.

When the Commission ceased to exist it possessed a rating margin of sixpence in the pound, while the liabilities on loans were less than 1,400,000*l*. It collected and paid over to the School Board 3,014,974*l*., and to the Metropolitan Board of Works, until this was superseded by the London County Council, 1,704,904*l*.

Street improvements.

As to the street improvements carried out by the Commissioners, "their name is legion." The Commissioners were ever ready to set back lines of frontage. I may mention the widening of Ludgate Hill, the Poultry, Queen Street, Great Tower Street, Eastcheap, Threadneedle Street, Upper Thames Street, and Liverpool Street. Electric lighting. The Commission of Sewers was also the pioneer body in electric lighting, and as far back as 1878 experiments were made on Holborn Viaduct with the Jablochkoff system.

Increase of traffic. During the past fifty years the tide of traffic has been ever on the rise, and proposals for "Tube" railways had been long foreshadowed. The first step in this direction was the construction of the City and South London Railway, followed by that of the Central London, and the excavation of the Bank Station beneath the space in front of the Mansion House. *The City Press* article rightly praises the manner in which all difficulties were surmounted in the construction of that huge underground station in the busiest spot in the world.

Although the majority of the City improvements were until ten years ago effected by the Commissioners of Sewers, the City Corporation has since the year 1760 spent over 11,000,000*l.* in public improvements, and in addition applied the net proceeds, between 1862 and 1890, of the 4*d.* coal duty, which during these years produced 3,100,000*l.* Since the abolition of the duty the Corporation has contributed nearly 300,000*l.* towards the discharge of debt and interest on the Holborn Valley improvement and the widening of streets.

1907, Aug. 10. Old City churches. Among links with the past now swept away are many of the old City churches, long emptied of worshippers, owing to the few residents. *The Daily Chronicle* of Saturday, the 10th of April, 1897, gave the total numbers present on the previous Sunday at fourteen then existing churches—366 attending morning service, and 394 in the evening. At one of these only 4 were present in the morning, and 6 in the evening. This living was worth 925*l.* per annum, and the total of the fourteen was 10,453*l.* per annum.

Disappearance of old Sessions House. Other changes have included the disappearance of the old Sessions House, and of the three schools: St. Paul's, founded in 1512 by Dr. Colet; Christ's Hospital, founded on the 23rd of November, 1552; and the City School, which was erected on the site of Honey Lane Market, the first stone being laid by Lord Brougham on the 21st of October, 1835. Of notable old City hotels but few are left. The building of the General Post Office on the west side of St. Martin's le Grand obliterated the famous hotels that formerly stood there; and an additional block is now in course of erection on the site of Christ's Hospital to accommodate the increasing business.

Holborn Hill: perils to horses. When *The City Press* first saw the light, Holborn Hill, with all its perils to horses, still remained. At 94, opposite Shoe Lane, was Fearon's well-known wine-shop (this branch is now at 39, Holborn Viaduct). Hood, writing to his wife from Rotterdam, sings :—

> The flavour now of Fearon's,
> That mingles in my dram,
> Reminds me you 're in England,
> And I 'm in Rotterdam.

The Viaduct.

The Holborn Valley Viaduct, of which the foundation stone was laid on the 3rd of June, 1867, by F. H. Fry, William Haywood being the chief engineer, was opened for foot passengers on the 14th of October, 1869, and inaugurated by Queen Victoria on the 6th of November in the same year, the new Blackfriars Bridge being opened by the Queen on the same day.

The Thames Embankment: recommended by Wren and Evelyn.

The following year another great improvement was completed, the Thames Embankment being opened on the 13th of July, 1870, by the Prince of Wales. This had indeed been long waited for, having been recommended by Wren and Evelyn in 1666 ; and if Wren's suggestions had been carried out, the Embankment as it is to-day would have been anticipated by over two hundred years. While the fire was still burning, both Wren and Evelyn set to work to make plans for a new city.

> "Wren's was the first to be shown to the King ; and though there is much resemblance between it and Evelyn's, yet Wren's is evidently the more useful, as well as the finer plan of the two, and was the one which the King accepted. . . .
>
> "The London bank of the Thames was to be lined with a broad quay, along which the Halls of the City Companies were to be built, with suitable warehouses in between for the merchants, to vary the effect of the edifices."—'Sir Christopher Wren, his Family and Times,' by Lucy Phillimore.

Wren attempted to prosecute his design for the quay along the northern bank of the Thames, but the ground was rapidly encroached upon by buildings, and the King gave but uncertain support.

John Paterson's later scheme.

Deputy John Paterson was the author of a later scheme for the Embankment. A copy is in the Guildhall Library. It is a

> "Plan for raising 300,000*l.* for the Purpose of completing the Bridge at Blackfriars and redeeming the Toll thereon, embanking the North Side of the River Thames between Paul's Wharf and Milford Lane, redeeming the antient Toll upon London Bridge, repairing the Royal Exchange, and rebuilding the gaol of Newgate. Printed by Henry Kent. 1767."

From this I take the following extracts :—

> "But there is another improvement which the course of the river and present form of the shore between Paul's Wharf and Milford Lane make very desirable, if not absolutely necessary.
>
> "The wharfs within those limits, by their different and very unequal encroachments, not only form an irregular and disagreeable outline, but afford the owners of some an undue preference and advan-

tage over others; at the same time that the reflected state of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the face of the stream upon the Surrey shore opposite to Blackfriars, and of consequence slackens the current on the London side. This, together with the large sewers that empty themselves in the neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, which not only destroys great part of the navigation at low water, but renders the wharfs inacessible by the loaded craft even at high water, unless at spring tides. The mud and fifth thus accumulating, notwithstanding the frequent expense the wharfingers are at to clear it away, is, when not covered with water, extremely effensive, and in summer time often dangerous to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

"This alteration, therefore, is recommended as not only advantageous for the trade of London and Westminster and navigation of the river, but greatly conducive to the health of those two populous cities. To this end it is proposed that the landowners on the north side of the said river between the west corner of Mr. Powel's Wharf near Puddle Dock and the east corner of Mr. Roberts's Wharf near Milford Lane be at liberty to embank, in the line and manner to be prescribed, and that the ground thereby acquired be vested to the use and trusts of the original property, subject to the quit-rent of one farthing per foot superficial, redeemable at 20 years' purchase; and that where any of the said owners shall desire the City to embank for them, the said acquired ground shall be subject to a quit-rent of one penny per foot superficial, redeemable as aforesaid, the said quit-rents or purchase monies to be part of a fund for lighting, watching, cleansing, and repairing the new bridge, in lieu of the toll proposed to be taken away."

John Paterson took great interest in both London and Blackfriars bridges, and in June, 1767, the Common Council voted 200 guineas for a piece of plate to be presented to him in recognition of his services generally to the City, and in particular his plan to raise 282,000*l.* to pay off the debt remaining on London Bridge. As the result of Deputy Paterson's Report, the Corporation embanked a mile.

Lieut.-Col. Trench.

Among suggestions of more recent date was one made in 1825, when a 'Lithographic Sketch of the North Bank of the Thames, from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge,' was published. This was by Lieut.-Col. Trench, and showed the proposed quay and some other improvements, a survey of the river being given; but it was not until the 7th of August, 1862, that an Act for embanking the north side of the Thames was passed. Londoners now enjoy a walk by the side of the Thames, but previous to its purification it was a place to be avoided. Tom Hood in 1826 most irreverently styled the Lord Mayor of London

Conservator of Thames from mud to mud.

Bad odours from the Thames reach the House of Commons.

The bad odours emanating from it culminated in 1858, and during the summer of that year I had a bowl of chloride of lime on my desk at the *Athenæum* office in Wellington Street as a disinfectant. Fortunately the stench reached the House of Commons, and an Act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to undertake the purification of the river.

Rateable value of the City.

As regards the rateable value of the City of London, the growth has been enormous. In 1861 it was 1,279,887*l*., to-day it is 5,470,496*l*. The statistics of population are most interesting. In 1861 the residents were 112,063; in 1871 they fell to 74,897; in 1881 these decreased to 50,652; in 1891 to 26,923; and now the number is only slightly over 21,000. The day population increased from 170,133 in 1866 to 374,730 in 1906. The day census taken in May, 1891, showed that 1,186,000 persons and 92,000 vehicles entered and left the City on the day the counting took place.

London's roll of fame.

London's roll of fame during the last half century contains, among other illustrious men upon whom the freedom of the City has been conferred, David Livingstone (May 21st, 1857), Sir John Lawrence (July 3rd, 1859), Capt. Sir Francis Leopold McClintock (May 19th, 1860), Lord Clyde (December 20th, 1860), Sir James Outram (on the same day), Cobden (June 6th, 1861), George Peabody (July 10th, 1862), Earl Canning (June 26th, 1862), Garibaldi (April 20th, 1864), Lord Napier (July 21st, 1868), De Lesseps (July 20th, 1870), Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal (November 4th, 1875), General Ulysses Grant (June 15th, 1877), Sir Rowland Hill (June 12th, 1879), General Booth, of the Salvation Army (October 26th, 1905), and Lord Lister (June 28th, 1907).

The Guilds.

As regards the Guilds, *The City Press* claims that these have been "born again, or, in other words, returned to their former activities, and become once more closely associated with the crafts from which they sprang." The Guilds were formerly entrusted with far-reaching powers; gradually these in many cases fell into desuetude; but there are five Companies still exercising some of the responsibilities conferred upon them: the Goldsmiths, who are the hall-marking authority; the Fishmongers, who control Billingsgate; the Apothecaries, who are one of the examining bodies in medicine, and have been endowed with further powers of late years; the Gun-makers, who are still the legal authority for the marking of gun barrels; and the Stationers, as the copyright authority. The year 1877 "witnessed the reawakening of the Companies," for the City and Guilds of London Institute was then formed "for the purpose of promoting manual training, and associating the Guilds once again with London craft life." Three-quarters of a million have been devoted to this end, and "the Institute has to-day assumed a world-wide importance, being regarded the Empire over as the great examining body for technology in all its branches." Three years after its formation the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Guilds served as another stimulus. The Companies, it is true, emerged triumphantly from that ordeal, and gave practical proof to the Commissioners of their *bona fides*. In order to make the position of the Guilds absolutely invulnerable, it is suggested that

> "they should with one consent place themselves at the head of their respective trades, encouraging the crafts by apprenticeship, acting as the arbitration authority in cases of dispute, ministering to the necessities of the aged, and in other ways perpetuating the conditions of centuries since. This reform can only be fully effected through the practical reunion of the Companies with their trades by the former inviting the co-operation of the leaders of these industries."

Financial history.

Black Friday.

Baring Brothers.

The financial history recorded by *The City Press* includes the establishment of limited liability; and it is just over fifty years since the members of the Stock Exchange first assembled in their "new house" in Throgmorton Street. In that year, 1857, owing to American failures, the Bank rate reached 10 per cent, the Bank Act was suspended, and Palmerston authorized an additional issue of notes during the panic. The failures on the Exchange exceeded seventy, and the committee granted time to all who could pay 10*s*. in the pound. In 1866 came the Overend-Gurney crash; the bank's capital was 5,000,000*l*., and its engagements exceeded 19,000,000*l*. The 50*l*. shares, at one time at 10*l*. premium, relapsed on "Black Friday," the 11th of May, 1866, to 10*l*. discount, and the 3 per Cents fell on that day to 84. In the article mention is made of the marvellous recovery of French wealth since 1870, until "Paris is now the strongest gold-hoarder in the world." In 1873, when France was paying to Germany the huge war indemnity, and Germany was establishing a gold coinage, the Bank rate reached 9 per cent. On Saturday, November 15th, 1890, Baring Brothers failed. They were up till that time "regarded virtually as one of the great powers." The crisis was of short duration: the liabilities of the firm (21,000,000*l*.) were guaranteed; and although Consols fell to 93¾, there was no panic. The City has since experienced many troublous times, but has not had to face a like contingency.

Goschen converts the 3 per Cents.

In 1888 Mr. Goschen converted the 3 per Cents to a new stock to bear 2¾ interest till 1903, and thereafter 2½ per cent. This change caused a drop in price from 101⅘ to $97\frac{11}{16}$; but in 1897 Consols actually exceeded 112, and remained above 100 until 1900, when they dropped to 99⅝. Since then there has been an almost continuous decline, and on Monday, the 29th of July, 1907, they actually fell to 82¾, and there was a rumour that a large line changed hands at 82¼. This price is the lowest since 1831, when they were 79¾. Even in the year of revolutions, 1848, Consols did not fall below 85; but the interest was then 3 per cent, whereas it is only 2½ nowadays.

1907, Aug. 17.

The City's splendid series of records.

Of special interest is the service rendered by the Corporation in making known the contents of its splendid series of records. Attention was called to this by Mr. John Randall at the dinner of the Correctors of the Press on the 22nd of June, 1907, at which the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, presided; and through the courtesy of my friend Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe, to whose care and research in editing many of the documents we owe so much, I am able to give the following list of works printed by the Corporation since 1863:—

Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe.

Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals of the City of London. Reprinted 1863. (Originally printed 1836.)

Addresses, Remonstrances, and Petitions to the Throne presented by the City, with the Answers Thereto. 1865.

A Statistical Vindication of the City of London. By Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S. 1867 (3rd ed., 1877).

Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries: being a Series of Extracts from the City's so-called Letter-Books. By H. T. Riley, M.A. 1868.

Analytical Index to the Series of City Records known as Remembrancia, A.D. 1579—1664: being Copies of Correspondence between the City and Officers of State. 1878.

Reports on the Day-Census of the City, 1881 and 1891.

Extracts touching the City's Possession of Richmond Park, A.D. 1649—1660. By Sir T. J. Nelson, City Solicitor. 1883.

London's Roll of Fame: being Votes and Addresses by the City on Presentation of the Honorary Freedom, with Replies, A.D. 1757—1884.

Calendar of Letters form the City of London to Various Towns at Home and Abroad on Commercial and Municipal Matters, A.D. 1350—1390. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 1885.

A Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London, its History and Associations. By J. E. Price, F.S.A. 1886.

Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258—1688. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 2 vols. 1889–90.

History of the Monument, with a Brief Account of the Great Fire. By Charles Welch, F.S.A., Librarian to the Corporation of London. 1893.

The Guildhall Library and its Work. By the same. 1893. (Out of print.)

History of the Tower Bridge, by the same, together with a Description of the Bridge, by G. Wolfe Barry, C.B. 1894.

London and the Kingdom, compiled mainly from the City's Archives. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 3 vols. 1894–5.

Numismata Londinensia: Medals struck by the Corporation of London. With Notes by Charles Welch, F.S.A. 1894. (Out of print.)

The Guildhall of the City of London, together with a Short Account of its Associations and the Municipal Work carried on Therein. By J. J. Baddeley, Deputy for the Ward of Cripplegate Without. 3rd edition. 1905.

A Brief Guide to the Guildhall Museum. By Charles Welch, F.S.A., Librarian and Curator. 1901.

Calendars of Letter-Books, lettered A to H, A.D. 1275—1399. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. (A Calendar of Letter-Book I is in course of preparation.)

Memorials of Newgate Gaol and the Sessions House, Old Bailey. By the same. 1907.

It does not seem to be generally known that the following can be purchased at the prices annexed, application to be made to the Guildhall Library Committee :—

Memorials of London, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Index Remembrancia, 5*s.*
London's Roll of Fame, 5*s.*
Calendar of Letters, 5*s.*
Calendar of Wills, 2 vols, 2*l.* 2*s.*
London and the Kingdom, 3 vols., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Calendars of Letter-Books can be purchased only in complete sets (9 vols. : the ninth in course of preparation) at 5*s.* a volume.

I can only express a hope that future years will show a more extended list, and that the Corporation may be induced to open up still further the vast stores of historical wealth they possess. There surely can be little doubt that if works of the character that could be produced were so published as to become known to the general public, they could be made a commercial success. The value attached to many of the works that have already been printed by the Corporation is shown by the prices affixed to those that occur at intervals in booksellers' catalogues. One has only to turn over lists of this kind to see how popular is the story of our old city.

Guildhall Library opened.

On the 29th of January, 1853, Mr. Thoms announced in 'N. & Q.' that "the Corporation of London Library is being thrown open to all literary men ; the tickets of admission being accompanied by letters expressive of a wish that the holders should make frequent use of them." The Library, as is well known, is full of valuable records, those of the various Companies being specially interesting. Among those relating to the Stationers are 'Orders, Rules, and Ordinances,' 1678, and another pamphlet, 'The Charters and Grants, with an Account of their Freemen's Rights and Privileges,' 1754. I cannot say too much of the kindness I have received from the librarians at the Guildhall, who have cheerfully made search to afford me the information I required. They tell me that, so far as they remember as regards the histories of Livery Companies, the earliest complete account is Heath's 'History of the Grocers' Company,' 1829, if we except a short account of the same Company by William Ravenhill, Clerk of the Company, issued in 1689. There is a very elaborate history of the

Histories of the Companies.

Goldsmiths' Company by the cousin of a well-known contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Col. Prideaux. This is beautifully printed for private circulation, and contains many illustrations. The title-page runs:

> "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company, being Gleanings from their Records between the Years 1335 and 1815. Compiled by Sir Walter Sherburne Prideaux, Clerk of the Company. 2 vols."

The author in his preface modestly says that the work makes no pretension to be an exhaustive history, but that he "has found Herbert's History untrustworthy, and that many of his statements have required verification and correction." It must be remembered that when Herbert wrote his great work, there was not the easy access to records we now enjoy. Herbert's book did for the Livery Companies what Stow did for London.

Other works include Edward Basil Jupp's historical account of the Carpenters, with illustrations by Fairholt, published by Pickering 1848, and Humpherus's history of the Watermen in four volumes, 1859. W. H. Black wrote about the Leathersellers. This book, like that of Humpherus, is scarce, and fetches 5*l.* 15*s.* Clode also wrote two works on the Merchant Taylors. This he did to commemorate his mastership in 1873–4, he being the 574th Master.

London has formed a topic of perennial interest in 'N. & Q.' As early as the 6th of December, 1851, the question as to its etymology was raised by M. C. E., to which Francis Crossley replied, suggesting that the word is derived from the Celtic *Luan*, "the moon," and *dun*, "a city on a hill." Thus Luandun would mean "the city of the moon," *i.e.*, of "the temple of the moon." Fuller's 'Worthies' was quoted by J. Eastwood: "That it was so termed from *Lan Dian*, a temple of Diana, standing where now St. Paul's doth."

Lord Mayor. His title. His precedence at Nelson's funeral.

Much is to be found as to the title and precedence of the Lord Mayor. The precedence taken by him on public occasions is shown by the following extract from *The Times* of the 10th of January, 1806. In giving an account of Nelson's funeral, which had taken place at St. Paul's on the previous day, it stated:—

> "The Procession entered at the Great Western Door of the Church, according to the ceremonial which we have already given, as published by the College of Arms, with this exception of the last publication respecting the situation to be taken by the Lord Mayor in the Processions both to the Church, and from the West door of the Cathedral to the Choir. His Lordship was placed in the Processions, both in his State Carriage and in the Church, between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Herald of Arms, who preceded the Great Banners, in obedience to a warrant under his Majesty's Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the 6th instant, placing the Lord Mayor in the same situation as if his Majesty had been personally present, and published by the authority of the College of Arms on the 8th of January."

Not a Privy Councillor.

That the Lord Mayor is not a Privy Councillor was, after a somewhat warm discussion, settled on the 18th of February, 1854. The Lord Mayor is summoned (as are the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and a number of other notabilities, not Privy Councillors) to attend a meeting on the demise of the crown for proclaiming the new sovereign; and it is mentioned that in *The London Gazette* of the 20th of June, 1837, the names of the Privy Councillors are given in one list, to the number of 83, and in another list the names of the persons attending the meeting to the number of above 150, amongst whom are the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Serjeant, City Solicitor, &c. Two of the contributors on the subject had been among those summoned, although not members of the Privy Council.

Lord Mayor Hunter.

We have not had many Lord Mayors proud of their horsemanship, but D. S. states on the 8th of December, 1855, that Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who was Lord Mayor in 1811, was to be seen every day displaying himself to his civic subjects, gracefully disporting on a white horse. He was made the subject of the following epigram :—

HUNTER, MAYOR.

An Emp'ror of Rome, who was famous for whim,
A *consul* his *horse* did declare :
The City of London, to imitate him,
Of a *Hunter* have made a *Lord Mayor*.

Change in date of the Show.

In reference to the change in the date of the Lord Mayor's Show Mr. Robert Pierpoint, in a very interesting article on 'The Birthday of George III.: Old *v.* New Style,' which appeared on the 26th of August, 1905, quotes Toone's 'Chronological Historian' as his authority for saying that whereas before 1752 the Lord Mayors of London were sworn in at Westminster on the 29th of October, they were in 1752 and afterwards sworn in on the 9th of November.

Precedence of members for the City in the House of Commons.

The precedence of members for the City in the House of Commons is referred to on the 14th of March, 1857, by J. G. Morten, and the Editor quotes from May's 'Law and Practice of Parliament':—

> "'On the opening of a new Parliament, the members for the city of London claim the privilege of sitting on the Treasury or Privy Councillors' bench.' And in a note Mr. May adds: 'In 1628 a question was raised, whether the members for the city of London were "Knights"; but there appears to have been no decision.'"

Lord Mayor's Laureate.

On September 7th, 1867, Mr. Jephson Huband Smith gives the names of some who have held the office of Lord Mayor's Laureate.

Removal of Temple Bar.

The removal of Temple Bar is the subject of a note on the 12th of January, 1878; and vanishing London forms the subject for many a later note, as may be seen in the General Index to the Ninth Series.

Educational Grants.

The grants made by the Corporation for educational purposes from 1781 to 1905 include 361,000*l.* to the City of London School. This school can now boast of having produced a Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith. Two Chancellors of the Exchequer also received their first education there. We old boys, from our back seats, naturally feel proud that our school should be so distinguished. Grants amounting to 11,000*l.* have also been made to the City of London School for Girls. Over 24,000*l.* has been devoted to technical education. On musical education, including the new building on the Embankment, 121,000*l.* has been expended; and in addition the Royal College of Music has received 5,000*l.*

Other Grants.

The grants to charitable purposes are allotted, as they should be, in a thoroughly catholic spirit, quite irrespective of creed. Among the amounts devoted to public purposes were 27,000*l.* in connexion with the reduction of the price of gas, and 6,255*l.* similarly for water. Other sums include Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 5,000*l.*; a donation to the Imperial Institute, and contributions to the Victoria Memorial Fund; King Edward VII.'s Coronation gift, 5,000*l.*; the necklace presented to Princess Alexandra, 10,000*l.*; the City of London Imperial Volunteer Fund for the equipment of a volunteer battalion and its transport to South Africa, 25,000*l.*; and International Health Exhibition, 5,000*l.* Earlier amounts include monuments to Chatham, 1780–83, 3,241*l.*; Pitt, 1807–13, 4,078*l.*; Nelson, 1807–11, 4,442*l.*; and Wellington, 5,000*l.* The total sum expended for charitable purposes amounts to 1,198,282*l.*, and for public purposes 203,441*l.* These sums are entirely apart from the expenditure on improvements and public works.

1907, Aug. 21.

City Temple Pulpit.

One grant made by the Corporation in 1874 caused some fault-finding, not among the donors, but among the receivers. The members of the Congregational Church meeting in the Poultry determined to sell the site of their old chapel, known as Poultry Chapel, and obtained for it fifty thousand pounds. Half of this amount was devoted to the purchase from the Corporation of the site on the Holborn Viaduct upon which the City Temple now stands, and the Corporation, to show their goodwill, voted the sum of three hundred guineas in order that the pulpit might be a present from the City. This handsome gift came as a pleasant surprise to the then minister, Dr. Parker, who first saw an intimation of it in the newspapers. Strange to say, no sooner did this kindly act become known than a regular storm was raised, and many Nonconformists solemnly asserted "that to accept money from a corporation was a violation of the fundamental principles of Nonconformity, and a denial of the spirituality of the Kingdom of Heaven." The controversy in the denominational papers lasted for weeks, and an uninformed reader would "have been led to believe that the entire fabric of the Christian Church was in

Dr. Parker.

danger." Dr. Parker described it as the pettiest "of all the petty controversies in which I have been called upon to take part" ('Life of Dr. Parker,' by William Adamson, D.D.).

Newsvendors' and printers' institutions.

Apart from official grants, charitable and provident institutions have always received most valuable support from members of the Corporation. Newsvendors and printers have special cause for gratitude in this respect. With the Newsvendors' Institution the City fathers have been associated since its foundation in 1839, when Alderman Harmer became its first president, and from that time the City has frequently been represented at its anniversaries, and at the festival on October 22nd, 1907, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, presided. The Printers' Pension Corporation, founded in 1827, has always received strong City support, and on ten occasions has had at its festivals the Lord Mayor in the chair. At its festival in 1831 Sir John Key presided. It will be remembered what trouble he got into about the usual Lord Mayor's banquet, at which the King was to be present. Getting alarmed at the fear of riots, he wrote to the Duke of Wellington to warn him that an attempt was to be made upon his person on the occasion of the King's visit. The Duke on this declined to attend, and the King was advised also to refuse, which he did, much against his will, as he had already determined to bring the Duke and Peel back in his own carriage. The effect of the Lord Mayor's letter was that

Sir John Key and the Duke of Wellington

> "the Funds fell three per cent.; the banquet was abandoned. Soldiers were brought into the City, and the *ditch of the Tower filled with water*. It was found that the panic was an exaggeration, and that the Ministry had blundered."—'The Life and Times of William IV.,' by Percy Fitzgerald.

Report on Coronation privileges.

Through the courtesy of the Remembrancer, Adrian Donald Wilde Pollock, Esq., I have received a copy of the Report to the Court of Aldermen from the committee of the whole Court in relation to privileges at the Coronation celebration in 1902. The Report contains historical notes, beginning with the Charter of King John (9th of May, 1215). The citizens or "barons" of the City of London were permitted to choose annually whom they would to be their Mayor, subject to the proviso that he should be presented to the King, or, in the King's absence, to his Justiciar, and *sworn* to be faithful to the Crown.

Charter of Henry III.

The like grant was made by charter of Henry III., dated February 18th, 1226/7; whilst by a later charter of the same king, dated June 12th, 1253, it was provided, in the event of the king being absent from Westminster, that the Mayor elect should be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and by them be admitted (only), "but so, nevertheless, that at the next coming of the King or his heirs to Westminster or London, he should be again presented to the King or his heirs, and admitted as Mayor." For the last 150 years the practice has been to inform the Lord Chancellor of the election of a new Lord Mayor.

"In the King's hand."

The City "in the King's hand" is also the subject of notes:

> "Under the Plantagenets the City was oftentimes, and for little or no justifiable cause, taken 'into the King's hand,' which meant that the City was to be governed by nominees of the King instead of by a Mayor and Sheriffs of the City's own choice."

In 1239 this happened because the City refused to admit to office a nominee of the King for the Shrievalty, and the City remained without a Mayor until the 13th of the following January. In 1243, 1244, 1247, 1249, and 1257 the same thing occurred for short periods; but the longest time that the City ever remained in the King's hand was thirteen years, viz., from 1285 to 1298. During this time it was governed by a *Custos* or Warden and two Bailiffs, appointed by the King, in the place of a Mayor and Sheriffs elected by the citizens.

The Crystal Sceptre.

A full description of the Crystal Sceptre is given from Jewitt and St. John Hope's 'Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office,' ii. 94–6. Of its age or history nothing is known, and it is possible that the shaft may date from Saxon times. It is used only on such occasions as a coronation, when it is carried by the Lord Mayor, and at the annual election of the chief magistrate of the City, when it is formally handed to the newly elected Lord Mayor by the Chamberlain.

The Court of Claims.

In reference to the proceedings of "The Court of Claims" with respect to the presence of the Lord Mayor at the Coronation, an extract is given from the *Times* report of the 15th of January, 1902. The Recorder quoted from various charters, and mentioned among others the case of Henry VIII. on June 24th, 1509, when the "Mayor of London, having the mace on the left hand, was in immediate proximity to the Earl of Essex, the Great Chamberlain, and the Earl Marshal." In fact, a place was assigned to the Lord Mayor at every Coronation, until that of George IV. inclusive. For some reason or other he was omitted from the last two Coronations. "But," contended the Recorder,

Henry VIII.

> "the omission of the Lord Mayor on those two occasions did not curtail a right which had been exercised, without other intermission, for certainly more than 400 years—probably a far longer time. The Lord Mayor in those early days represented the commons of England, in times long before the existence of a Speaker of the House of Commons. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal were fully represented, but for centuries there was no other appearance for the people at large than that of the Lord Mayor."

Lord Chancellor's judgment.

The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment said that

"the Court would report to His Majesty that it had been established before them that the Lord Mayor had by usage a right, subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be present at the Coronation in the capacity mentioned in the petition."

At the service in the Abbey on the 9th of August, 1902, when the King's procession was formed, the Lord Mayor, carrying the Crystal Sceptre, took his place on the left of Deputy Garter King of Arms (Garter being too unwell to attend), and immediately in front of the Lord Great Chamberlain, in exact conformity with ancient usage, and so proceeded from the west door of the Abbey into the choir.

The Coronation luncheon.

The Report also furnishes an account of the ceremony on the occasion of the Coronation luncheon on Saturday, the 25th of October:—

"The Lord Mayor, wearing the scarlet and ermine Coronation robe, and riding a black charger, left the Mansion House at 11 o'clock A.M., accompanied by the Sheriffs (also mounted), with the City Marshal in attendance."

The deputation of Aldermen and Common Councilmen in carriages proceeded to Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs dismounted, and were received, with the other members of the deputation, by three of the partners in Messrs. Child's Bank—Mr. Hilton Price, Mr. J. Hall, and Mr. F. W. Fane. Shortly before the arrival of the King, the Lord Mayor went and stood at the City boundary, and surrendered the sword to the King, who returned it

"with a few gracious words. The Lord Mayor with obeisance retired, and, mounting his horse, took his place in the procession immediately in front of the King's personal escort, carrying the sword erect before His Majesty."

At the luncheon no fewer than thirty-one representatives of the press were present.

It is strange that while the Mayor of London takes such precedence on all State and public occasions, and signs the Accession proclamation, yet the prefix "Lord" has never been officially conferred. This has been shown by the researches made by Dr. Sharpe at the time of the Coronation and since. Dr. Sharpe in 'N. & Q.' for January 11th, 1908, says:—

Title of "Lord" Mayor never officially conferred.

"Mr. Beaven (no mean authority on such matters) and I are agreed that the Mayor of London has only a prescriptive right to the prefix 'Lord,' unlike the Mayors of Dublin and other places. The charter of Edward III. (1354) permitting the serjeants of the City to bear gold or silver maces, with the royal arms or otherwise, is commonly supposed to have incidentally conferred the title of 'Lord Mayor,' and indeed was so reported in the City's statement to the Royal Commission of 1893 (p. 7).

"Here are a few of my notes on the subject that I have ready at hand, "I find that in the reign of Edward IV. the Mayor for the time is recorded both as 'Mayor' (*tout simple*) and as the 'honourable lord the Maire' (Journal 7, fos. 144 b, 146 b, 174, 181 b, 201 b, 212); also as 'my lord the Maire' (Journal 7, fo. 199 b).

"It is not until 1504 that I find 'my lorde Mayre' (Repertory 1, fo. 155 b), although there may be possibly an earlier instance (if there be one, it matters little). Monoux, on his election, is recorded as 'electe to be Maire,' and when in office as 'my lord Maire' (Repertory 2, fos. 196 b, 207 b)."

It is curious in connexion with this to note that until the publication in *The London Gazette* of the 5th of December, 1905, of a Royal Warrant directing that in future the Prime Minister should have place and precedence after the Archbishop of York, no place was assigned to the former in the tables of precedence.

The Fire Brigade.

It seems like going back to the Middle Ages to be reminded by the article in *The City Press* that the present Fire Brigade has been created since its first issue. In 1857 the fire insurance offices were responsible for the brigade, which they worked under an old Act of Parliament. The brigade was an amalgamation of a number of smaller ones at the close of 1832, when that bravest of men, James Braidwood, was appointed to the control. He was in command when the old Houses of Parliament were reduced to ashes, also at the conflagration which consumed the Royal Exchange, as well as at the fire at the Tower. Many old readers of 'N. & Q.' will recall the acclamations with which the crowds greeted him when he drove up to take personal charge at a fire of unusual magnitude.

James Braidwood.

I can well remember Braidwood's presence at a large fire next door to *The Athenæum* office in Wellington Street. The building was used for the manufacture of papier mâché. It had large showrooms, the upper part in front being used as a residence. When Braidwood arrived, he said to my father, "I am afraid this row of houses, extending to York Street, will be down." Had this happened, Mr. Bohn's valuable stock of books would have perished, as his premises ran all along the back. The sky-lights of his storeroom were already broken, and his porters were busy extinguishing the burning embers as they fell into the room. My father's reply to Braidwood was, "Come with me." He took him to a back room at the top of the house, full of *Athenæum* stock, and said, "Bring your hose up the stairs, break this window away, and play upon the fire from this point." This was done, and when the fire was got under, Braidwood took my father by the hand and said, "Carrying out your suggestion has saved your house and the whole of this block." When my father had arranged about the hose, he and a clerk quietly set to work to get together complete sets of *The Athenæum*, and had them so placed as to be ready for immediate removal. At this period (it was during the war in the

Mr. Bohn's stock of books in danger.

John Francis's anxiety as to the stock of *The Athenæum.*

Crimea) the fire engines were largely worked by volunteers from the crowds assembled, and the men sang popular songs as they pumped. When it was seen that the fire was being subdued they would all join in 'Rule, Britannia,' closing with 'God save the Queen,' amid hearty cheers, when the fire was extinguished.

Death of Braidwood.

All London mourned when Braidwood "died in action—as such a man would wish to die"—in the great fire at Tooley Street on the 22nd of June, 1861.

Capt. Shaw and suspicious fires.

In the year following a Committee of the Commons reported in favour of the formation of a brigade under the control of the police; but it was not until the 1st of January, 1866, that the establishment was transferred to the Board of Works, and shortly afterwards Capt. Shaw, who succeeded Braidwood, drew up statistics of fires in London from 1840 to 1866. In a review of this work which appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 2nd of November, 1867, Capt. Shaw is quoted as making the startling statement "that one-third, or more, of all the fires in London are regarded by insurance offices and the Fire Brigade as involved in suspicion."

Capt. Shaw retired in 1901, and in the same year he received the honour of K.C.B. On his retirement the fire insurance companies presented him with a splendid silver service. He died on Tuesday, the 25th of August, 1908, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Sampson Low, jun., and fire-escapes.

The Publishers' Circular.

R. B. Marston editor.

When the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was formed the fire-escape system was included. This had previously been a matter of private enterprise, Mr. Sampson Low, jun., of the well-known publishing firm of Sampson Low, Son & Marston, being one of its chief promoters. It was wholly supported by public subscriptions, and it was only after Low had bestowed years of labour upon it that it was brought to the high state of efficiency in which it was handed over to the Board of Works. Low died on the 5th of March, 1871. His father, who survived him until the 16th of April, 1886, founded *The Publishers' Circular* in 1837, and in its thousandth number (May 16th, 1879) he gave a short account of its history. It is now edited by my friend Mr. R. B. Marston.

Strength of the Fire Brigade.

Through the kindness of Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, the Clerk of the London County Council, I am able to give some particulars as to the strength of the London Fire Brigade in 1907. The number of the staff is 1,390, 980 being firemen. The material includes 78 land fire stations, 3 floating stations, 77 land steam fire engines, 5 motor engines, 10 manual engines, 49½ miles of hose, 1,246 fire alarms, and many other appliances. The fire-escape arrangements include 15 hand-fire-escape stations in the streets, 73 horsed escapes, 2 motor escapes, and 115 manual escapes. The number of slight fires during 1906 was above the average of the previous four years, but the serious fires were only 65, against 76 in 1902.

Sir Andrew Lusk.

Among the writers of congratulations received by *The City Press* we find the City's grand old man Sir Andrew Lusk, firmly convinced that the Corporation "occupies to-day a stronger position than ever in the affections of the public"; and Mr. C. T. Todd, the father of the Corporation, who became a member in the year that the paper was established. (Mr. Todd died on Monday, the 27th of July, 1908, in his ninetieth year.) Another congratulator is Mr. Walter Wellsman, whose Diamond Jubilee editorship of 'Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory' has already been celebrated (see *ante*, pp. 192–6). Mr. G. L. Gomme also sends a graceful tribute.

Sir William Soulsby.

Mr. Firth once described *The City Press* as "the hired bravo of the Corporation." That this description was incorrect its entire history proves. Sir William Soulsby well says of it that "loyalty to the ancient traditions of the City has not prevented its being a dispassionate critic." During fifty years it has been a complete mirror of City life. Its present editor is Mr. George Rooke Collingridge, while the other members of the firm are the sons of the founder, and a nephew, Mr. Leonard Thomas Collingridge. The paper is valuable for its antiquarian articles and City lore, and a glance at recent numbers shows that it is intended that *The City Press* shall live up to its old traditions, and retain the honourably independent position it has always held in the English press. May it not only celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, but also be equally prosperous when it shall celebrate its Centenary!

CHAPTER XIII.

HODGSON AND SONS—PUTTICK AND SIMPSON—'THE BOOKSELLER.'

HODGSON & SONS (1807-1907).

1907, Sept. 28.

Hodgson & Sons, 1807–1907.

No more interesting celebration has been held in the commercial book-world than that which took place on September 27th, 1907, at the house of the Hodgsons, the well-known book-auctioneers in Chancery Lane, when friends met to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the business. The Hodgson firm has been entirely a family one since 1828, a fact almost unique in the history of the book-trade.

File of catalogues.

The First Folio: large advance in price.

In the little budget of history presented to each guest at the celebration dinner a short history of the firm and its founders is given. With the exception of Robert Saunders, who began the business, the members of the firm have been Hodgsons; and among the valuable records possessed by them is a complete file of catalogues (with the exception of a single year) of all the sales they have held, priced throughout. How interesting it would be to make a selection from the entries, say, of the first fifty years, and place against the amounts then obtained the prices realized in the present day! As readers of 'N. & Q.' know well, there has been a large advance almost all round. Especially has this been the case with the First Folio Shakespeare. In the booklet is quoted Dibdin's remark as to the sum obtained (121*l.* 16*s.*) in 1812: "The highest price ever given, or likely to be given, for the book"; yet, as will be remembered, 3,600*l.* has recently been paid for a copy, and Messrs. Hodgson rightly remark that "he would be a bold man who would say, even now, that the highest limit has been reached."

How different were the prices obtained when Lilly, of King Street, Covent Garden, was wont to pride himself on having the largest collection of early Shakespeares of any bookseller!

Saunders's rooms.

Saunders's first rooms were at 14, Old Compton Street; but in May, 1808, he moved to 39, Fleet Street, formerly the site of "The Mitre Tavern," and exactly opposite the old church of St.

Dunstan, where crowds constantly collected, as my father has often told me, to see the two life-size savage figures strike the hour. These were bought by Lord Hertford when the church was pulled down in 1830. He named his house in Regent's Park St. Dunstan's after the church in Fleet Street. The first Lord Aldenham bought the house in 1856. He died on the 13th of September, 1907.

Library of John Mac Diarmid.

Garrick's library.

The first sale of importance at the Fleet Street house was that of the library of John Mac Diarmid, author of 'The Lives of British Statesmen.' This was followed by the dispersal of many other private collections; but the most important of all was the David Garrick Sale, the books being removed for the purpose from his villa at Hampton and his house in Adelphi Terrace. The sale began on Shakespeare's birthday, 1823, and lasted ten days. Among the lots was a copy of Hogarth's works which fetched 100*l*. It is curious to relate that a few of the books then sold were again sold by the Hodgson firm as recently as February, 1902.

On Lady Day, 1829, Messrs. Hoare the bankers, requiring to extend their premises, bought 39, Fleet Street, and the Hodgson firm found a new home at 192, Fleet Street, at the east corner of Chancery Lane.

A few months before this, Mr. Saunders retired from the firm, and Mr. Edmund Hodgson, the grandfather of the present active partners, undertook the entire control.

1907, Oct. 5.

Centenary of the Geological Society.

Jubilee of the relief of Lucknow.

The week of the Hodgson Centenary was notable for two other celebrations, although of a very different character. The proceedings in connexion with the Centenary of the Geological Society began on Thursday, September 26th, when the President, Sir Archibald Geikie, gave a discourse on 'The State of Geology at the Time of the Foundation of the Society'; while the preceding day, the 25th of September, was the Jubilee of the relief of Lucknow, the statue of Havelock in Trafalgar Square being decorated in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Sidney Hodgson.

Library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman.

The Hodgsons are naturally full of book-auction lore, and Mr. Sidney Hodgson tells us that the first book-auction of which there is a catalogue was in 1676, when William Cooper, a bookseller, sold the library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peterhouse, who died in 1675. Dr. Seaman's Catalogue is entitled "Catalogus Variorum et Insiginum Librorum instructissimæ Bibliothecæ Clarissimi Doctissimique Viri Lazari Seaman, S. T. D. Quorum Auctio habebitur Londini in ædibus Defuncti in Area et Viculo Warwicensi, Octobris ultimo. Cura Gulielmi Cooper, Bibliopolæ. 1676. 4to, pp. 137." Dr. Seaman's residence was in Warwick Court, Warwick Lane. In the Preface to the Reader the auctioneer says:—

> "It hath not been usual here in England to make Sale of Books by way of Auction, or who will give most for them; but it having been practised in other countries to the advantage both of buyers and sellers,

it was therefore conceived (for the encouragement of learning) to publish the sale of these books this manner of way; and it is hoped that this will not be unacceptable to scholars; and therefore we thought it convenient to give an Advertisement concerning the manner of proceeding therein."

Many other particulars relating to the earliest book-auctions in England will be found in 'N. & Q.' at 2 S. xi. 463; 5 S. xii. 95, 211, 411; 6 S. ii. 297, 417; 9 S. vi. 86, 156.

Samuel Baker.

It was nearly a century after the dispersal of Dr. Seaman's library when the first saleroom in this country devoted exclusively to books, manuscripts, and prints was founded by Mr. Samuel Baker at York Street, Covent Garden, in 1774. About the same time he took George Leigh into partnership, and from 1775 to 1777 the firm was styled S. Baker & G. Leigh. After Baker's death in 1778 Leigh carried on the business alone; but from 1780 to 1800 John Sotheby, Baker's nephew, was associated with Leigh, the firm being known as Leigh & Sotheby. In 1800 John Sotheby's nephew Samuel joined it, and until the death of Leigh in 1815 the firm carried on their business at 145, Strand. John Sotheby died in 1807, the year in which Hodgson's firm was founded; and on Leigh's death, eight years later, Samuel continued the business by himself, moving to 3, Waterloo Street (now named Wellington Street), Strand, about 1817. Soon afterwards he took his son Leigh into partnership, and in 1826 Sotheby & Son printed a catalogue of the collections sold by Baker, Leigh, and Sotheby from 1724 to 1826. A set of the original catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, is in the British Museum. Samuel Sotheby conducted the dispersal of many famous libraries. He retired in 1827, and died at Chelsea on the 4th of January, 1842, in his seventy-first year. An obituary notice of Mr. Edward Grose Hodge, who had succeeded to the business on the death of Mr. John Wilkinson, appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 1st of June, 1907. The business is now under the entire control of his son, Mr. Tom Hodge, and is, as is well known, styled Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

John Sotheby

Samuel Sotheby.

Edward Grose Hodge.

Sidney Hodgson's compliment to Sothebys.

It is pleasing to note the compliment to Sothebys paid by Mr. Sidney Hodgson in his interview with the representative of *The Daily Telegraph*: "In recent years the whole of the book-auctioneering trade has been confined to three or four London houses, of which, as every one knows, Messrs. Sotheby are at the head." Mr. Hodgson is keen in his search for rarities, and among his finds was a book in a library in Yorkshire which had been regarded as of no value, but fetched 470*l*.

Conditions of sale in 1807.

The conditions of sale were virtually the same in 1807 as they are now, and may be said to be identical with those originally adopted by the earliest book-auctioneers at the end of the seventeenth century. For the first few years in Hodgson's history the sales usually took place at eleven in the morning, or half-past five in the evening, whereas one o'clock is now the invariable rule. In accordance with the more leisurely methods of the period, not more than about 150 lots were offered on each occasion in the earlier catalogues—a number which has increased latterly to an average of 330. The sales now seldom occupy more than two hours and a half, though the number of buyers has, of course, largely increased, averaging nearly one hundred at each sale.

Sale of the library of the College of Advocates.

From a legal point of view the sale of the library of the College of Advocates was perhaps the most remarkable. Messrs. Hodgson began it on the 22nd of April, 1861, and it was continued during the seven following days, 2,456 lots being sold. These included an unusually extensive collection of the works of well-known writers, both English and foreign, on civil, canon, and ecclesiastical law from the earliest time, as well as many manuscripts of great interest.

1907, Oct. 12. Trade sales.

Among many valuable records possessed by the Hodgsons are the catalogues of the trade sales conducted by them, and as these comprised almost all the chief sales, they form a most interesting chapter in the history of bookselling in England. They were not really public sales; they were usually held at "The Albion" Tavern (a landmark which has only recently disappeared), and were attended, on invitation, by the trade. The books were offered at reduced or "liberal" prices rather than sold by auction. Many hundreds of these trade sales were held, but they virtually ceased some twenty years ago. I think I am right in stating that the last was that of the Bentleys, whose house in Burlington Street was full of literary relics and reminiscences of the choicest kind. One trade sale conducted by Mr. Edmund Hodgson was of worldwide interest, being that of the entire stock and copyrights of the life and works of Sir Walter Scott. This took place at the London Coffee-House on Wednesday, the 26th of March, 1851. In 'John Francis,' voi. i. pp. 505–7, the following is quoted from *The Athenæum* of March 29th :—

Sale of Scott copyrights.

> "The stock had been valued at 10,109*l.* 3*s.*—a very low figure indeed: but the matter was open to reference afterwards. The two things must be sold as one: the purchaser of the copyright must take the stock. At length 5,000*l.* was offered, followed up by 5,500*l.*: and so on the biddings went by jumps of 500*l.* at a time till the figure had reached 10,000*l.* In this stage of the contest fresh questions began to arise: 'Were Mr. Cadell's trustees bidders on this occasion?' 'Was there a reserved price?' 'Yes,' it was answered; 'they retain—and perhaps will exercise—the right of bidding.' Then followed another 500*l.* leap, Mr. Bohn and the Row retiring, and the struggle lying between Mr. Virtue and some imaginary bidder to be seen only by the eyes of the auctioneer. At 13,500*l.* Mr. Virtue gave way; and after a farther rivalry the hammer sounded, and the copyrights were 'bought in' at 15,000*l.*, making the figure, including the stock, 25,109*l.* 3*s.*"

Transferred to A. & C. Black.

On the following 10th of May *The Athenæum* states, on the authority of *The Scotsman*, that the whole of the copyrights, stock, &c., of Scott's works have been transferred to Messrs. A. & C. Black.

Hodgson's commemorative booklet.

Messrs. Hodgson in their commemorative booklet remind us that when their firm was founded many authors who have since taken their place

Authors in 1807.

> " in the highest realms of literature had not yet been given to the world ! Sheridan, Blake, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor, Lamb, De Quincey, and Jane Austen—to mention only the more famous authors living in 1807—had but recently produced, or indeed were actually writing, those works which were to earn for them immortal fame. Byron, Shelley, Keats, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Borrow were then in early youth or childhood, while the great Victorian writers—FitzGerald, Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, Thackeray, Dickens, and the Brontës—were not yet born. In the world of art and book illustration Bartolozzi, Rowlandson, Gillray, Turner, Stothard and Smirke were producing those illustrations which have never since ceased to interest or charm, and some of which are now valued by the collector at many times the prices obtained in 1807."

Cruikshank was then only fifteen years of age.

Booksellers in 1807.

A glance at a few of the London publishing houses of that date shows us Thomas Norton Longman the third, reigning at " The Black Swan " and " The Ship " in Paternoster Row, his firm, in addition to publishing, then engaging extensively in the old-book trade. A near neighbour of Edmund Hodgson, at 32, Fleet Street, was " a very excellent and gentlemanly man—albeit a bookseller," and one of whom Scott wrote as " a young bookseller of capital and enterprise, and with more good sense and propriety of sentiment than fall to the share of most of the trade."

John Murray.

This very excellent and gentlemanly man was John Murray the first, then twenty-five years of age. He had married the year previously Miss Elliot of Edinburgh, and among his publications was Scott's new poem ' Marmion,' of which he held a fourth share, which had been offered to him by Constable. Another near neighbour of Hodgson, at 43, Fleet Street, was Joseph Butterworth, the extensive publisher of law-books, and one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is curious to note that, in the old catalogues of the Hodgsons, solicitors whose libraries were sold anonymously were invariably described as " respectable " —a practice which was discontinued about 1852, when the epithet " eminent " was generally adopted. Another firm of the time was the Rivingtons. In 1807 this was represented by Francis and Charles, the grandsons of the original founder ; they had not then moved into the handsome premises they occupied for many years at 3, Waterloo Place, opposite Smith & Elder's. James Nisbet, the founder of the Berners Street firm, came two years later (1809) ; he rigidly excluded every publication that was not of a religious character.

Joseph Butterworth.

The Rivingtons.

The Americans snap up rarities.

Mr. Sidney Hodgson rightly considers that the avidity with which Americans snap up book rarities is largely responsible for the advance in price of choice works in English literature. Well can I remember, as far back as 1854, the large purchases made by them, both for their own private libraries and for the purposes of sale. British booklovers were slow to recognize this, and many a choice treasure, which should have found its home either in the private libraries of the wealthy or in the British Museum, got shipped off to the United States. Although we may lament this, we can at the same time feel proud that the literature of the old home is so highly valued by our relatives across the sea.

Mr. Francis Edwards.

Henry Cecil Sotheran.

I have been comparing prices, and, thanks to my friend, Mr. Francis Edwards, I am able to quote a few. I have taken the catalogue of Messrs. Willis & Sotheran of 1862 (in the compilation of which Mr. Charles Edmonds, as Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran informs me, took an important share), and compared the prices with those in Mr. J. H. Slater's invaluable 'Book-Prices Current,' 1905–6. The conditions of the works are as nearly as possible the same; the first price quoted is that of 1862, and the second that of 1905–6.

Cheap Shakespeare Folios.

A fine copy of the First Folio, 1623, the text perfect, but the letterpress title and verses in admirable facsimile, 53*l.*; a copy sold in June, 1906, wanting title, portrait, and verses opposite, and other defects, not subject to return, 245*l.* A Second Folio, a good sound copy, 18*l.*; an inferior copy, March, 1906, 40*l.*

Quartos.

As regards the original Quarto editions of Shakespeare's works, only two copies of the first separate edition of 'Hamlet' are known, so that it lies quite beyond the reach of money. The rise in Shakespeare Quartos is well illustrated by 'Henry IV. (Part I.)' This fetched at the Steevens Sale 3*l.* 10*s.*, and at the Roxburghe Sale 6*l.* 6*s.* In 1856 it realized 21*l.* 10*s.*; and in the following year the Halliwell copy commanded 75*l.* In the sixties Mr. George Daniell valued his copy at 200*l.*; and if a fine example occurred for sale at the present period, it would probably fetch that sum.

'Henry V.' 1608.

The best Quarto edition of 'Henry V.' is that issued in 1608. At the dispersal of Steevens's library a copy was knocked down for the insignificant sum of a guinea, but a hundred times that amount might fail to secure a fine example to-day. But the rise in value is shown in a far more marked degree in the case of 'Henry IV. (Part II.).' This was first published in 1600, by Andrew Wise and William Aspley. About a century ago copies could be bought in the saleroom for 2*l.* or 3*l.*; but in 1904 an example was put up at Sotheby's, and the bidding only ceased when the sum of 1,035*l.* had been reached.

Prices compared.

Ackermann's 'London,' 1811, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 19*l.*

Boydell's 'Thames,' 1794–6, 3*l.* 3*s.* and 11*l.* 10*s.*

Alken's 'National Sports,' 1823, 36*s.* and 36*l.*

Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard,' 3 vols., 1839, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 'Miser's Daughter,' 3 vols., 1842, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* 5*s.*

A fall in price has taken place with Billings's 'Baronial Antiquities,' 4 vols., 4to, 6*l.* 6*s.* and 2*l.* 6*s.*

Borrow's 'The Romany Rye,' 2 vols., 1857, 8*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.*

The first edition of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, original stamped calf, a fine copy, 2*l.* 12*s.*; the same in old vellum, 40*l.*

A few Cruikshank notes show the following results: 'My Sketch-Book,' 8 parts, 1834, 16*s.*; 9 parts complete, 9*l.* 'Table-Book,' 1845, 12*s.* and 3*l.* 12*s.*

Under Dante I find the rare Aldine edition, 1502, 1*l.* 5*s.* and 7*l.*

The Christmas Books of Dickens, 5 vols., 15*s.* 6*d.*; a set containing the two issues of 'The Battle of Life,' 8*l.* 15*s.* 'Sketches by Boz,' 3 vols., cloth, 1837, 15*s.* and 20*l.* 'Memoirs of Grimaldi,' 2 vols., 1838, 8*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 15*s.* 'Oliver Twist,' 3 vols., 1838, 14*s.* and 2*l.* 18*s.*

Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' 9*s.* and 4*l.* 16*s.*

Under Thackeray I note 'Vanity Fair,' 1848, 1*l.* 1*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* 'Esmond,' 3 vols., 1852, 16*s.* and 3*l.* 6*s.*

Lamb's 'Rosamund Gray.'

The most wonderful increase in price of all has been in the first edition of Lamb's 'Rosamund Gray,' 1798, from 3*s.* to 122*l.*

Edmund Hodgson's ancestors belonged to Dent Dale, where they ranked as "Statesmen." A great many Hodgsons are buried in Dent Churchyard. An excellent likeness of Edmund Hodgson is given in the commemorative booklet. His calm, earnest face is brought vividly to me as I remember him when he used to sell under the stationer's shop in the corner of Chancery Lane. The room, or rather cellar, was dark and gloomy, but Edmund Hodgson with his genial, pleasant manners, made buyers forget this. Very different was it from the present handsome room at 115, Chancery Lane, where the auctions are now held. A notice at the corner of Chancery Lane still indicates the position of the former premises.

Haygarth Taylor Hodgson, the father of Edmund, was also a bookseller and stationer at Great Marylebone Street, where he had a British and Foreign Library. It is curious to read in his circular: "Improved portable pens, warranted cut by hand with a knife."

Edmund Hodgson.

Edmund Hodgson was one of those who took a leading part in the foundation of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, which to-day has much extended its usefulness, thanks to the time and care bestowed upon it by its President, Mr. Charles James Longman. When he retired the business passed into the charge of his two sons, Barnard and Henry Hill. In 1871 Barnard also retired, and the latter had entire control until 1900, when he handed over the active management to his sons, John Edmund and Sidney. Henry Hill Hodgson still takes active interest in all trade matters, and was in 1907 Master of the Stationers' Company. There is an excellent likeness of him in the booklet, as well as an illustration of the room in which the sales are now held. Honourable reference is made to those employed by the firm, a note as to their services bringing the interesting booklet to a close.

Henry Hill Hodgson.

ELIM CHAPEL, FETTER LANE.

1907, Oct. 19.

Elim Chapel, Fetter Lane.

Fetter Lane and Bream's Buildings in former times, with their old courts and alleys, were well supplied with churches and chapels, and the fire of Monday, the 2nd of September, 1907, showed that the Baptists must be added to the list. *The Baptist Times* of September 13th contains an interesting account of "Elim," the old Baptist chapel, gutted in the fire. It was built in 1790 as a General Baptist chapel, but the church worshipping in it was founded some years earlier by the Rev. John Green, a Calvinistic clergyman, one of Whitefield's friends, who died in 1773. Among its ministers was Ebenezer Smith, at one time assistant to Dr. Gifford at Eagle Street Chapel. However, he had to leave Eagle Street because he gave up his belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. For a time he held services in a chapel in Oxford Street. Then he removed to Elim Chapel in Fetter Lane. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the church became extinct, and the chapel passed into the hands of the Methodists. They, too, found it impossible to carry it on successfully, and for some years it had not been used for public worship :—

Old baptistery found.

"In clearing away the *débris* of the fire, a curious tank was discovered, which was evidently the old baptistery. It was of brick, cemented over, and was a little more than six feet square, with a depth of five feet. There were no steps outside or inside, but at one end was a small arch, leading into a smaller tank, the purpose of which is not clear. The architect suggested that perhaps the officiating minister stood in the smaller tank, or that it was connected with a spring from which the baptistery was filled. At one side some steps had been cut down into the basement of the chapel, but these were evidently a later addition, as, with such an opening, the tank would not have held any water. From the curious shape of the baptistery the architect supposed that the candidate must have stood or knelt in the water, the minister simply bending the head so as to secure complete immersion."

PUTTICK & SIMPSON.

1907, Nov. 9.

Slater's 'Book-Prices Current.'

In 'Book-Prices Current' for 1907 Mr. Slater records that 31,822 lots were disposed of between October 9th, 1906, and July 27th, 1907, and the amount realized was 133,933*l.* 19*s.* For the sale of these only four firms of auctioneers were employed : Sotheby's

Hodgson's, Christie's, and Puttick & Simpson's. Of the first three much has been written; but little has been said as to the last, so that I think the following notes may prove of interest.

The firm was founded by Mr. Stewart in 1794, just twenty years later than Sotheby's; but while Sotheby's sales were confined to books, Mr. Stewart conducted his business as a general auctioneer. There were also periodical sales of wines, many of the wines being of the choicest kind. In 1825 Stewart took Benjamin Wheatley, a member of the staff at Sotheby's, and Mr. Adlard, a son of the printer of that name, into partnership. After several changes the firm came into the hands of Fell Puttick and William Simpson, who abandoned the plan of promiscuous sales, and devoted much attention to the sales of musical instruments and copyrights. In this line the firm has a worldwide reputation, and those who seek a violin by Stradivarius or other historic maker watch for a sale at the great house in Leicester Square. In reference to such sales *The Publishers' Circular*, in an article on the Centenary of the firm, on the 5th of March, 1894, stated :—

Fell Puttick and William Simpson.

Sale of violins.

> "As early as 1846, in the collection of François Cramer, a Joseph Guarnerius violin sold for 66*l.*, an Andrew Guarnerius for 25*l.*, and a Nicolo Amati for 25*l.*; but these figures have been left behind since then in the dim distance. Curiously enough, in 1883, four violins and a violoncello, dated between 1687 and 1739, by Stradivari and others, made 1,615*l.*, against 612*l.* for the intervening library of a gentleman. The violin by Stradivari headed this list by 500*l.*, but in 1893 one completely beat the record by fetching 860*l.*"

Copyrights of Cramer & Co.

In 1871 Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold the music plates and copyrights of Cramer & Co., which brought a total of 35,000*l.*

Leicester Square.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In 1859, after having been in Piccadilly for sixty-three years, the firm moved to their present quarters, 47, Leicester Square—the house in which, as Mr. Beresford Chancellor reminds us in his valuable work on the squares of London, Sir Joshua Reynolds went to live in the summer of 1760, "being then thirty-six and at the height of his fame." This he took on a forty-seven years' lease, for which he gave 1,650*l.* He lived there until his death, which took place on the 23rd of February, 1792. On the 29th the body was removed to Somerset House, then the home of the Royal Academy; and on the 3rd of March it was borne to St. Paul's, the funeral procession being of such length that when the first carriage reached the Cathedral the last was leaving Somerset House. While the other houses in Leicester Square have been rebuilt out of all recognition, Mr. Chancellor states that the front of Reynolds's house remains virtually the same.

Important sales.

In the year in which Puttick & Simpson moved to Leicester Square they sold the famous Dawson Turner Collection. This included the catalogue of Dr. Seaman's library. Other important book-sales included the Emperor Maximilian's Mexican library in

1869, which realized 3,985*l.*; books from William Penn's library; and the stock of John Camden Hotten, the publisher, 3,751*l.* The greatest of all, however, was the Sunderland Library in 1881–3, which brought 60,000*l.*

Sir Michael Costa.

To the influence of Fell Puttick is due the unique position the firm occupies in reference to all sales connected with the world of music. He was a great friend of Costa, and for years occupied the position of honorary secretary of the Sacred Harmonic Society. His charm of manner endeared him to all its members, and he caused many a full band rehearsal to be held in his auction-room in the Square, under the leadership of the beloved conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Sunday morning was Costa's favourite time for rehearsing the principals, and he was often heard to praise the fine acoustic properties of the old rooms, which have been still further improved in the rebuilding by the addition of a domed ceiling.

EARL HOWE'S SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS AND FOLIOS.

1908, Jan. 4.

Earl Howe's Shakespeare Quartos and Folios at Sotheby's.

At the sale at Sotheby's on Saturday, December 21st, 1907, a placard in the auction-room announced that the twenty-eight Quartos had been sold privately *en bloc*, but the purchaser (the secret of whose name is well retained, Mr. Tom Hodge being both deaf and dumb when asked to reveal it) had instructed the auctioneers to offer, on his account, fourteen of these to public auction. The following particulars are taken from *The Daily Telegraph* of December 23rd:—

"The first Quarto submitted was the fourth edition (1611) of 'Hamlet,' no copy of which has apparently been at auction since the 33*l.* specimen in the Tite Sale, 1874. After a longish duel, Mr. Sotheran had the call on Mr. Quaritch at 400*l.* As it turned out, this result formed a precedent for the fate of thirteen out of the fourteen Quartos. Mr. Sotheran only once being defeated. The single exception was in the case of the 1631 'Love's Labour 's Lost,' the second edition of the Quarto, a copy of which brought half a guinea in the Heber Sale. The Howe specimen now realized 201*l.* (Quaritch). The other Quartos falling to Mr. Sotheran were 'Hamlet' (1637), 60*l.*; 'Henry IV., Part I.' (1632), 66*l.*; 'Henry V.' (1608), 104*l.*; 'Henry VI., Parts II. and III.' (1619), 120*l.*; 'King John' (1622), 60*l.*; 'Richard III.' (1629), 115*l.*; ditto (1634), 68*l.*; 'Merry Wives of Windsor' (1619), 160*l.*; 'Pericles' (1619), 65*l.*; 'Romeo and Juliet' (1637), 40*l.*; and 'Romeo and Juliet' (1599), 165*l.* The Perkins copy of the last made 164*l.* in 1889.

"The part of the sale was then reached which, to be accurate, could be described as the only part in possession of Earl Howe on the day of sale. Seven examples of 'doubtful' plays ensued, but there was an absence of that enthusiasm which urged Mr. Jackson to give 1,210*l.* on June 1 for the very rare 1592 Quarto 'Arden of Faversham.' The uncommon and little-known 1602 'Cromwell' became Mr. Quaritch's at 222*l.*, and the 1613 edition of the same chronicle of 'Thomas, Lord

Cromwell,' at 40*l*. The 1595 'Locrine' 'of Shakespeare's—among the sins of his youth,' according to Hazlitt, next realized 120*l*. (Quaritch), a copy having fetched 99 guineas in the Daniel Sale, 1864, and 45*l*. in the Tite Sale, 1874. The rest were: 'Oldcastle' (1600), 57*l*. (Pickering); 'The Puritaine' (1607), 72*l*. (Quaritch); 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' 62*l*. (ditto); and 'The Yorkshire Tragedie' (1619), 71*l*. (Leighton)....

"The First Folio, measuring 13 in. by 8½ in., or ⅛ in. less in width than the 3,600*l*. Locker-Lampson copy in the Van Antwerp Sale, and ⅛ in. wider than the 2,400*l*. Buckley specimen, was welcome as a remarkable survivor of the 1623 edition in its natural state. After the opening at 500*l*. there was a general contest, in which Mr. Edwards, Mr. Quaritch, and Mr. Robson were conspicuous, the first named winning at 2,025*l*. Mr. Robson afterwards found consolation in obtaining the excellent Third Folio at 525*l*., the perfect Langham example of this fetching, it may be recalled, 1,550*l*. in the Buckley dispersal."

THE INDIAN MUTINY
(1857-1907).

1908, Jan. 4. The Indian Mutiny. *Daily Telegraph* dinner.

Monday, December 23rd, 1907, will be ever memorable in the annals of our Press as being the day on which Lord Burnham, the proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*, provided a Christmas dinner, in the Albert Hall, for the surviving veterans of the Indian Mutiny. The idea was a happy one, and most happily was it carried out. Not a veteran able to be present was absent, while those too feeble to attend, or even across the seas, were not forgotten. The event has been so fully reported that only a brief note is necessary for the future chronicler.

Earl Roberts's speech.

Earl Roberts—the Lieut. Roberts of the Mutiny days—presided, and after reference to Havelock, to Outram (the Bayard of India), and many others, made special mention of

John Nicholson.

"Henry Lawrence, the statesman, and John Nicholson, the soldier—both respected and looked up to by the natives in a way that few sahibs have been looked up to and respected. Though only 35 years of age when he died, Nicholson had made a name for himself on the North-West frontier of India which is remembered to this day. He was actually worshipped by a sect who call themselves 'Nicholseynes.' 'This,' continued Lord Roberts, 'never astonished me, for of all the men I have served under—for some of whom I had a great admiration—none of them impressed me in the same way as Nicholson.'"

Henry Lawrence.

In reference to Henry Lawrence, Lord Roberts spoke of the asylums founded in his name,

"in the hills of India, for the education of British soldiers serving in that country....It was he who, fourteen years before the Mutiny broke out, predicted what would occur if we neglected to take the most ordinary precautions. It is not too much to say of Henry Lawrence, that, but for his influence over the natives, which prevented the Sepoys at and about Lucknow mutinying until he had time to make the Residency fairly secure, and for his foresight in storing it with a vast amount of supplies, not one of the 3,000 men, women, and children who sought shelter within that place towards the end of May, or of the 2,000 more men of Outram and Havelock's force who joined the original garrison there on September 25th, could have been saved. They must all have perished either by starvation or by falling into the hands of the enemy. But for Henry Lawrence there would have been no 'Defence of Lucknow,' and no 'Relief of Lucknow' to commemorate to-day."

It is pleasing to note Lord Roberts's high testimony to the policy of Lord Canning. He had been but a little more than a year in the country,

"but he proved himself worthy of the high position for which he had been selected. His calmness during great excitement prevented panic becoming serious, and his policy of mercy at a time when a thirst for vengeance, created by the atrocities perpetrated at Cawnpore and elsewhere, was not unnaturally very acute, did much to heal the feeling of racial animosity which existed."

The Athenæum and Lord Canning.

The Athenæum strongly opposed the mischievous suggestions being made at the time of the Mutiny, and I know, from a letter from Lord Granville in 1858, that Lord Canning was grateful to *The Athenæum* for standing up for him at the time of the attacks on "Clemency Canning." Lord Granville forwarded, at Lord Canning's wish, a memorandum on his policy, adding, in a private letter, that he knew that the editor and proprietors of *The Athenæum* had never given in to the outcry.

Sir William Peel and the Naval Brigade.

At the dinner the services of the Naval Brigade and its gallant commander, Sir William Peel, were not forgotten. The loose clothing of the sailors gave them a great advantage over the soldiers, and enabled them to undergo more hardships. The tight belt worn by the European troops occasioned much discomfort, and after long marches the pressure against the side frequently caused a serious wound that mortified.

Poem by Gerald Massey.

A poem by Gerald Massey which appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 12th of June, 1858, rendered tribute to 'Sir Robert's Sailor Son,' closing with the following lines:—

Our old Norse Fathers speak in you,
  Speak with their strange sea-charm,
That sets our hearts a-beating to
  The music of the storm.
There comes a Spirit from the deep,
  The salt wind waves its wings,
That rouses from its Inland sleep
  The blood of the old Sea Kings.

Nearly 600 survivors of the Mutiny were present at the banquet, while about 700 hampers were sent to those too infirm to attend.

The Daily Telegraph of the 28th of December calls attention to the fact that behind the festival,

> "glorious and inspiring as it was, there was a shadow known only to the organizers, but realized by every member of the Committee, by every officer, by Lord Roberts above all, with indignation and with grief."

Many of the men "that we cheered and honoured and loved" had come from the workhouse, to return there to spend their Christmas.

> "Already forgotten, once more they think, as they were forgotten for many and many a year before, they are in the workhouse, and there they will remain, if nothing be done, until a pauper's portion ends in a pauper's grave....They have conquered for us. Yet they have lost their freedom and the status of self-respecting manhood. They have been struck from the roll of citizenship. They are social captives within the workhouse walls, and never, never can our honour be repurchased until their liberty is redeemed."

A telegram from Lahore states that the 10th Bengal Lancers (2nd Hodson's Horse) celebrated the jubilee. The regiment, including the British officers, led by Col. Cowper, marched past and saluted its own native retired veterans, including Sepoys.

Perceval Landon's '1857.'

The series of articles giving the history of the Mutiny which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* have been reprinted and published in a volume. They were by Mr. Perceval Landon, and form an interesting record. There is an appendix containing a complete list of the surviving officers and men.

As the result of this banquet a Veterans' Relief Fund was started. (See *post*, p. 285.)

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

1908, Jan. 4. Christmas carols.

Lovers of Christmas carols should possess themselves of 'A Wreath of Christmas Carols and Poems,' chosen by Mr. William Andrews, and published by Mr. Tutin of Hull, who has already rendered good service by the publication of many other delightful booklets as good as they are cheap. This 'Wreath,' well printed on excellent paper, can be had for the small sum of threepence.

Mr. Andrews has made his selection with judgment and taste, and in his brief preface reminds us that the earliest Carol we possess is in Norman-French, and dates back to the thirteenth century, the manuscript being in the British Museum. In 1521 was issued, from the presss of Wynkyn de Worde, the first printed collection of Carols. The opening Carol in the present selection, "Lordlings, listen to our lay," is said to be the earliest English example; and among the latest is included Charles Mackay's 'Under the Holly Bough,' and in the whole collection we can find no sweeter lines than these :—

'Under the Holly Bough.

Ye who have scorned each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In the fast-fading year,

Ye who by word or deed
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.

Let sinned against and sinning
Forget their strife's beginning
And join in friendship now ;

Be link no longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken
Under the holly bough.

'THE BOOKSELLER' (1858-1908).

1908, Feb 1.

Literary activity.

Notable books appearing.

The year 1858 opened with considerable activity in the world of letters. The works announced in January include Cardinal Wiseman's 'Recollections of the Last Four Popes.' Mr. Murray's list contains the first volume of the Duke of Wellington's Supplementary Dispatches ; Lord Campbell's Lives of Lords Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden ; John Forster's Essays; and Livingstone's 'Missionary Travels' (thirtieth thousand). Mr. Bentley's list comprises the eighth volume of the Walpole Letters, Trollope's 'The Three Clerks,' Doran's 'Court Fools,' and Shirley Brooks's 'Gordian Knot.' Messrs. Routledge announce the completion of W. H. Russell's 'British Expedition to the Crimea,' and a new part of that best of all illustrated editions of Shakespeare, 'The Staunton,' illustrated by Gilbert. Lever's 'Davenport Dunn,' Mayhew's 'Paved with Gold,' and Bagehot's 'Englishmen and Scotchmen' are included in Chapman & Hall's list. Messrs. Bell & Daldy, whose address was then 186, Fleet Street, inform us that Singer's edition of Shakespeare is now complete in 10 volumes. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans are publishing Thackeray's new serial, 'The Virginians,' and its author is announced to deliver the second of his four lectures on 'The Humorists of the Last Century' on the 2nd of February. Messrs. Blackwood have ready 'Scenes of Clerical Life.' Novels are announced by Mrs. Gore, Miss Pardoe, Julia Kavanagh, and others. There are of course many works on India and the Mutiny. Messrs. Smith & Elder from Cornhill are publishing Capt. Yule's 'Mission to the Court of Ava,' a handsome 4to, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; and Harriet Martineau's suggestions as to the future government of India. Mudie is busy selling his surplus copies, and offers 'The Romany Rye' for 10*s.*, now catalogued

Mudie's Library.

by second-hand booksellers at 3*l*. The subscribers to his library, which he keeps select, are increasing year by year. He refused any book that might offend against good morals, and certainly exercised a wholesome influence on our literature. Publishers when ready with a new work were anxious as to the number Mudie would take. I remember his telling my father that a work such as Macaulay's 'England' or Livingstone's 'Travels' meant to him a thousand fresh subscribers. He was much influenced by the reviews in *The Athenæum*, and each week would call for his copy, take it with him to Simpson's, and read it while eating his dinner of fish. Messrs. Kent & Co. (late D. Bogue) are advertising their 'Men of the Time.' In 1858 these numbered only 710, including foreign sovereigns; while the 'Women of the Time' numbered but 75. I think I am right in saying that, with the exception of Mr. Holman Hunt, not one in these two lists is now living, and many of the names have dropped out of memory, showing how transient contemporary fame may be. The original publisher of 'Men of the Time' was David Bogue, the much-respected publisher in Fleet Street. His windows at the side faced the *Punch* office in the wide space leading to St. Bride's Church. Mr. John Chapman is advertising a new work by Prof. Newman on Theism; and Griffith & Farran from St. Paul's Churchyard, under National Education, Darnell's Copy-Books, three numbers of these being devoted to ladies' angular writing.

Joseph Whitaker.

Such were the literary surroundings when *The Bookseller* was founded by Joseph Whitaker in January, 1858. From its first number it has been a success. Mr. George Herbert Whitaker, who is its present editor (his brother Cuthbert Wilfrid taking under his special care the world-famed 'Whitaker's Almanack'), has celebrated the Jubilee of *The Bookseller* by giving in the number for January 24th, 1908, a history of its origin and a short record of publishing firms during the fifty years.

His business capacity.

Originates *The Penny Post.*

In a brief biographical account of his father Mr. Whitaker states that he was born on the 4th of May, 1820. At fourteen he was apprenticed to the bookbinding firm of Barritt & Co., and showed such a special capacity for business that he was soon placed as an assistant in their Bible establishment in Fleet Street. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to Oxford to John Henry Parker, who was so impressed by his capabilities that he entrusted him with the formation and entire management of his London house at 377, Strand, where Whitaker originated the first penny Church magazine, *The Penny Post*. On leaving Parker's he started business in Pall Mall as a religious publisher and bookseller, removing in 1855 to 310, Strand, where, with the assistance of Thomas Delf, he issued *The Artist*. The business was not a success, and a composition with creditors became inevitable. The Court cleared him of debt; but that was not sufficient for Whitaker—his name must be without stain; and as soon as his position allowed he paid the old debts in full, and his son tells us that "among his most cherished possessions are very handsome letters from some of the most prominent publishers and others in acknowledgment."

Becomes editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine.*

In 1856 Whitaker became editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and it was as "Sylvanus Urban"

> "that he was brought more particularly to realize the many shortcomings of the trade lists then in existence, and first thought of producing a really efficient and independent organ which should prove itself indispensable to the trade. It was thus that the idea of *The Bookseller* originated."

Its appearance marked a new era in journalism, as it was the pioneer of the present large class of trade journals. Whitaker, writing in 1888, says:—

Founds *The Bookseller.*

> "One of the reasons of the success of *The Bookseller* was the hearty manner in which I conducted it. I threw myself into the work, and, for a long time, did nothing else. It never reached my ideal; in fact, the work just adapted itself to the requirements of the trade, and I was wise enough to let it go its own way, and not force any of my hobbies into its pages."

Whitaker wrote not a word too much as to the reason of his success. I frequently saw him at the time he started the new venture. When I have been with my father in Paternoster Row, he would come up to us and tell my father, for whom he had always the warmest friendship, how well the publishers supported the new periodical. Those who remember Whitaker will call to mind how full of energy he was, and how charming was his personality.

Relief fund for Paris booksellers.

To Whitaker was due the idea of raising the Relief Fund for Paris booksellers in 1871. Sampson Low heartily encouraged the idea, and *The Bookseller* and *The Publishers' Circular* worked together for its accomplishment. On the 6th of February, 1871, at a meeting of the trade at Stationers' Hall, at which Thomas Longman presided, John Miles was appointed treasurer, with Edward Marston as secretary. More than 500*l.* was subscribed in the room, and the sum ultimately raised was 1,400*l.*

Struggle against underselling.

A chapter in the Jubilee number is devoted to the struggle against underselling, and traces its history from the time when, in 1852, a Booksellers' Association was formed to deal with the question. *The Times* and many of the foremost literary men opposed coercion or any form of exclusive dealing. Lord Campbell, Grote, and Dean Milman were appointed arbitrators. William Longman "frankly admitted that the objects in view could not be obtained without coercion." The decision, as is well known, was unfavourable, Lord Campbell stating that "such regulations seem primâ facie to be indefensible, and contrary to the freedom which ought to prevail in commercial transactions. Although the owner of property may put what price he pleases upon it when selling it, the condition that the purchaser, after the property has been transferred to him and he has paid the purchase-money, shall not resell it under a certain price, derogates from the rights of ownership which, as purchaser, he has acquired."

John Stuart Mill advocates Free Trade.

John Stuart Mill took the same view. I have in my possession a letter of his, written from the East India House, May 5th, 1852, in which he says :—

> "There is no case to which, in my opinion, the principles of Free Trade are more completely applicable than to the question in dispute between the London Booksellers' Association and those who claim a right to sell books at a less profit than that prescribed by the rules of the Association. Not only in the book trade, but in all others, I conceive that the profits of distributors absorb at present a very undue proportion of the proceeds of industry ; and it appears to me impossible to maintain that their contenting themselves with a lower rate of remuneration would be injurious to the producers. It is self-evident that whatever part of the profits publishers and retailers are willing to forego must be gained either by authors or buyers ; and if by buyers, it would still benefit authors by increasing the sale of books."

The Booksellers' Association.

In consequence of the arbitrators' decision, the Booksellers' Association was dissolved, and "for some forty years the application of coercion to deal with admittedly unfair competition was ruled out of court" ; for although Whitaker in *The Bookseller* made frequent strong comments on the evils of the underselling system and the advertising of new books for sale at considerably below the published price, no definite general attempt to deal with the question was made until March, 1890, when Mr. Frederick Macmillan's letter appeared in *The Bookseller* in which he definitely proposed the establishment of the now well-known net system. Later Mr. C. J. Longman suggested the abolition of any fixed retail price, thus leaving the bookseller to fix his own in the same way as retailers in ordinary commodities do, the publishers acting merely as wholesale dealers. I remember that my father many years ago suggested this plan ; but Mr. Longman's proposal failed to find any support. On the 21st of April, 1896, the Publishers Association was inaugurated, Mr. C. J. Longman becoming its first President ; and at the annual meeting on the 23rd of March, 1899, the net-system agreement as now understood, on being moved by Mr. John Murray, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Frederick Macmillan.

Charles James Longman.

Publishers' Association formed.

On Wednesday, the 3rd of June, 1908, *The Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at New York cabled that the United States Supreme Court had decided that publishers holding a copyright cannot for that reason fix the price at which a book must be sold.

J. Vernon Whitaker succeeds his father as editor of *The Bookseller.*

The second editor of *The Bookseller* was J. Vernon Whitaker. His father, finding the labour and responsibility of editing both the 'Almanack' and *The Bookseller* too great, recalled his son from America, and entrusted him with the editorship of *The Bookseller* under his own supervision. Vernon Whitaker had gone to America at the instance of the late G. W. Childs, then proprietor of *The Philadelphia Public Ledger*, in order that he might undertake the editorship of *The American Literary Gazette.* This he did until Childs disposed of it to the proprietors of *The New York Publishers' Weekly*, who incorporated it with their journal, Vernon Whitaker being appointed sub-editor of the *Public Ledger.*

Under his editorship, the influence and prestige of *The Bookseller* were fully maintained. He took the keenest interest in all trade matters, and the successful agitation against the projected increase in railway rates was entirely due to his initiative. Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster undertook the conduct of the matter before the Board of Trade, the outcome being all to the advantage of the booksellers. Vernon Whitaker also took an active part in the negotiations which resulted in the establishment of the London Booksellers' Society (now the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland). Unfortunately, his health broke down. In the autumn of 1894 a voyage to the Cape was tried; but this failed to benefit him, and he died on the 15th of January, 1895, at the early age of fifty. His premature death was a great loss to the bookselling world, for he was always first and foremost in movements likely to be helpful to it, while his goodness of heart made him ever ready with acts of kindness.

Trade Dinners.

The sixth division in the Jubilee number is devoted to a history of Trade Dinners, beginning with the Trade Sale Dinner. Till 1754 they were mostly held at "The Queen's Head" in Paternoster Row, afterwards at "The Queen's Arms" in St. Paul's Churchyard, and from about 1790 at "The London Coffee-House," Ludgate Hill. From about 1830 "The Albion" was generally chosen. At Thomas Osborne's sale in 1743 the company were regaled with "Turkies and Chines, Hams and Chickens, Apple Pies, &c., and a glass of very good wine." An interesting article on 'Booksellers' Trade Dinner Sales,' by Mr. Joseph Shaylor, appeared in *The Fortnightly Review* for December, 1907.

When the Trade Sale Dinners ceased, the directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution initiated an annual dinner; but although very successful it has not been followed up. During the last three or four years, however, the practice has arisen for the Associated Booksellers to hold their annual meeting in some important centre, and a dinner has been a prominent item in the arrangements. *The Bookseller* suggests the desirability of holding every other year a combined dinner, at which both publishers and booksellers should be represented.

The Bookseller suggests a combined dinner.

1908, Feb. 8. The great publishing houses. Simpkins.

The Jubilee number contains an article on 'Some of the Great Houses,' Simpkin, Marshall & Co. heading the list. The business was founded by Mr. Benjamin Crosby, who was the first of the London booksellers to travel for orders. In 1814, owing to ill-health, he was forced to retire, and disposed of the business to his two assistants, Simpkin and Marshall. His nephew, Mark Lockwood, remained with the new firm, becoming a partner in 1835. Six years previous to this Mr. J. Miles had joined when Simpkin retired. Marshall also retired in 1854. In 1889 a change took place in the firm, two other great wholesale distributing houses being brought in—Hamilton, Adams & Co. and W. Kent & Co.

The Longmans.

In 1724 Thomas Longman founded the well-known house that bears his name. The firm of Rivington, which was founded in 1711, was incorporated with Longmans in 1890, so that the latter is now the oldest house in the trade; and its address, 39, Paternoster Row, is the same as when it started. The present Thomas Longman is the fifth Thomas Longman. It was his father who personally edited the 'Illustrated New Testament'; and it was during his partnership that Macaulay received from the firm the historic cheque of 20,000*l.*, on account of the profits of his famous 'History.' In 1863 the firm acquired the copyrights of J. W. Parker, Son & Bourn, of 445, Strand, including *Fraser's Magazine*. In 1890 the business was incorporated as an unlimited company, of which the partners at that time are now the directors.

John Murray.

The publishing house of John Murray is the next to be recorded. At Albemarle Street the fourth John Murray with his brother Hallam now reigns, and there is a fifth John Murray in the firm.

Smith, Elder & Co.

The fourth house noticed is that of Smith, Elder & Co. This firm, formerly of 65, Cornhill, were originally Indian and colonial agents with a small publishing department. George Murray Smith, son of the senior partner, entered the firm in 1842 at the age of eighteen, and was at once placed in charge of the publishing business. His first book was R. H. Horne's 'New Spirit of the Age.' In 1846 his father died and Mr. Elder retired, so young George Smith had entire control, aided by his able literary reader W. Smith Williams. The works of Thackeray, the Brontës, and Mrs. Gaskell were published by him; and on the 1st of January, 1860, *The Cornhill* was launched under Thackeray's editorship. Other authors include George Eliot, the Brownings, Matthew Arnold, and Anthony Trollope, not to mention those more recent. But, beyond all these, the nation owes to George Murray Smith a debt of gratitude for his patriotism in publishing at his own expense the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' completed in June, 1900. He died on the 6th of April, 1901. The present principals are Mr. Reginald John Smith, K.C., and Mr. Alexander Murray Smith.

George Smith.

The Macmillans.

The Macmillan firm is also the subject of a short notice. When Daniel, who with his brother Alexander founded the firm, died in 1857, Judge Thomas Hughes was asked to write a memoir of him, and in it a history of the firm appeared. Their first popular success was Kingsley's 'Westward Ho' in 1855, followed by 'Tom Brown's School Days' in 1857. The "Globe" Shakespeare appeared in 1866, when 80,000 copies were sold almost immediately. In 1875 Green's 'Short History' was issued.

Richard Bentley.

In 1898 the well-known house of Richard Bentley & Son was taken over by Messrs. Macmillan. As yet, no account of that interesting firm has been written, although I have often urged my friend Mr. Richard Bentley, to give to the public some of the many literary treasures he possesses in his house at Upton. His father, George Bentley, will be remembered as one of the kindliest and most courteous of men, a perfect gentleman in manners as well as in heart. He did not enter the Burlington Street firm till 1870, and became head of it on the death of his father in the following year. In 1884 he took his son into partnership, and on him, owing to the delicate state of his father's health, devolved the active management. George Bentley died on the 28th of May, 1895, and although thirteen years have passed, his memory is still as sweet as the June roses he loved so well, and he will be gratefully remembered for his noble, unselfish character and blameless life. He was a frequent contributor to "that invaluable little paper 'N. & Q.'"

His son George.

The Blackwoods.

A sketch of the Blackwoods is also given in *The Bookseller*, a full history having been already published; and an account of George Bell & Sons, founded in 1838. George Bell was the first publisher of 'N. & Q.,' and his son Mr. Edward Bell regards as a choice treasure a set handsomely bound. Mr. Daldy joined the firm in 1864, and the well-known "Libraries" of Mr. Bohn were purchased for 35,000*l.* In 1867 the firm removed to Bohn's old premises in York Street, Covent Garden. In July, 1873, Mr. Daldy retired. George Bell died in December, 1890, and his two sons are now the principals. In 1904 the business was removed to its new premises, York House.

Bell & Sons.

Chatto & Windus.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus gave 20,000*l.* for the remaining portion of Bohn's stock. The founder of the firm was John Camden Hotten, who acquired his knowledge of the book-trade from Petheram of Holborn, a man of remarkably quiet and gentle manners, full of the courtesy of the old school; he never adopted the frock coat, but wore a dress (or body) coat. Hotten was a wonderful contrast to him, full of push and go. No doubt his visit to America, where he remained for several years, was responsible for this. As *The Bookseller* states:—

John Camden Hotten.

"He possessed remarkable skill in feeling the pulse of the book-market; every public event or topic of public interest found him prepared with the appropriate brochure. He paid special attention to introducing to English readers the best and newest in American literature; and he was bold enough to become Swinburne's publisher when another house stopped the sale of his works."

Mr. Andrew Chatto.

Mr. Andrew Chatto, the present senior partner, is the son of the great authority on wood engraving; and associated with him are Mr. Percy Spalding, his son, and Mr. Philip H. Lee Warner.

Henry George Bohn.

Three eminent booksellers have biographical notice in the Jubilee record. Henry George Bohn, whose father was a bookbinder in 1795 in Soho, picked up in 1816 some book bargains on the Continent, and started as a bookseller. The business rapidly grew, and after being in Henrietta Street for a time, he went in 1831 to York Street, Covent Garden, where he remained until, on his retirement, the premises were taken by Messrs. George Bell & Sons. In 1845 he began his famous "Libraries." His stock of books was enormous, and his catalogue, published at a guinea, and compiled by Mr. Charles Edmonds, was regarded with wonder at the time of its issue. He was a frequent caller on my father at Wellington Street, and during the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties—an agitation to which Bohn was strongly opposed—they would be in the House of Commons at the same time, returning home in a cab together, my father chaffing him as to the success of his opposition. During my father's last illness Bohn showed much kindness, and often came to me to ask about him, all old differences being forgotten. Bohn died at Twickenham on the 22nd of August, 1884, aged eighty-eight.

Charles Edmonds.

Bernard Quaritch.

Bernard Quaritch was an assistant of Bohn's. He set up for himself in a small way at 16, Castle Street, Leicester Square; the tiny shop had a board in front for books. The house has recently been added to vanished London. In 1860 Quaritch removed to Piccadilly. He soon became known as the purchaser of rare and famous books. At the Hamilton Sale he bought to the extent of 40,000*l*. *The Bookseller* article states that, although "sometimes rough and uncourteous to outsiders, he was much liked by those who knew him better." I can testify as to his kindness in lending his treasures to those with whom he knew they would be safe. A friend of mine asked him about a scarce book he wanted for reference. Quaritch at once lent it to him, although its value was 400*l*. As a publisher he did little, but he will be long remembered as having published the first edition of FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam.' He worked to the last, and died on the 17th of December, 1900, being succeeded in the business by his son, who is as enterprising in his purchases as his father was. At the commencement of 1907 the business was removed to Grafton Street, the fine premises looking down to St. James's Palace.

'Omar Khayyam.'

Thomas Sotheran.

His son Henry.

George Willis.

The third firm of booksellers noticed is that of Sotherans, founded by Thomas Sotheran. In 1841 he took into partnership his son Henry, whose great energy rapidly increased the business. In 1856 Mr. George Willis (at that time one of the largest booksellers in London: his windows, full of literary treasures, under the Piazza at Covent Garden, attracted many literary loungers) joined Sotherans, thus putting a stop to the great competition between the two firms, which had run up prices of choice books tremendously at auction sales. Henry Sotheran, who ultimately bought out Willis, died in 1905, and now his son Henry Cecil Sotheran is the sole proprietor. It will be remembered that it was through the firm of Sotherans that Mrs. Rylands purchased the Althorp Library in 1892 for something over 200,000*l*., Messrs. Sotheby acting as agents for Earl Spencer, and the late J. Arnold Green representing Mrs. Rylands. Further particulars as to the purchase will be found in the note about the Rylands Library (*ante*, pp. 29–30). Mrs. Rylands died at Torquay on February 4th, 1908.

Edward Moxon.

Section VIII. of the Jubilee number is devoted to trade changes during the fifty years. On June 3rd, 1858, Edward Moxon, the poets' publisher, died, and the name no longer exists as that of a separate firm. Edinburgh knows Adam & Charles Black no more, and the firm now occupies the former Soho Bazaar in Soho Square. Blackwoods remain true to Edinburgh, but have a branch in Paternoster Row. Chamberses also remain in Edinburgh; but they have forsaken the Row, and, like the Blacks, have gone to Soho Square.

The Chamberses.

Jackson & Walford.

Jackson & Walford, whose premises were in St. Paul's Churchyard, published among their books Hepworth Dixon's 'London Prisons.' In 1868 the business was transferred to Hodder & Stoughton, and is now carried on at Warwick Square. The firm are the publishers of *The British Weekly* and of *The Bookman*, so successfully established by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

The Oxford Press.

The Oxford Press in 1858 published through Parkers of Oxford, but in 1863 the agency was transferred to Macmillans. This arrangement terminated in 1880, and now the whole of the publications of the Press are issued under the direction of Mr. Henry Frowde, who was appointed manager in 1874.

Henry Frowde.

Among other well-known faces in 1858 was that of S. W. Partridge, founder of the firm of Partridge & Oakey, now Partridge & Co. Among other works he wrote 'Upward and Onward,' which had a very large sale; he retired in 1882, and gave himself up to his books and works of philanthropy. He died on the 10th of July, 1903, at the age of ninety-two, full of years and honour, loving and beloved.

Going into Henrietta Street, we find Messrs. Lovell Reeve publishing their valuable botanical books, and close by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. Both these firms still remain there. One of the founders of the latter firm, Frederic Norgate, died on August 9th, 1908, in his ninetieth year. He was a member of a Norfolk family, studied at Clare College, and took his B.A. degree in 1839. He was a very fine Greek scholar, and with Mr. Williams started the business in 1843. Among the firm's most celebrated authors was Herbert Spencer, in whose 'Life' are many references to his publishers. Norgate retired from the firm in the sixties, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, making a special study of the bibliography of Caxton's press. For many years he had a small office in King Street, Covent Garden, where I frequently called upon him and had many a delightful chat. Norgate was a much valued contributor to *Notes and Queries*. His daughter Miss Kate Norgate is well known as the author of 'England under the Angevin Kings,' a contributor to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and the assistant of Mrs. J. R. Green in the production of the elaborate illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People.'

Frederic Norgate.

A facsimile in miniature of the first number of *The Bookseller* accompanies the Jubilee issue; it is beautifully printed, and the small type is perfectly clear. It contains complete lists of works recently issued by one hundred and twenty-nine publishers. Among trade changes it announces that "Mr. Edward Lacey, who some years ago retired from his old-established business in St. Paul's Churchyard, has found a life of leisure so irksome that he has returned to London and recommenced business on Ludgate Hill." It is announced from America that trade is recovering from the panic, and that several houses have resumed payment. Sampson Low, jun., who had been deputed by the London trade to represent its interests in New York, had returned, "having accomplished his mission in a most satisfactory manner"; and his report showed that "none of the consignors would sustain any loss."

Edward Lacey.

First on the obituary list comes Mark Lockwood, senior partner in the Simpkin & Marshall firm. He was a man of great judgment as to the real merits of a book, and his opinion of a new work had considerable weight with other purchasers. He worked early and late, and long after the Row was deserted his solitary lamp might be seen shining upon the trees opposite to the windows of the room now occupied by his grandson, Mr. Crosby Lockwood.

Mark Lockwood.

His grandson Crosby Lockwood.

In addition to *The Bookseller*, Whitaker projected in 1874 the 'Reference Catalogue of Current Literature,' now issued every three or four years in two huge volumes. The index to the 1906 edition extends to over 900 pages, and contains more than 160,000 references

The 'Reference Catalogue.'

The portraits in the number are excellent, and include Joseph Whitaker, his son Vernon, William Longman (1813–77), H. G. Bohn, Henry Sotheran, that sturdy veteran Mr. Edward Marston, and my father. There is a slight mistake in the article on 'The Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge.' The advertisement duty was never sixpence. Mr. Gladstone would have reduced the tax from one and sixpence to sixpence, but my father's strong opposition to this was successful, and the tax was entirely abolished.

'Whitaker's Almanack.'

In 1868 Whitaker founded the most famous of his publications, 'Whitaker's Almanack,' which has made Whitaker a world-wide name. He lived to see all his projects fully successful, and as *The Athenæum* stated in its obituary notice, in addition to the spirit of enterprise he manifested in business affairs, he was in his own home a quiet, painstaking student, and was deservedly elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His large library, exceeding 20,000 volumes, included a selection of antiquarian literature, and he possessed choice copies of a good many rare editions. He died on the 15th of May, 1895, at his house, White Lodge, Enfield, four months to the day after the death of his son Vernon; and on the following Saturday, in accordance with his special wish, the funeral took place from the office of *The Bookseller*, his body being laid to rest in Norwood Cemetery. All who knew him cherish his memory, feeling that never was there a more true and faithful friend than Joseph Whitaker. *Punch* paid tribute to him on the 25th of May, 1895:—

Joseph Whitaker's death.

***Punch* pays tribute to him.**

Gone! His praises to rehearse
Might engage a friendly verse.
Time, for whom he did so much,
Surely dealt with gentle touch
With this man of lucky star.

* * *

Millions now would feel the lack
Of the wondrous Almanack.

* * *

One might say of our lost brother,
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Good and useful as was he,
"Time shall throw his dart at thee."

I am sure that all my readers will join with me in hearty congratulations to George Herbert Whitaker, the editor of *The Bookseller*, and to Cuthbert Wilfrid Whitaker, editor of the 'Almanack,' on the anniversary of *The Bookseller*. Their next celebration will be the Jubilee, in ten years' time (1918), of the famous 'Almanack.'

Nicholas Trübner.

That most successful publisher Nicholas Trübner was in 1858 in business in Paternoster Row, moving later to Ludgate Hill. He died suddenly on the 30th of March, 1884, leaving a large fortune, the result of his own indomitable exertions. He was one of the most energetic men in the Row, and in summer, in his suit of white or brown holland, he formed a complete contrast to his brother publishers, clothed in their usual sombre colours. Among frequent visitors to his establishment was Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who sought his aid in obtaining works helpful to his studies in local dialects, and who, although much taller, bore a strong likeness to the great Napoleon. His grandson Prince Roland pursues the same studies, and still purchases books from the firm.

Among many notable figures to be seen in the Row in 1858 was Alexander Herzen, the Russian exile. He was an exceedingly handsome man, and was then editing the *Kolokol* (*The Bell*), published by Trübner. This journal advocated the emancipation of the serfs, and it was generally supposed that the Tsar favoured its publication. In order to escape the vigilance of the Russian Custom House officers, the numbers sent to Russia would be packed in barrels, wheat being placed both at the top and bottom of each, with the numbers in between.

The firm of Trübner & Co. was started in 1851, Mr. David Nutt being the "Co." They took No. 60, Paternoster Row, the old Sunday School Union House. Under Trübner's energetic management the business soon became a flourishing one. At first he chiefly turned his attention to the American trade, and in 1855 he brought out the first edition of his 'Bibliographical Guide to American Literature,' which in four years he expanded to five times its original size. I still possess the copy he gave to my father. His real love, however, was bestowed on Oriental literature. The languages of the East had a particular fascination for him. He studied Sanskrit and Hebrew, and seized the earliest opportunity of founding a great Oriental publishing trade. He established *Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record*, to be followed by his "Oriental Series." A proof of his sympathy with metaphysical speculation was his "Philosophical Library." His industry was marvellous; he seemed never at rest, and the wonder is that, with his intense nervousness and excitability, he should have lived to the age of sixty-seven. One of the kindest and most sympathetic of men, he was ever ready to rejoice in the successes of his friends. It is strange that no memoir of him has been written, for he was associated with a very large circle of the literary men of his time, notably Sir Edwin Arnold. I am indebted to Mr. Josiah Child for much information respecting Trübner. Mr. Child is now one of the oldest members (possibly *the* oldest) in the book trade; he was with John Chapman in 1844, and has been associated with the Trübner firm all through its existence, being editor of the *American and Oriental Record* for twenty-five years.

Mrs. Trübner

Trübner married a daughter of Octave Delepierre by his first wife, Emilia Napier, elder sister of the late Lord Napier of Magdala. She died on the 3rd of June, 1908, and a short notice of her from a correspondent appeared in *The Athenæum* of the 13th of June.

"The Row" has now spread to the streets on its north side, formerly occupied by butchers' shops, and the smell from them combined with that of glue, did not add to its charm.

Proceeding west we find that in 1858, in King William Street, Strand, on the left-hand side, John Chapman carried on his business. A few doors up was Joel Rowsell's shop for the sale of second-hand books. His monthly catalogues were most successful, and brought him large sales. Among many callers to obtain information about books were Gladstone, Grote, Macaulay, Lytton, and Sheepshanks. The last-named having given his pictures to the nation, at once proceeded to fill his house with books.

C. J. Skeet

Chapman's next-door neighbour was Charles James Skeet, the front portion of whose shop was devoted to second-hand books, while in a room at the back he conducted the business of a publisher. He was much liked by authors, one of whom has lately issued reminiscences of him. He was a man of kindly disposition and gentle manners, and particular in his dress—usually a blue frock coat and white waistcoat. Among the books he was publishing in January, 1858, was Cyrus Redding's 'Recollections.'

Close to Skeet's was Stewart's shop, which was crammed with old divinity. Here Stewart had as an assistant Mr. F. S. Ellis, who after setting up in business in York Street, Covent Garden, established himself in Bond Street both as a publisher and an old-bookseller.

THE VETERANS' RELIEF FUND.

(See *ante*, p. 272.)

"I appeal to you to assist me in saving those who have fought for their country in their youth from the ignominy of the workhouse in their old age, and the humiliation of a pauper's grave."

ROBERTS, F.M.

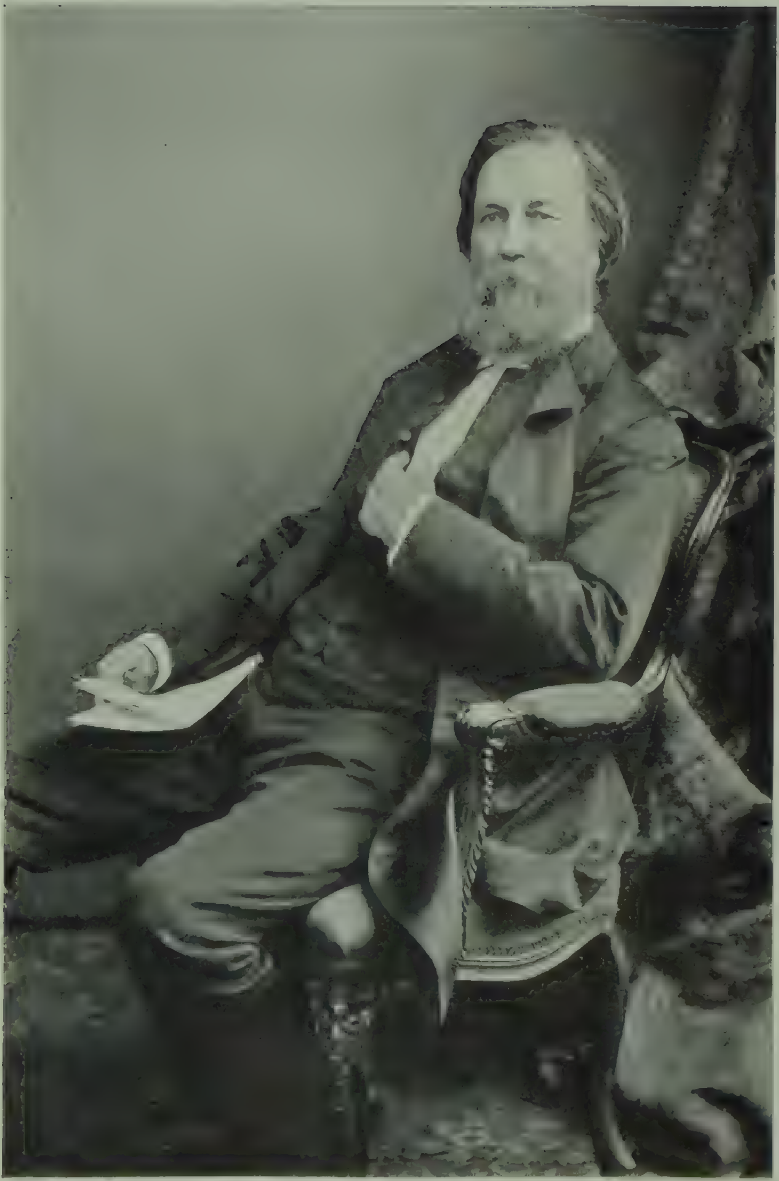
This Fund, which I refer to on p. 272, amounted on the 17th of November, 1908, to £38,500, and Major A. Tudor Craig, the Secretary, informs me that "every penny of this money has already been absorbed by the 870 cases with which the Fund had dealt" at that date. The Fund was inaugurated in January, 1908, by Lord Roberts, and His Majesty the King became patron, and opened the Fund with a subscription of a thousand guineas. Its objects are to release from the workhouses all veterans, sailors and soldiers alike, who fought in campaigns before 1860; to clothe them; to provide them with a comfortable home for the remainder of their days; and to ensure that no veteran shall suffer the indignity of a pauper's funeral.

FRANCE: "L'ENTENTE CORDIALE."

1908, Aug 29. Although it is by the merest chance, it is fitting that my last note should be of France, a land to which I am bound by the closest ties.

"L'Entente Cordiale." In Macphail's *Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal* for November, 1859, is an article entitled 'The Entente Cordiale of France and England.' We are now rejoicing in the "moral invasion" the writer of the article hopes for:—

> "A moral invasion would be more acceptable than physical demonstrations; we would rather see Englishmen and Frenchmen loving than fearing each other. Hence the satisfaction we share with others in hearing that the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the Principal of the Hanwell College, Middlesex, has again come into the field with open purse, and proposed to give fifty guineas each for the best essays that can be written on the means of promoting a permanent alliance between the two greatest countries in the world. One of them is to be written by a Frenchman, and the other by a Briton, and we shall not be sorry to find that the palm of superior merit is ultimately awarded to a Caledonian. Dr. Emerton, it may not be unknown, gave one hundred guineas as the premium on an essay on the moral results of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The prize was carried off by the Rev. Mr. Whisk."



REV. J. W. EBSWORTH, M.A., F.S.A. (Ætat 68).

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JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH,

M.A., F.S.A.

CHAPTER XIV.

JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth.

His numerous MSS.

On the 27th of June, 1908, a short note appeared from my pen on Ebsworth, but all lovers of ballad history will, I am sure, be interested in fuller particulars of his life and work. On his death the whole of his MSS. passed into my possession, and although they are too extensive for me at present to go through entirely, I have been able to cull from them, as well as from the letters which I received from him weekly without intermission during the past twenty years, sufficient to give particulars of his active and busy life. These letters, which would frequently run into many pages, beautifully and closely written, contain much pungent criticism on the literature of the day. Ebsworth loved deeply and hated fiercely ; he was a man of warm attachments and of strong dislikes, both in literature and in his friendships. This characteristic, which allowed him no middle course, added a charm to all his writings, while to those whom he regarded as his friends he was a most delightful personality. Ebsworth's surroundings were from his earliest years such as to encourage taste both in literature and in art. His parents were accomplished dramatists and musicians. He wrote the memoirs of them which appear in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and he has often spoken to me of his great affection for them.

Birth.

His godfather Woodfall.

Ebsworth was born on the 2nd of September, 1824, at 3, Gray's Walk, Lambeth, and was christened at Lambeth Church. Just across the river, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, lived Thomas Woodfall, of 18, Little Queen Street, Westminster, the son of the printer of the Junius letters ; he became the boy's godfather, and was very fond of him. Ebsworth would often tell me of one specially happy day spent with Woodfall at Westminster when he was nine years old. It is curious that Ebsworth held strongly the view that Francis wrote the Junius letters, and he was often angry because *The Athenæum* devoted so much space to the question. The Woodfalls' opinions were directly the reverse of this. Henry Sampson Woodfall affirmed that " Sir Philip Francis did not write the letters."

His father and mother.

Both Ebsworth's father and mother deserved longer memoirs than could be given to them in the great Dictionary. The father, Joseph, born in Islington on the 10th of March, 1788, was apprenticed to a watchmaker named Cornwall, and became a great expert, but his talents led him elsewhere. He had a singularly rich baritone voice, which he preserved to the last, and he joined the operatic company at Covent Garden; in addition he turned to dramatic authorship, and also acted in melodrama. On the 22nd of June, 1817, he married Mary Emma, daughter of Robert Fairbrother. She was born on the 2nd of September, 1794. Her father, who was a pantomimist and fencing-master, was a great friend of Sheridan, and, though he lost several thousands by him, would never allow a word to be said in his disparagement; he was also the schoolmate and friend of Mrs. Jordan.

Removal to Edinburgh.

When Ebsworth was two years old the family removed to Edinburgh, where his father at first held an engagement at the Theatre Royal; but on accepting the position of leader of the choir of St. Stephen's Church, he abandoned the theatrical profession, and established himself as a teacher of music and singing. He and his wife continued to write and translate dramas, but Ebsworth had no complete list of these. Some of his mother's works were published in John Cumberland's "Acting Drama."

His father becomes a bookseller.

Young Ebsworth's recollections of Scott.

His purchase of books.

In 1828 Ebsworth's father opened an "English and Foreign Dramatic Library and Caricature Repository" at Elm Row, just at the head of Leith Walk. It also became the chief shop for periodical literature. This shop was soon the resort of those who made Edinburgh worthy of the name of the Modern Athens. Scott and Prof. Wilson were among the most frequent callers to enjoy a chat. For both of these young Ebsworth soon came to have an affectionate regard. He has often spoken to me of his personal recollections of Sir Walter Scott, "that great and good old man," who would place his hand kindly on the boy's head, much to his delight. 'The Fair Maid of Perth' was his "earliest known and loved romance," Ebsworth writes. "When I was beginning my fifth year in 1828 I already had heard my father read aloud Lytton Bulwer's 'Pelham,' then newly published; also 'Don Quixote' and Defoe's 'Journal of the Plague Year 1665,' before I was yet able to read for myself. What a world of books," he continues, "I have traversed since then, and laid to heart rememberingly! Few have loved them so well, and for five out of six years I stinted myself of food for my dinners, by purchasing out of my savings books at dear old Cadell's shop in St. Andrew's Square, often in his presence and under his gracious protection, with dozens of copies spread on the broad counter, for me to choose the best impressions of the steel frontispieces, because I was an engraver and enthusiastic lover of Sir Walter, whose statue by Greenlees stood before me, 'sic sedebat.' The 'Abbotsford Edition of the

Waverley Novels,' twelve huge volumes in all, I began January 17, 1842....At the same time I took in regularly each month, from Menzies in Prince's Street, Tyas's edition of Shakespeare, miscalled 'Works of Shakspere,' odious technical blunder of pretentious pedantry, illustrated by Kenny Meadows, 3 vols., 1843, *et seq.* Here was my fountain of enjoyment, revelled in month by month, although the pictures soon became poor after the beautiful best work on the Comedies." He afterwards gave this to Harriet Murray, the daughter of W. H. Murray, the manager of the Edinburgh and Adelphi Theatres, and a brother of Mrs. Henry Siddons. Young Ebsworth had free entrance to all parts of both theatres, including orchestra, greenroom, and flies.

The agitation for Reform.

Although Ebsworth was only between seven and eight years old at the time of the Reform agitation, 1831–2, he had already strong predilections. He remembered hearing a "howling London cad, a Reform Bill agitator, addressing the greasy rabble on Calton Hill, near to my father's house; and in a desire to propitiate the blatant mob whom we old Tories loathed, he called them, as a laudation, 'Men of the Heart of Mid-Lothian.' They shouted at the Cockney varlet's blunder. The ignorant fool meant to flatter them, and win their votes for Reform; but he was, rightly, stigmatizing them as 'jail-birds.'" Young Ebsworth saw "plenty of the low Radicalism that disgraced Scotland in the latter days of Sir Walter Scott, whom with base ingratitude they personally insulted at Selkirk, where he had been 'the Shirra,' and still worse at Hawick, where they tried to drag him out from his carriage, and shouted 'Burke Sir Walter!' I remembered it when I went thither five years after his death; and I never forgave them."

Scott insulted.

O'Connell.

Another reminiscence of his Edinburgh days was of O'Connell addressing the people from the Regent's Arch Hotel in 1835 or 1836, and he would frequently recall "the blundering prosecution" at his trial, when the counsel for the Crown quoted the Irish rebel ballad

"Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight."

Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight ?
  Who blushes at the name ?
He's all a knave or half a slave
  Who slights his country thus,
But a true man, like you, man,
  Will fill your glass with us.

At that date the poem was anonymous, but, as is now well known, the author was John K. Ingram. The result of its being quoted at the trial was its publication in every newspaper, without suppression or punishment; thus it attained an enormous circulation.

Victoria's first visit to Edinburgh.

Ebsworth was in Edinburgh when Queen Victoria paid her first visit in March, 1842. Sir Robert Peel was in attendance, and the youth of eighteen would recall how the people yelled at him as the procession moved up the Canongate, " for they liked not the Bobbies with a natural antagonism, so near the Netherbow lock-up, although the true ' Heart of Mid-Lothian,' the Tolbooth, had long ago perished up in the Lawn Market, nearer the Castle. ' Gie him Peals ! ' ' Gie him Peelers ! ' shouted the rabble."

Sir Robert Peel.

Ebsworth was hot against the repeal of the Corn Laws, and ridiculed the phrase " the hungry forties." He " despised " Cobdenism, and I could never induce him to look kindly upon the writings of Ebenezer Elliott ; but although he was angry with Peel for what he styled his " turncoatism," he had a love for him " as a generous man in private life, good Christian and unostentatious, whose help extended to Benjamin Robert Haydon was nobly given, but frustrated by the despairing suicide of that luckless man.... What a thrill of sympathetic affection shot like an earthquake through London while Peel lay dying ! "

Ebsworth becomes an art student.

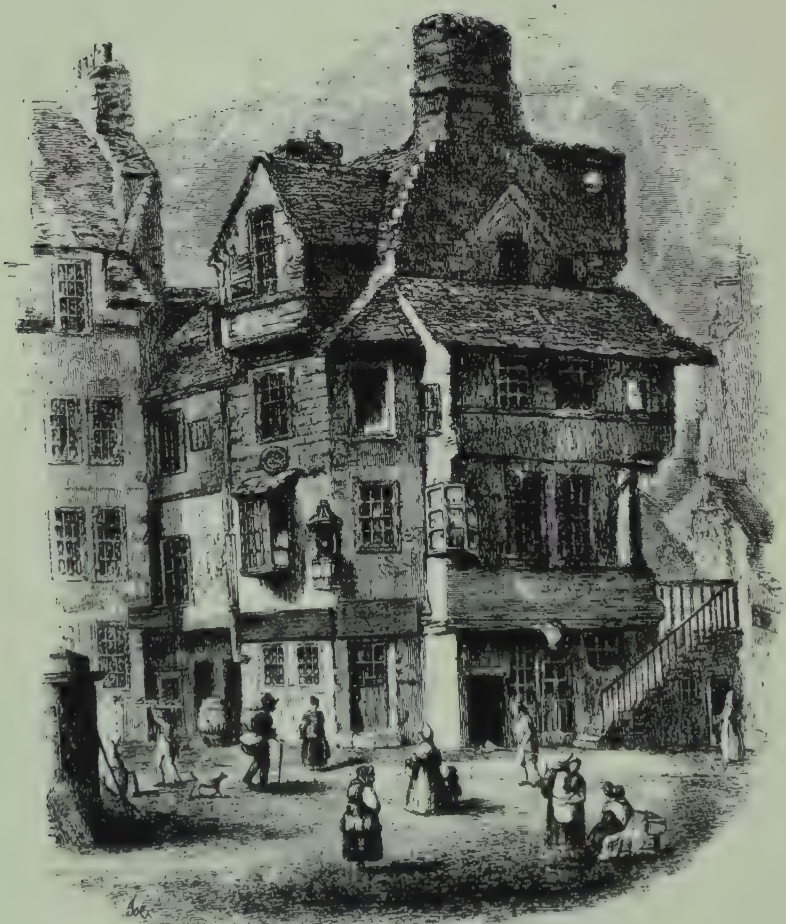
At the early age of fourteen Ebsworth was admitted as a student for a course of years at the School of the Board of Trustees of Arts and Manufactures. He began in the Ornamental and Architectural Department, under the instruction of Charles Heath Wilson ; he remained there for two years, when he was transferred to " my loved teacher and helper, Sir William Allen, President of the Royal Scottish Academy," who invited his pupil to come to him for the human figure and the sculpture gallery. Afterwards he had for his instructor David Scott, R.S.A., for whom Ebsworth preserved the warmest affection. This great artist died on the 5th of March, 1849, and Ebsworth in his ' Karl's Legacy ' dedicates several poems to his memory, including ' The Grave of the Master.' The anniversary of his funeral was always remembered by him, and I have a letter of last year from Ebsworth dated " Sunday, 10th of March, 1907, anniversary of David's Scott's funeral at Edinburgh Dean Cemetery, 1849."

David Scott, R.S.A.

Exhibits at the Scottish Academy.

Views of Edinburgh.

The same year that Scott died Ebsworth had his first exhibit at the Scottish Academy. This consisted of four large water-colour views of Edinburgh, made from the Scott Monument, north, south, east, and west. The north view is looking towards Fife, across St. Andrew's Square ; the south view looks towards the old town and the Pentland Hills ; the east view to Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat, and Holyrood ; while the view to the west is where the Castle stands boldly aloft on its rock, with the country stretching towards Glasgow. Ebsworth wrote to me respecting these that they " were executed wholly from the one uppermost gallery of stone, topmost of four, day by day 200 feet above the level of Princes Street. In that narrow and windy nook, whatever weather prevailed, unflinchingly against cold, but sometimes baffled by rain, these were wrought out in 1845, totally unaided by spyglass or photograph. In fact, the public photographing of portraits at that very epoch, in a singularly



primitive manner, is shown at Hourie's studio on the housetop without any shelter or glasshouse, in the north view. Nobody ever helped me with them; they were drawn to give pleasure to my dear father. I never touched them apart from the gallery of the Scott Monument." Hugh Miller in the columns of *The Witness*, a Free Kirk newspaper, gave a glowing account of having found the "young artist" making these drawings. Ebsworth, in a letter to me of the 14th of July, 1907, says: "It was generously written. I was saddened by his violent death, and knew all the particulars from Thompson, the gunsmith who sold the revolver with which Miller shot himself. He lost his own chief workman, who incautiously handled the pistol, which was still loaded, when placed in his hand by the police constable, to identify the weapon." Thompson's son was an intimate friend of Ebsworth's.

Hugh Miller's death.

The only one Ebsworth engraved was the north view, but it has never been published, only a few copies having been presented to friends. The one given to me happened to be in my private room at *The Athenæum* office when F. G. Stephens, then our art critic, came in. He thought the plate had been sent for notice. I told him that it was a present from the artist, but Stephens was so delighted with it that he wrote the following notice, which appeared in *The Athenæum* of April 4th, 1891. With this exception, so far as I am aware, no criticism of it has appeared in the public press.:—

F. G. Stephens's criticism.

> "Lovers of old ballads and antiquaries in general, who owe a debt they gladly acknowledge to the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, have, most of them, no idea what an excellent draughtsman he is in water colours, or that he is an engraver on metal of exemplary patience and well-tried skill, being a quondam pupil of the Trustees' School, Edinburgh, where he won several prizes, and had for fellow-pupils some of the most eminent Scottish painters of our time. Many years ago...... he executed from the Scott Monument four drawings from the cardinal points of the site, giving as many views of the city as it then appeared.... Of that looking northwards an impression hangs before us, and proves not only the marvellous patience of the artist—a quality all who know his literary work will give him credit for—but his remarkable skill with the brush and graver, a sort of skill far more difficult of attainment than that which has charmed us all in his capital facsimiles of the old woodcuts in the 'Roxburghe Ballads.' He draws with precision, engraves as crisply, has a rare sense of the effect of light and shade, and of light reflected into shadow he is a past master. In topographical respects this print should be a treasure citizens of 'Auld Reekie,' which he patriotically represents on a clear day, must needs be grateful for. They ought to insist on his publishing the whole of the views, although as yet that before us alone has been permitted to see the light, and this only in an extremely limited number of impressions."

In the year following the exhibition of these views he had a picture on the line. This was intended to illustrate Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall': "Like a dog, he hunts in dreams....Then a hand shall pass before thee." Ebsworth told me that Prof. John

Wilson (" Kit North," his father's friend), " looking like a lion with his hat on," laughed at the catalogued title of ' Memory recalling from the Heraclea of Departed Hopes the Spectre of the Deserted Lover.' He pretended not to understand the meaning, and laughed, but added : " After all, it 's a damned good picture." Both this and the views of Edinburgh are now in my possession, having been given to me by the artist during his lifetime.

Hogg's Instructor.

Ebsworth's first appearance in print was in *Hogg's Instructor.* This was in 1845, when he sent to it, on chance, a poem entitled ' The Railway Express.' Though naturally gratified at its being accepted, it " did not turn my head or make me rush anew into print, for I wrote but little verse until 1848." That year he went to work at Manchester with Faulkner Brothers as their chief artist, and, " like every one else in the final quarter of the great Railway Plan year, I worked day and night in lithographing the genuine and bogus sheets of engineers' plans in order that they might be in time for lodgment and official certification." Ebsworth could get no rest until Christmas, when he enjoyed intercourse with many literary friends whom George Faulkner, " a good, quiet, honourable, and scholarly man," had employed on *Bradshaw's Magazine* while he was the successful editor of that cheap illustrated periodical. Among these were John Crutchley Prince and that genial Radical Sam Bamford. At the time of the French Revolution of 1848 he took a brief holiday in Paris, and enjoyed life " in the dear old Latin Quarter," where he would dine for a franc, including wine, frequently partaking of the dish known as the " Harlequin." " Eugène Sue's ' Mystères de Paris ' initiates the neutral world of cowans to the hotch-pot ingredients of the luscious ' Harlequin.' Compared to it, the *pot au feu* was tame and innocent." He saw some of the fighting, and received a swordcut across his brow.

Goes to Manchester.

Bradshaw's Magazine.

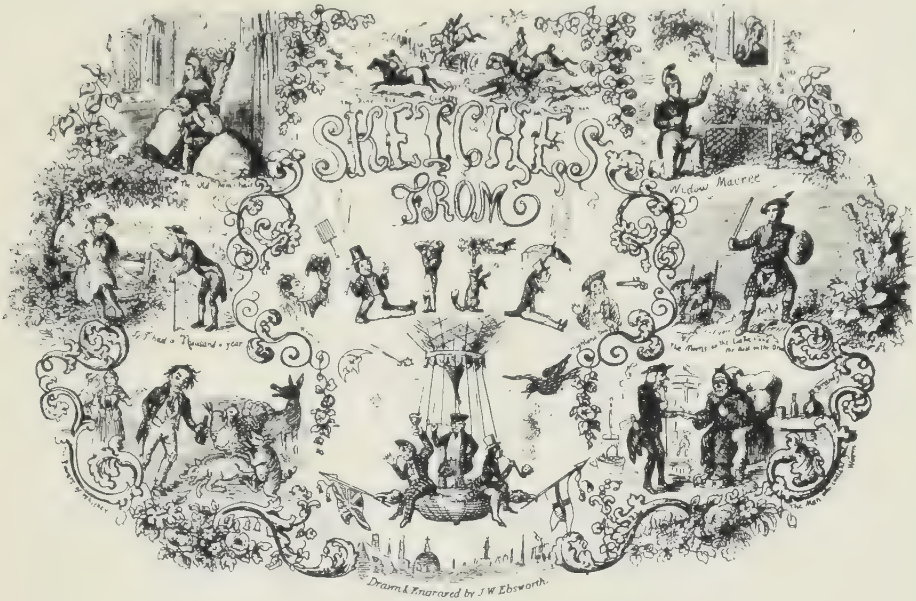
Visits Paris.

Glasgow School of Design.

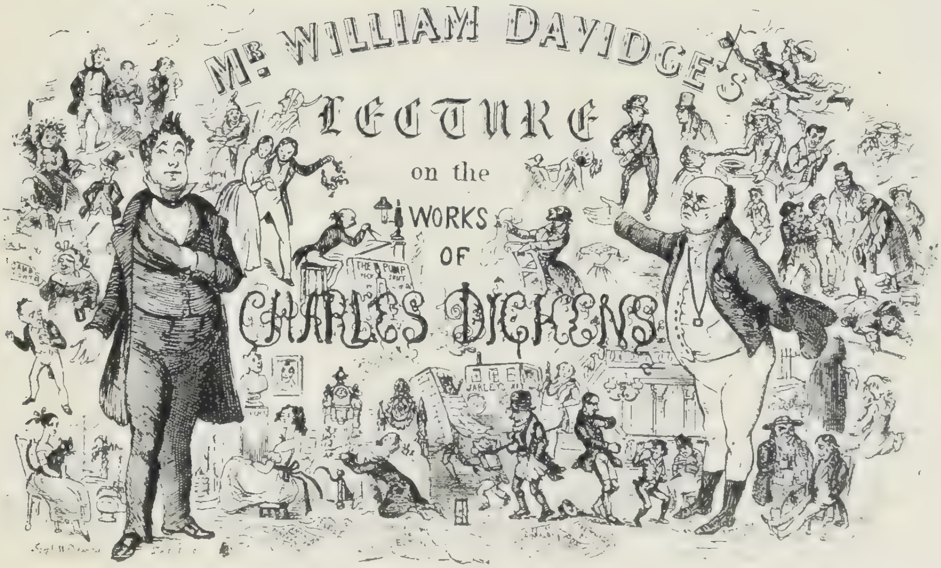
Heath Wilson and *Punch.*

On leaving the Faulkners he went to the Glasgow Government School of Design, where he had again for his close friend and instructor Heath Wilson, son of Andrew Wilson, " who collected the splendid gallery of plaster casts from my favourite Elgin Marbles, and gave them to the Board of Trustees for Manufacture at Edinburgh." Ebsworth always remembered with wrath the attack that had been made by *Punch* on his instructor while he was at the Government School of Design at Somerset House, when " Herbert, R.A., and his faction were at war with him, and conquered by displacing him." On the 31st of August, 1845, *Punch* had a caricature of Wilson headed ' A Night Scene at the School of Bad Designs.' The boy who is trying to copy a colossal female bust, but is shadowed by the podgy standing figure of the head master, C. H. Wilson—" a capital portrait," in shepherd's plaid and with a Glengarry cap on his foxy hair—says to him : " If you please, sir, you are standing in our light."

EBSWORTH'S ENTERTAINMENTS


SKETCHES FROM LIFE
The Old Arm chair
Widow Macree
If I had a Thousand a year

Drawn & Engraved by J W Ebsworth.


MR. WILLIAM DAVIDGE'S
LECTURE
on the
WORKS
OF
CHARLES DICKENS
THE PUMP
JARLEY'S

Other close friends at this time were "dear" Thomas Faed (who was a fellow-student, and executed a chalk drawing of Ebsworth in profile), Orchardson, MacWhirter, Peter Graham, Thomas Graham, Frank Cruikshank ("a rare colourist"), and "Cameron" MacTaggart. The last two remained in Auld Reekie, "not following the rest to success in London."

Ebsworth becomes a Freemason.

While at Glasgow, Ebsworth became a Mason. His certificate bears date "Edinburgh this 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord 1852, and of Light 5852." He was for two years "senior warden of my Lodge, Sir Walter Scott's No. 36 on the Grand Roll. I used to meet Whyte Melville, the novelist; he was a high office-bearer in Fife under the Duke of Athol." Ebsworth was at this time writing incessantly for *The Dumfries Herald*, then under the editorship of Thomas Aird.

Ebsworth leaves Glasgow.

Ebsworth from pupil became one of the masters at the Glasgow School, and remained there until 1853, when he resigned in order that he might study art on the Continent. On leaving he was presented with a silver watch, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to J. W. Ebsworth, Esq., as a mark of esteem and respect, for his affability as a gentleman, and distinguished abilities as a teacher, by a number of the male and female students of the Glasgow School of Design, Glasgow, 1853."

Goes on tour through Europe.

In July he started off on his tour on foot through Italy and the heart of Europe. It was an "unfaltering determination that carried me, unaccompanied, but never lonely, over so many thousands of miles in 1853 and 1854." While at Prague, after drawing the Hradschin Palace and the Bridge Tower, which had been the scene of previous revolutionary conflict, he was arrested and threatened with shooting; the authorities were, however, content to have him escorted out of the city. Ebsworth has left a vast number of journals relating to this tour.

Goes to Cambridge.

On returning to England, he resided in Edinburgh until October, 1860, when he went to Cambridge, where at St. John's College he "dwelt, literally as in the headline, on the library staircase with all the books." While at Cambridge Ebsworth saw a great deal of Ellicott, whom he always loved and whose works were among the latest he read. Ellicott on his part had a deep personal regard for him.

Ellicott.

Kingsley.

Charles Kingsley was at this time delivering his historical lectures on the United States of America, and "he gave me a first class at the exam. which I voluntarily attended. I learned to love him personally, and several times saw his beautiful daughter; but I never swerved from my opinion, or deliberate conviction, that his greatest blunder in life (and the Vicar of Eversley made many of them in his public utterances), was his unlucky

J. H. Newman.

and indefensible insult against John Henry Newman in the libellous pamphlet 'What then does Dr. Newman Mean?' It must have been a bitter memory and humiliation to Charles Kingsley, while life remained, to feel the scathing brand of Newman's scorn. In the later editions of the 'Apologia pro Vita Sua,' Newman generously cancelled and omitted all the personalities of his rejoinder to Kingsley, his unpardoned and unpardonable assailant. They had won their triumphant success, and needed no recall or repetition. The 'Apologia,' cleansed and immaculate, survives as a literary triumph, and theological landmark, and will do so for ages."

Ordination.

In 1864 Ebsworth took his degree of B.A., and on the 31st of July was ordained at Bishopthorpe by his dear friend Dr. William Thomson, Archbishop of York, and on the 1st of August he became curate of Market Weighton. He often recalled with affection his college days, and considered that he could "see a purer theological course of study than what attends the clergy now. We have plenty of noisy ostentation and polemical bitterness, but we seem to be ever receding from the single-minded aim that used to lead us onward to the light. I have been no bigot in my time, no willing squabbler over differences in creeds. From my earliest childhood I found myself nurtured in what was taught me by the excellent Bishop Terrot, in our Episcopal Church of Scotland, at Edinburgh, where we were esteemed Dissenters, but grew in faith and quiet useful practice of piety and self-help and unity, without warring against dissentient sects or straying into doubts and extravagances. Episcopalians, yes, but modestly and sincerely Christians, apart, but not arrogant."

Buries an unbaptized child.

Ebsworth's intercourse with the vicar was not cordial, and on the latter's refusal to bury the baby of a sailor's wife because it had not been baptized, Ebsworth went to the house of the poor woman, read the Burial Service over the open coffin, strewing flowers in it, and attended the funeral the same night.

Wins the hearts of the gipsies.

While at Market Weighton he won the hearts of the wandering gipsies by explaining to them in groups the coloured pictures of Dick Turpin's ride, which had been posted on the railway bridges to announce a coming circus troup. Ebsworth would tell them all the story of Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood,' and would show how true were Dick's friends the gipsies, who helped to disguise him when he had ridden Black Bess to death at the outskirts of York. Especially would the gipsies gaze curiously at the pictures of Dick's warning, the suspended malefactor in chains on a moorland gibbet. With highwaymen, "as with poachers and smugglers and other born vagabonds, I have the native affinity. My long pedestrianism in Bohemia, Moravia, and other out-of-the-way places in the heart of Europe, my acquisition of the Tchek language and much of the Romany lingo, gathered from Borrow and others, made me free of every Gipsy tent wherever I roved....During my twelve years' residence at Challock Lees I would attend the sick gipsies on the common, in the canvas-covered hoops of their remarkable dwellings. Never once did they pilfer a chicken, a garment, or a plank of wood from my house or person." "To this day [June 14th, 1903] I meet some who have thus known me." When Ebsworth got to Molash he still showed kindness to the gipsies, marrying them, baptizing their children, and when death visited them burying them, giving in all cases official certificates without fee, to protect them from aggression.

His marriage.

On Royal Oak Day, 1865, Ebsworth was married to Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Blore, M.A., Rector of Goodmanham, East Yorkshire, and they went to live at Bradford, where he was curate of St. Stephen's, Bowling, and afterwards at Christchurch.

The following letter from his mother was received by him on his forty-third birthday:—

His mother's letter on his birthday.

4, Montgomery Street, September 1st, 1867.

MY OWN DEAR JOE,

A mother's blessing greets you: a mother's love and gratitude is, and always will be, yours.

Her prayers are humbly offered up to heaven for your peace, your prosperity, your happiness, here and hereafter.

May each succeeding anniversary of your birthday bring you some new joy, some new triumph, is the heart-felt prayer of

Your loving mother,
MARY EMMA EBSWORTH.

The rain, which has been incessant, Friday, yesterday, and to-day, has doubtless prevented a dear friend of mine paying her promised visit, and adding her good wishes to mine, but conclude them sent, with others of your friends, whom I have seen. Mr. and Miss Gibb, Mrs. Ness, and Mr. Smith, of Antigua Street. He says: "Mr. Joseph will be glad to learn that my son, Robert, is in Holy Orders, and *has* preached some three or four times here in Edinburgh."

I have only seen Mr. Herdman once since your father left.

With love to dear Margaret and yourself,

Ever your affectionate mother,
M. E. EBSWORTH.

Appointed to Molash.

In January, 1871, Ebsworth became Vicar of Molash, by Ashford. When he got there he did not allow himself many holidays, the longest being in 1873, while the church was closed for repairs. In addition to this a vicarage had to be built, and for this he raised the whole 1,600*l.*, without asking a penny from his parishioners. It stands on the site of the former Priory of Molesse vel Molyshe.

Ebsworth was its first independent vicar since its separation from Chilham. His other two holidays he made between Sundays: one in 1874, and the second in 1888, when he "rushed up to Glasgow for the great Exhibition." While there he met his old friend John Muir Wood: "He was for Scottish song and music what our common friend William Chappell has been for the song and ballad school of England." In 1887 Muir Wood published his final "Balmoral Edition," so named in honour of Queen Victoria. In it he records that "William Chappell is one of our highest authorities on national music, and Ebsworth is one of the best authorities on the subject of our ancient ballads." Muir Wood, in quoting from 'The Roxburghe Ballads' "Tak your auld cloak about ye," gives Ebsworth's opinion regarding the common right of Scotland and England to claim this and other ballads that had belonged to the older district of Northumbria, lying betwixt the Forth and the Humber. Ebsworth, writing to me on the 26th of August, 1906, says: "This is exactly what I hold to this day." Muir Wood died at Annandale Cove, Dumbartonshire, on the 25th of June, 1892, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

His old friend John Muir Wood.

His retirement from Molash.

Ebsworth remained at Molash until his retirement in 1894, when he and his wife went to live at Ashford. During the twenty-three years they were at Molash, although there was discord, as is frequently the case in country villages, they endeared themselves to most of the parishioners, and to these Ebsworth was known as "the good, kind Vicar of Molash, and friend of all." Many who, from different causes, had to leave Molash would recall with delight "the benefits received at the little church, and the dear pastor and friend they had there."

Devotes himself to ballad history.

At Ashford Ebsworth devoted most of his time to his favourite study, our ballad history, with occasional "rushes" (he always rushed) to the British Museum, where George Bullen, and afterwards Dr. Garnett, were ever ready to help by having the books he wanted looked out and placing a quiet table at his disposal. For Garnett Ebsworth always retained a most affectionate regard, and among his papers I found the following cutting from *The Liverpool Daily Post* of the 27th of February, 1897, and at the back is a note written by Ebsworth: "Dr. Richard Garnett died in his 71st year at London on the morning of Good Friday, 13 April, 1905." The lines were either by Dr. Garnett or given by him to Ebsworth. The editor of the *Daily Post* has kindly made search for me, but cannot trace the author; and the insertion of them in 'N. & Q.' brought no reply.

See p 325

> "KING CHARLES THE MARTYR.—The revival of the Stuart cultus has reached Pennsylvania, and has led some American Episcopalians, with the sanction of their bishop, to put in a Philadelphian church a window dedicated to the memory of 'King Charles the Martyr.' Not far from

it is the City Hall, the dome of which is surmounted by a gigantic statue of William Penn. Hereupon a humourist has imagined this dialogue :

Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles,
  ' You 'll scarcely feel at home
Down there upon a window-pane
  While I enjoy the dome.
' Let me step down and out, I pray,
  And you be patron saint.
A Friend ought not to stand in bronze,
  And leave a King in paint.'
Quoth Martyr Charles to William Penn,
  ' 'Tis best to let things be ;
They 're used to looking up at you,
  And they can see through me.' "

Another kind friend of whom Ebsworth always spoke with gratitude was Mr. Hodge, of the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, who gave " to me continuously at his private rooms full access to rare MSS." Particularly was this the case when the Jersey Collection was dispersed.

The frequent illness of his wife gave Ebsworth cause for much anxiety, but otherwise their lives went on tranquilly.

One anniversary always held in remembrance was May 29th, their wedding day, which was to Ebsworth, with his Cavalier instincts, what he called " a triple anniversary," as it included the birthday and restoration of Charles II. Friends would send them boxes full of oak-leaves and dainty little oak sprigs.

Death of his wife.

On the 18th of April, 1906, Ebsworth's wife died, and in the following February he had to part with the larger portion of his valuable library. On the 18th of March he removed to a small house in Godinton Road. Here he had numerous visitors—his old friend Dr. Wilks, " the good physician " ; his nephew Mr. Hill of Hythe ; the clergy from St. John's ; Mr. Thimann, the minister of the Congregational Church ; his cousin Mr. Lindsay, and many others. The evening shadows were fast drawing in, but he felt full of the joy of life, working with a will, when health permitted, at his Index to the Ballads, written with his usual beautiful, small, clear hand, and reading again the books that had delighted him in his youth. On the 29th of March, 1908, he wrote :

1908, Mar. 29.

" This morning bright with sunshine, a true and hopeful spring day, as peaceful and sweet as could be wished for. As you already know, I rejoice at the beautiful view from my bedroom window, with its wide expanse of meadow land stretching southwardly towards the unseen coast at Hythe and Folkestone. The second anniversary of dear Margaret's funeral is drawing nigh, preceded, of course, by the ever-memorable and glorious Easter, which is the festival you and I most dearly love and welcome, year by year. I am well aware how improbable it is that I shall survive to see another beyond that which is expected to greet us on the 19th of April. Many have been the warnings that have reached you and me of late, by the sudden death of true and trusty friends, that 'we have no abiding city here,' but are Birds of Passage, winging our way home."

April 13. On the 13th of April he wrote :—

"I had felt very closely on Sunday last that I was drawing near 'the breaking-point,' and yesterday was unable to write at all, although I particularly wished to send for your kind acceptance the accompanying portraits, specially copied, of my dearest wife whose birthday we have always celebrated on each 21st of February."

May 24. On the 24th of May he wrote :—

"Next Friday, 29th of May, will be the triple anniversary endeared to us, viz., birthday of Charles II., his Restoration Day, 1660, and the forty-second anniversary of my own wedding day to my darling and beloved Margaret at Goodmanham Church.... Surely no lovelier weather than what we have enjoyed here could have signalized the Empire Day of 1908. The sunset is brilliantly streaking the sky in the far west at this moment at 35 minutes past 7, and a constant succession of small groups of happy foot passengers continue to pass along the high road and across the stone bridge, blackened by railway-engine smoke, before my eyes; behind, the green pasture fields where cattle are browsing, and numerous sheep are contentedly performing their mysterious alchemy of transmuting herbage into mutton. Everything looks peaceful. To the far horizon a capacious Union Jack waved above the square tower of Chart Church, due south, and visible clearly throughout the day until furled for evening service....With great enjoyment I have been once again reading my old favourite Charles Lever's brilliant military novel 'Jack Hinton the Guardsman,' with Phiz's original etchings, in succession to his 'Harry Lorrequer.'"

Oakappleday. His weekly letters to me still continued, and on Sunday the eve of "the glorious first of June" he wrote :—

"I was glad to see by yesterday's *Daily Graphic* picture that Oakapple Day had been duly observed at Chelsea around the statue of Charles II. by the aged and loyal pensioners, in honour of him whose last commission to his brother James of York was 'not to let Nelly starve.'"

His 'Cavalier Lyrics. Thus Ebsworth in his last long letter to me still dwelt upon his favourite Stuarts, and was true to the description of himself as "this determined Stuartist and loyal Cavalier." Joseph Knight in his review of 'Cavalier Lyrics' in *Notes and Queries*, January 1st, 1887, says of him :—

"If ever there was a soul born a couple of centuries too late, it is that of the Vicar of Molash....It is not a mere question of admiration and enthusiasm for the brave gentlemen who cast in their lot with the Stuart kings, melted their plate into money, armed their servants into companies, and gave up their estates and their lives, accepting ungrudgingly penury, exile, and death. Into the very soul of these men Mr. Ebsworth enters, leading, as it were, their lives, warmed by their loves, flushed with their hatreds, inspired by their scorns. The name of 'crop-ear'd Puritan' is with him a phrase of burning significance; the health of King Charles is drunk by him unbonnetted and kneeling, with the resolution of enthusiasm and the fervency of prayer. For the Puritans of to-day, for those who would have no more cakes and ale, would take away from our country the name of Merry England, and substitute sour visages for happy faces, Mr. Ebsworth has unqualified contempt. It is, however, an old-world scorn. He is a not ungenerous foe. For 'Old Noll,' who 'plays the right card, tho' he holds the wrong suit,' he has an enforced admiration; and after the restoration of monarchy he calls on Milton, who has fallen on 'evil days' and 'evil tongues,' and is 'in darkness and with dangers compass'd round,' and shakes him by the hand."

His death.

Ebsworth's death took place on Whitsunday, the 7th of June, 1908. The manner of his death was just as he himself would have desired. Seated in his garden at Ashford, Kent, looking to the lovely meadows beyond, so often described in his letters, in the sweet quiet of a Sunday afternoon, conversing with those of his own household, he passed away without a sigh. I had received from him the same morning at Brighton his post card, which always preceded the "proper" letter he would write to me on Sunday evening. On it he wrote:—

"I hope you are as happy as I am, although I am lying 'cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd' in bed, with all that I need of literary treasures heaped around me on the counterpane....I have newly received, safely packed and in prime condition, direct from the manager of *The Times* newspaper, the splendid big folio vol. descriptive, with specimens, &c., of 'The Historians' History of the World.' It even surpasses my best expectations. Sitting under the sword of Damocles, as I do, and know it, I decline to use the privilege of the week's loan of the 25 vols. All well here."

Only the previous Sunday I received from him a photograph of the portrait of himself painted by Duncan when he was with Ebsworth at the Glasgow School of Design in 1853. Among later portraits of him is one taken in 1873, at the special request of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for Mrs. Campbell Tait's own authorized collection of the Canterbury district (Weald of Kent) clergy.

His learning.

To the last he would marvel at the youth and energy remaining to him; his memory never failed him, and his accuracy of quotation was extraordinary. With all his learning there was an entire absence of self-assertion, and in a modest way he was ever willing to convey to others information from his vast stores. His affectionate nature endeared him to all who had the privilege of his friendship. "I have done my best, such as it is," he recently wrote to me. "Already there seems to be arising a mist before me."

I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

Ebsworth previous to his wife's death had expressed a wish to be buried either with his father at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, at the feet of his beloved teacher David Scott, or under the old yews at Molash; but when his wife died, the cemetery at Ashford being more convenient, she was buried there, and on the 11th of June his remains were placed in the same grave.

The following from Mr. John T. Page appeared in *Notes and Queries* on the 27th of June, 1908:—

Mr. Ebsworth forwarded to me in 1882 the following characteristic "Impromptu" by way of epitaph, as he said, "not without some remembrance of 'Gabriel John'":—

EPITAPHIUM VIVI AUCTORIS.

Underneath this sod or stone,
Wave or sand (to him all 's one
Now his little Life is done),
Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth lies;
Whom, if you so choose, you 'll prize,
Ere his time to wake and rise.
Yes, he lies! though he sought truth,
Old in years, in heart a youth;
Loving Maggie, Maud, and Ruth:
In his breast was room for more
(Let us say, at least, a score),
With big tomes of Ballad-lore.
Others strove for power or wealth,
He prized study, calm, and health:
Slipt through life as though by stealth.
Thus, good hap! was known by few,
Never once was seen by you,
For he was not oft "on view."
Bards and Critics nowadays
Haunt too much the public ways;
While the crowds, with gossip, gaze.
He made choice to lonely tread
His shy paths, with flowerets spread:
Half forgotten, 'live or dead.

25 March, 1882. J. W. EBSWORTH.

Ebsworth's love for his father and mother.

Ebsworth's love for his father and mother remained with him all through his life. He never forgot their birthdays, and the anniversaries of their deaths were always held sacred by him. In one letter he writes: "Yesterday, the 22nd of June, was the anniversary of my father's wedding,

Death of Joseph Ebsworth.

1817, and his death in 1868." He died suddenly in his own garden, in the manner in which his son died forty years later. Three weeks previously he had received the news of the death of his son Charles, by a fall of two hundred feet in Australia at the early age of thirty-four. This shock caused his death. Ebsworth, writing to Mr. Arthur Hill in reference to it on the 22nd March, 1902, states "The only thing my father dreaded, in his eightieth year, was a partial death of mind while body lingered, or of stricken body with an absent mind. He had been wonderfully robust until the stroke came to him, after sunset on the fifty-first anniversary of his birthday, and the fiftieth birthday of his eldest child Emilie Cowell." He had been reading Alexander Smith's beautiful essay 'On Death and Dying,' and marked the closing lines with a sprig of flowers. On the Sunday following, his own music was played and sung in churches of all denominations in Edinburgh. No complete list of his writings can be obtained; his son has named some of them in the biography he wrote for the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Many of his MSS., beautifully written, are now in my possession. He did indeed leave sweet memories to all who knew him, especially to those nearest to him.

In the June of the year following the widow wrote from Edinburgh to the lady in Australia who had been engaged to her dead son :—

Mrs. Ebsworth's letter to her son Charles's betrothed.

My Dear young Friend,—Had our dear Charles lived, I should have been privileged to have addressed you by a nearer and dearer title, that of his wife and my daughter. I loved my boy; he was but a boy when he left his home in 1852—as such he lived in my remembrance, and in that of his dear father. The shock of learning the sudden and irremediable loss we had sustained was too much for the father, who was always hoping to see him.

And did *I* not feel that loss ? Oh, yes, for it was to me, his mother, that all his letters and papers were addressed. I would be—and he humoured my foible—A1 with him. I had to strive against my own grief, to endeavour to impart comfort to his sorrowing father, in which I was materially assisted by my eldest son (the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, M.A.), who hurried from England immediately upon receiving the, to us all, sad intelligence, and did not leave his father until his filial attentions, his consoling assurance....enabled us to say, "Thy will, O Lord, not mine, be done." You will have learnt that the father and son, who had been all in all to each other, who were as brothers, companions, and friends, never met again in life.

Again my eldest son was summoned from England. Again he hurried here, to pay the last sad duties to his dear father, and comfort, if comfort could be afforded to, his widowed mother. It was his desire and that of his dear good wife that I should return with him there, after the funeral, and take up my abode with them, making it my home for life. I could not leave Edinburgh then, and though my son has come specially several times to take me back with him, I cannot make up my mind to leave here. He has respected my weakness—a weakness which I cannot surmount—secured me a pleasant domicile in my old neighbourhood, and writes me so lovingly, very, very often, sometimes twice and thrice a week, with ample remittances for my worldly wants, and I am grateful to him.

I have inflicted a longer letter upon you than I intended.... All Charley's friends are dear to me, and mine.

I bid you farewell, with loving wishes for your happiness here and hereafter.

Ever your sincere friend,
MARY EMMA EBSWORTH.

His sister's remembrance of the home life.

Emilie, writing to her brother at the New Year, 1882, says: "The family ties are sadly broken now. Father, mother, and ten children; now only four of us, and all parted....Memory brings back the pleasant pictures of old breakfasts and suppers when we children scarcely cared to eat, so absorbed were we in dear father's songs or readings. How we used to laugh at the well-known jests! how thrill with horror when hearing of the Plague or the Fire of London! I remember the bright eyes of 'Man Bob,' the baby archness of little Jem, the sweet laugh of little Willie, and my pale-faced Joe, who used to call for Emilie in all his troubles, and in whose childish drawings and anecdotes I felt almost a mother's interest. Oh, how I loved them all!" His wife survived him thirteen years, dying at Walworth on the 13th of October, 1881, and was buried at Norwood.

His connexion with the Hill family.

Ebsworth was much interested in the question asked by M. A. in *Notes and Queries*, March 14th, 1908, as to whether he was a descendant of the Ebsworths of Gloucestershire. To this Colonel Parry replied on the 18th of April that a "Cirencester will of 1673 shows that a William Ebsworth was living there at that time; and another Cirencester will of 1725 mentions Sarah Ebsworth." Ebsworth wrote to me the following day: "Now it is a great gain, the information gathered from Lieut.-Col. Parry about Sarah Ebsworth of 1725, for almost certainly she is the very 'Sarah Ebsworth' who was the ancestress, *i.e.*, afterwards Sarah Hill, *née* Ebsworth, who is the connecting link of our Ebsworth-cum-Hill families. It is an important clue." The family of Hills connected with the Ebsworths are the Hills of New Bond Street, the well-known musical instrument makers, their speciality being that of our old friend Pepys noted in his diary of the 17th of February, 1660: "In ye morning came Mr. Hill, ye instrument maker, and I consulted with him about ye altering my lute and my viall."

The grandmother of Mr. Arthur Hill and Mr. William Henry Hill of Bond Street, *née* Sarah Ebsworth, was sister of Ebsworth's grandfather. His Christian name was also Joseph. He had a younger brother named George, who was famed as a copperplate printer, so no doubt Ebsworth inherited this special talent from his great-uncle, who was very fond of him.

My first meeting with him.

My first meeting with Ebsworth was on the occasion of my father's funeral, April 18th, 1882, when he came up from Molash especially to be present. On his way, as he walked through Eastwell Park, he gathered spring flowers to place on the coffin. From that date he wrote to me each week, and his letters form a series of criticisms on English literature. A few extracts will, I think, prove of interest.

His letter to me.

The first letter after my father's death naturally referred to him. Ebsworth wrote :—

His regard for my father.

"Your father was one of the noblest of men ; a thorough Englishman in every sterling quality—the clear-sightedness of business and the clear-sightedness of the true Christian combined ; gentle, yet firm ; of principles that nothing could shake, of affection that quivered to the touch. There was no one on whom we could more fully depend for well-balanced judgment, and, although so well fitted for any leading position in this world of ours, he always seemed to me to be really dwelling in a purer atmosphere than our crowded London, for his citizenship was of a higher region, and he drew his strength from more holy sources than are often recognized amid the pressure of business. He has long given us, calmly and convincingly, the lesson of how to live ; he now has added the lesson how to die."

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

1898, Mar. 24.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

"Dante Rossetti's letters to Allingham ought to be preserved lastingly as the best introduction to his literary work....Joseph Knight's estimable volume in the series of 'Great Writers' has always seemed to me the only worthy and adequate summary biography....Quite recently I visited the New Gallery selection of Rossetti's works, and to me, who knew previously nearly all the works of other painters exhibited there, the Rossetti formed the most memorable for retrospect." In reference to later editions of his poems Ebsworth continues : "I by no means think that all, or nearly all, of the later revisions and extensive alterations were improvements on the early published text. Very far from it. The chloral excesses, induced by nervousness, following the death of his wife, and above all the murderous slanders of Robert Buchanan, weakened his judgment, otherwise he would never have cancelled the exquisite sonnet of 'Nuptial

Sleep ' from ' The House of Life ' for ever. There is always to be remembered that in lapse of years the best poets drift into very diverse regions of thought, and the oldening man loses sympathy with his former self. As Shakespeare the omniscient sings, 'Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.' No, not in the mind of the same pronounced individual. Alexander Smith and his true teacher, the still living and unstained Philip James Bailey, concede that ' we must count time by heart throbs.' Rossetti thus considered was a veritable patriarch when he took that overdose of chloral at the Birchington bungalow....To my mind D. G. R. ' Sister Helen ' is knocked to pieces and sent to smithereens by the later annexations, prolongations, and unutterable drearinesses. Do you know H. D. Traill's stupendously comic parody of the ' Sister Helen ' ? if not so, tell me, and I will transcribe it from his delightful volume of ' Recaptured Rhymes,' 1882."

Traill's parody of ' Sister Helen.'

F. W. ROBINSON.

1901, Dec. 17.

F. W. Robinson.

"Think how honest and true, how thoroughly wholesome and clean, was the work of F. W. Robinson, whose career is newly closed, after a long course of blameless and invigorating fiction.... I read a few days ago in the Christmas number ' Holly Leaves ' a delightful little story by him, ' Rescued by a Woman,' a tramway-car incident of a wet-day adventure, told in an unaffected and convincing manner, ending happily, such as Charles Dickens would have been proud to have owned, as being in his best spirit and manner ; and this was F. W. R.'s latest story. Nearly all of his voluminous works I have read with pleasure during these forty-five years, serially beginning with ' Anne Judge, Spinster,' in *Cassell's Magazine ;* and although, of course, some of his half-hundred were inferior to others, there was never one that was not sound at heart and honourable, never a page that, ' dying, he might wish to blot.' Some few, at least, deserve continuance of life and grateful memory. His own distinct personality, so devoid of the silly and obtrusive egotism and boastfulness nowadays disgustingly apparent, enhances the charm of all that he revealed of his inner life and charitable outlook."

BYRON.

1902, Feb. 22.

Byron.

"Whatever faults and mistakes marred the social and moral life of Byron, and also whatever flaws there were in his workmanship, he was nevertheless, by nature a far nobler man than Pope, and his best admirers love his best work better than ever he himself unselfishly loved and praised the writings of the author of ' The Dunciad.' In fact, his admiration for the satires led him on a wrong road, from the early days of his own great success in 'English Bards.' I cannot but regret his waste of power on his later satires, the 'Hints from Horace,' the attacks on Elgin (to whom the world owes the preservation of the matchless 'Elgin Marbles,' which were in imminent danger of destruction), the 'Age of Bronze,' and 'The Blues'—all of which combined can well be spared from reproduction after this complete Library issue, and one cannot avoid a fear that much of the other work whereon Byron incessantly tried to relieve his restless mind, like a caged lioness angrily traversing the space behind the bars of her prison, is more likely to prove a cumbersome burden to damage his continuous fame than by any means a help, except only as manifestations of his feverish activity and versatility. As it has been exemplified in the career of our late admirable Laureate, Tennyson, dramatic genius was conspicuously wanting. The true work which shows him at his highest and best must ever remain pre-eminent, the 'Don Juan.' I detest the silly infatuation of his virtual suicide in adventuring for the factious and rebellious Greek insurgents, because each new canto of 'Don Juan' would have been greater gain. Byron in the (prematurely final) cantos xv. and xvi. was Byron unequalled. In forbidding him to continue 'Don Juan' his mistress the Guiccioli slew him." Guiccioli.

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

1902, Mar. 1. Samuel Rawson Gardiner.

"I can venture to boast that I knew Gardiner as intimately as he cared to be known. In our political views we were diametrically opposed, and in his shifty religionism, flitting through almost every conceivable phase of Nonconformity and antagonism to the Church of England, so that I expected he might finally gravitate towards Romanism, or still more probably to agnosticism and unavowed atheism, but that his political anti-Cavalierism outweighed the force of his co-called religious enthusiasm.... It is, I believe, simply impossible to avoid partisanship in considering those days of the Stuarts. The old contests so live anew in the squalid prejudices of our own intemperate controversialists that no genuine historian could hold the readers' attention if he perpetually obtruded the pretence of declared but fallacious 'impartiality.' Certainly, such tame indifferentism would be detestable. Every one is summoned to be in earnest, and to strike boldly for the cause he holds the just.

"He had the personal right to choose his standard, and to habitually aim at exalting his anti-monarchical ideal, of plotting and warfare. As for the criticism of the day, that he sought merely for truth, and found it merely on the Cromwellian or pre-Cromwellian side, in discontent, puritanism, and rebellion, it is merely fiddle-faddle. His evident bias made him blind to all merit in our loyalist service and struggles.

"I think that my conviction of his chief error, the total deficiency to estimate what we painters call 'aerial perspective,' is not only compatible with what *The Athenæum* finely shows to have been his lifelong habit of from-day-to-day step-by-step progress, but moreover to have been resultant from this habit carried to excess. He could not get outside of himself and the irksomely slow gradual evolution of ideas. It was the spirit of an annalist, or diarist; not the genius of an historian. In fact, I cannot—with all my due admiration for his marvellous industry and *pertinacity*—behold any such genius at all. He had never acquired a sound judgment on the size and importance of things. His historical habit was like the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, wherein a feather or a guinea might fall with equal rapidity deprived of wind-resistance. He accumulated multitudinous grains of facts like dust, into a head, and scarcely discriminated at all as to their relative value. Hence it followed that he was raising at the end mounds of unfertilized lumber, in great part rubbish, requiring to be resifted after removal, and only the good part retained."

March 8.

Ebsworth again refers to Gardiner on March 8th :—

Mr. Firth.

"The fact remains that his life was an incessant drudgery.... It is a certainty, and no fancy, that to his chosen successor, my friend Mr. Firth of Oxford, as I am entitled to call him, we can all look for the promised completion of Gardiner's 'Cromwell,' and the necessary continuation up to the Restoration: the only man capable of performing the task, and, I feel sure, far better than Gardiner would possibly have done it. Firth has the large-mindedness, the all-roundness, and unprejudiced insight and philosophy, which S. R. G. lacked."

HAZLITT.

1902, Aug. 24.
Hazlitt.

The following in reference to Hazlitt was consequent upon "dear" Andrew Lang's article on Birrell's 'Hazlitt' in *Longman's Magazine*, August, 1902 :—

"I scarcely claim that William Hazlitt can be rightly included among our 'Great Writers,' but for certain rare excellences he is more delightful than many men whose powers were more complete and sustained. To one who, like me, has known and loved him in literature as a distinct and powerful influence, possessing that rare quality which Matthew Arnold, when writing on Heine, defines as 'charm,' there is a special and unfading interest centred in Hazlitt. He is, for one thing, inseparably connected with the group of half untrammelled literary revolutionists who were silently bringing a new element into daily life and light reading when the nineteenth century was new-born. Whosoever thinks of Charles Lamb or the far inferior and self-conceited Cockney trifler Leigh Hunt, let alone the deeper-thoughted Wordsworth and S. T. Coleridge, must inevitably, to my mind, prize the unbalanced, but thoroughly human and forgivable William Hazlitt. Honestly, I believe he was occasionally crazed and irresponsible as a man, in his actions, his quarrels, his conduct about his wife, and the idiocy of his '~~Libre~~ Liber / Amoris,' the abortive dallying with his lodging-housekeeper's daughter, of whose evident contempt for him he is the silly recorder. I have wondered whether Anthony Trollope was not thinking of this episode when reproducing the similarly debasing entanglement of Johnny Eames in 'The Small House at Allington.'....I thoroughly agree as to Hazlitt having perpetrated the dastardly attack on his former friend S. T. Coleridge in the *Edinburgh*—more shame to Jeffrey. And yet Coleridge was wrongheaded enough, as in his base and brutal perversion of Maturin's 'Bertram' in 'Biographia Literaria,' to deserve merciless rebukes himself. And I deeply love the poet of 'The Ancient Mariner' and 'Christabel,' but assuredly no less do I love the faulty, and for ever in unrest, Hazlitt—even as my father did. Few things touch one so deeply as his Winterslow essays, 'My First Acquaintance with Poets' and 'On Persons one would wish to have Seen.' The latter was first published in *The New Monthly Magazine*, 1826, when I was young, and my father read it aloud in my hearing not long after. That great evening when Lamb 'suggested the subject as well as the defence of Guy Faux' must have been about the year 1805–6, for Hazlitt incidentally mentions it as 'a conversation that passed twenty years ago—how time slips!'—p. 37 of 1850 edition. I should be sorry to think that Hazlitt's best essays and sketches, including the Winterslow and 'The Characters of Shakespeare's Plays' (almost the only book except Dr. Wm. Maginn's on the same worthy to accompany the unsurpassable dramatic extracts and summaries by Charles Lamb), could ever be forgotten or undervalued. And poor Hazlitt's few personal faults carried their own punishment with them. I suspect we love him, and such men as him, the better for them."

'ASTARTE.'

1906, Jan. 21.

'Astarte.'

"I did see and read, astonishingly, on Friday C. K. Shorter's page on that atrocious 'Astarte' in *The Sphere*....Can you possibly get for me the sight of the Thursday *Chronicle* review of 'Astarte' which you mention?

"N.B.—To me the revival of the slander appears scandalous. I am too ill to write fully, although I have such intense conviction that John Murray has acted nobly throughout."

The work to which Ebsworth thus referred was "Astarte: a Fragment of Truth concerning George Gordon Byron, sixth Lord Byron. Recorded by his Grandson Ralph Milbanke, Earl of Lovelace. London, printed at the Chiswick Press, 1905." Only a limited impression was offered for sale at 3*l*. 10*s*. net, the larger part being reserved for private distribution. Although the work was "formally published," it was "not intended for the market, the principal object being to place these records in the hands of those who for special reasons ought to have the means of acquainting themselves with the true position of Lord and Lady Byron and their descendants—so long and fundamentally misunderstood."

The late Lord Lovelace states in the preface: "Facts and comments have been here placed together in obedience to two duties. It was right to preserve a minimum of truth and justice from eventual risks, and in some measure at the same time to testify how deeply the sources of literature were poisoned by Byronese traders. The truth may not be attended to now, or adapted for a wide circulation; still it is henceforth perpetuated in a form accessible to those who choose to search, and the reign of falsehood at last meets with authorized resistance." Lord Lovelace continues: "There was nothing in Lord Byron's amazing indiscretions to justify a counterfeit work of exposing or explaining him away. The sombre outlaw Manfred is a fairer and nobler portrait than the bookseller's Lord Byron, emptied of his character and history, converted into an advertising nuisance and inflated into a copious soporific for respectable citizens willing to take a dose of edification....The work of invention did not stop at Lord Byron, but was indulged in against Lady Byron with at least equal profusion; and in addition to a natural wish that unveracities may burst, there are strong reasons for establishing her truth and honour against the unmeasured imposture of certain accusers. Her own authority for such a refutation exists in a paper of directions signed 18th February, 1850, as well as in the provisions of her will, drawn up in 1860.... I am in possession of the original manuscripts subject to those trusts, and it is in exercise of the responsibility attached, that 'Astarte' has been compiled from the documents thus authenticated."

In 1849 Lady Noel Byron consigned certain documents to the care of Miss Frances Carr at Ockham Park in a metal box, and on the decease of Miss Carr the box was to be transferred to the following trustees: Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, William Lushington (son of Dr. Lushington), and Henry Bathurst, to be "opened at the expiration of Thirty Years, namely in 1880, by the then surviving

Trustees or Trustee, and the contents thereof shall be disposed of according to their best judgement, for the interests of Truth & Justice, and with due regard to the feelings of whoever may then be the Representative of my Family." This was signed Anna Isabella Noel Byron.

The late Lord Lovelace (he died on August 28th, 1906), as the representative of the family, chose to have these documents privately published, and his having done so must be the cause of universal regret. Dr. Lushington, "from the best and kindest motives and long habit of silence," had used his "influence, which was inevitably great, over the others to prevent, or at least postpone, revelation." Would that such a good resolution had prevailed with the grandson! but as one reads 'Astarte' one is pained to see the animus with which he regards his gifted grandfather. As to its being "a betrayal of a trust to be silent," Dr. Lushington evidently did not think so; and any one perusing the instructions left by Lady Byron can read between the lines, and see that Lushington's decision not to publish was the right one.

As regards Lady Byron, it is indeed true, as *The Athenæum* stated on September 4th, 1859, at the time of the scandal raised by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, that she was "a noble woman, who needed no apologist"; and so she remained until her death, which took place on the 16th of May, 1860. Byron had predeceased her thirty-six years. Let us bury in the silence of the grave all harsh words, and remember that farewell to his wife with "the tears falling fast over the paper as he wrote them":—

Byron's "Fare thee well!"

Fare thee well! and if for ever,
Still for ever, fare *thee well:*
Even though unforgiving, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.

. . . . .

Fare thee well!—thus disunited,
Torn from every nearer tie,
Sear'd in heart, and lone, and blighted,
More than this I scarce can die.

On Byron's death Fletcher, his valet, overcome with grief at the loss of one who for twenty years had been "more than a father," brought the "dear and noble remains" to England. On Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of July, 1824, they lay in state at the house of Sir Edward Knatchbull in Great George Street, and on the following Monday the funeral procession took place. At St. Pancras Church the carriages returned, and the hearse was taken by slow stages to Nottingham. My friend the late Robert Hunt, of the School of Mines, has told me of his presence at the funeral, and of his having laid his hand on the glass, inserted in the coffin, through which "the noble face of the poet could be seen." I was one day talking with Mr. Lapham, in the office of *The Examiner* in Wellington Street. I was just in front of the counter, and he told me that Byron and Leigh Hunt had often come in to see him and stand just where I was standing.

DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1906, June 23.

Duke of Argyle.

"I expected great things of *The Athenæum* review of the Duke of Argyle, which is fairly and impartially written, but does not tempt me to read his autobiography. He was a clever and distinguished man, good in many ways, and an honourable, indefatigable worker, but totally devoid of genius. I wonder whether the book records the admirable 'settler' with which Lord Derby, the 'Rupert of Debate' of St. Stephen's, silenced him by his definition of him as the little wife of the big blacksmith, whom she continually attacked: 'It amuses her, and it don't hurt me.'"

MRS. OLIPHANT.

1907, May 29.

Lytton.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Her life of Edward Irving.

"I am glad to see there is a fitting tribute of eulogy and praise to Lytton in the *Quarterly* (see 'N. & Q.,' p. 420). I like this notice very dearly....Like yourself, I think Mrs. Oliphant's memoir of Irving is her most valuable work. She and Thomas Carlyle did much to preserve his memory unstained. In my father's house I used to see all the pictures, popular caricature portraits, there were of Edward Irving, and with that wonderful eye-memory of mine I retain a vivid impression of them all. The treatment of Irving by his ungrateful flock in London was infamous enough. I have always thought that the base conduct of the Annan presbytery, which later took on itself the legal privilege of deposing him from the ministry, unresistedly, was about the vilest and most hateful blunder in the lot. I am glad to know that dear Holyoake [this was in reference to my having given Holyoake a copy of Mrs. Oliphant's life of Irving], as you and I regard him, sincerely, thought so highly of Mrs. Oliphant's book.

Her memoir of Lawrence Oliphant.

"Her earliest memoir of Laurence Oliphant pleased me mightily; it must have been in dear *Blackwood's Magazine;* but her two volumes of memoir that I purchased afterwards were quite unsatisfactory....She trifled half-heartedly with them, as indeed she habitually did with her incessant writings, as though she had habituated herself on paltry taskwork for the moment's present pay till she had lost the comprehension of comparative value and proportion of perspective. And this we know to be a common occurrence when people write too frequently or incessantly.

Her personality.

"I still think lovingly and regretfully of that young woman who sacrificed herself....for others. How sweet and pure she was! How graceful and endearing she was in form and feature and courteous demeanour! as untiring in her industry as M. E. Braddon, but deficient in that worthy rival's power of skilful concentration and energy. She deserves loving remembrance far above many who have won renown. Her various short stories entitled 'Studies from the Unseen,' that were published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, usually in the January number of successive years, such as 'The Open Door,' well deserve republication separately, better than collectively huddled into any bulky volume, and need nothing farther of introduction or patronage by an inferior hand.

'Studies from the Unseen.'

'Salem Chapel.'

"She scarcely comprehended vice and shame, and yet perhaps her 'Salem Chapel' rebukes this judgment, and may be destined to live, I think, when most of her other books, except her 'Edward Irving,' are forgotten. They gripped my memory at first publication. To my general retrospect her 'Rose in June,' *Cornhill Magazine*, 1874, seems sweetest—that one and her 'Carita' in the same serial. Few or none could have written it so tenderly, impressive in its purity and beauty. In fact, the best of English girl portraiture, free from the least taint of American boldness or latter-day viciousness that delights the playgoers, is to be found in dear, good, stainless Mrs. Oliphant's works. She is so smooth, so consistently holding her own path unobtrusively, unvauntingly, that perhaps most people undervalued her......But she was one who attested the truth of the saying in the beatitudes that 'the pure in heart shall see God.'

Contributions to the *Cornhill.*

Her stainless life.

"We have surely a welcome for such records of a life that was not wholly wasted, as so many of our scribblers in fiction are, the mere ephemera that deserve to be forgotten before they begin to sting, and are incapable of singing songs or threading needles. 'Go spin, ye jades! go spin.'"

Ebsworth and George Gilfillan.

As will have been seen, Ebsworth from his early years began to use his pen, and in 1851 he was associated with George Gilfillan as a constant contributor to *The Dumfries Herald*. For this paper both worked gratuitously, and Ebsworth considered that Gilfillan was "at his best" in the "spontaneous reviews of books and authors whom he had lovingly studied" which appeared in the *Herald*. To Ebsworth Gilfillan became very dear:—

"He was a man to be loved, a sound religious man, a true Christian, and with views advanced beyond his time and class. He had many assailants, but was always ready for a contest, and

Henry Bradshaw.

nearly always was absolutely victorious, even if he banged the brawlers into silence. He was, *inter alia*, a believer in the millennium and the early coming and personal reign of our Lord and Saviour. He kept himself well up to date in relation to science and dialectical theology....No man, not even Free Kirk Guthrie of 'The City: its Sins and Sorrows,' took deeper interest in the poor, or laboured more effectually, than George Gilfillan....My friend at Cambridge and best man at my wedding, Henry Bradshaw, Dean of King's College Chapel and Principal Librarian, Cambridge University, used to mock, parrot like, at G. G., of whom he knew absolutely nothing, on account of a supposititious phrase assigned to him, 'the moultings of the celestial Dove'; but this was like the chatter of Benedick's assailants in 'Much Ado': "I'll tell thee what, prince: a college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my humour. Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?" Dr. Robertson Nicoll, knowing of Ebsworth's friendship for Gilfillan, in "a kind letter" dated December 15th, 1903, invited him to write the review, in *The Bookman* (a publication which he always read with delight), of Watson's Memoir of Gilfillan.

'The Dumfries Album.'

In 'The Dumfries Album,' 1857, edited by A. Mercer Adam, M.D., is a contribution of Ebsworth's. This Album was published as a help to a fund for the Dumfries Mechanics' Institution, all the contributions being gratuitous. In this Carlyle's 'The Opera' first appeared. Among other writers were Charles Mackay, Tupper, Gilfillan, Blackie, and Mrs. S. C. Hall.

'MACPHAIL'S ECCLESIASTICAL JOURNAL.'

Macphail's Ecclesiastical Journal.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail has kindly sent me an account of the founding, by his father and uncle, William and Myles Macphail, of *Macphail's Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal and LiteraryReview*, to which Ebsworth was a constant contributor. He wrote the 'Editorial Farewell' in the last part issued, and frequently varied his signature, writing under Karl, J. W. E., Bedouin, &c. William and Myles, were the nephews of Alexander Macredie, the chief publisher and bookseller for the Church of Scotland. In 1846 they succeeded him, and started the *Journal* to champion the interests of the Established Church, after her great trouble arising from the disruption, which happened in 1843. William took the editorship, and the leaders in the Church, both in theology and literature, contributed to its columns during its entire history (1846–1862); also many men of note outside the Church, De Quincey among others. Mr. Wright of Borthwick wrote a good deal for it. He was, Mr. Macphail informs me, "a rather noted figure in the Kirk in his day; he was deposed, or had to retire, for holding 'advanced views.' " They were similar to those propounded by Charles Darwin many years later. The editor of *Macphail* was a thoroughly well-read man in English and foreign literature, and could read and speak with great fluency French, German, and Italian. In his young days he and his brother Myles, like Ebsworth, took a long walking tour in Europe, being away three years. In business he showed himself to be the ideal booklover more than the ideal bookseller, and his son records that he can remember the trouble it cost him to part with favourite volumes when purchasers claimed them for their own. He lost his wife and all his children but Alexander in early years, and from that time he lived for him and his loved books alone.

In the September number, 1859, an article from Ebsworth's pen appeared on Emily Brontë, from which I give the following extracts :—

Emily Brontë.

" For many years we have paid autumnal visits to Yorkshire, for we love the place and the people. A robust, unaffected purity is in the women—a hearty frankness in the men ; whether on the hillside, or streets of Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and Wakefield. We love its moors, and dales where cultivation has scarcely penetrated, as well as the beautiful valleys where ruined abbeys are enshrined. The Scottish mountains or the classic shores of the Mediterranean are scarcely more dear to us than these. The novels by the sisters Brontë, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, best known under their literary disguise of Currer Bell, Ellis Bell, and Acton Bell, startled ordinary readers by their revelation of a mode of life and class of character that possessed the charm of strangeness. In ' Wuthering Heights ' by Emily Brontë, in ' The Tenant of Wildfell Hall ' by Anne, and in ' Jane Eyre ' by Charlotte, there was exhibited a series of examples of isolation that was even more remarkable than the incidents chronicled. People who lived almost all their days in a round of social frivolities, dissipation, and mercantile intrigue, were astonished and incredulous when these books gave evidence of stormy passions, aspirations, and commanding intellect all working together in some retired district, whose name had scarcely been mentioned twelve miles away ; all exercised without regard, it seemed, for the opinion of that small Areopagus Society which holds its judgment seat in the West End, and dooms offenders by a code that it has learnt to consider almost infallible and universally revered. What cared Heathcliff, Jane Eyre, Rochester, and the rest for Belgravia or Exeter Hall ! Robinson Crusoe's Island was scarcely more removed from the visitation of ordinary critics than the retired glens of the West Riding. Some might doubt, a few tried to scoff, but the multitude joyfully accepted this introduction of a fresh element into literature. . . . At Haworth's Parsonage Charlotte Brontë and her sisters resided almost constantly from birth till death. No one who looks on it, and remembers the monotonous gloom of the spot, can be surprised at their sadness, continual illness, and untimely death. They were peculiarly sensitive, self-conscious, and self-denying, and were trained with what must appear to ordinary readers to have been unusual severity. The parsonage, isolated from other houses, faces the church, and the windows look into the graveyard, which is literally paved with tombstones, although a few upright monuments break the uniformity and increase the dreary aspect of the scene. The wild moorland hills are immediately behind, and it was by them that the Brontës from infancy were fascinated. Emily (Ellis Bell) especially revelled in their sterile grandeur. She pined and sickened for them when removed to Brussels in early years. She loved them rapturously, for, to her eyes, they possessed a beauty that no luxurious landscapes equalled....The impetuous Emily seems to have been the especial darling of the household. Youngest of all, and dying so early, it is only by one work, ' Wuthering Heights,' and a few short poems, that we can estimate her genius. Yet what enormous power of delineation she displayed ! Her soul was attuned to the war of the elements : she loved the storm and wintry desolation ; the gloomy wastes, where the stranger's foot seldom pressed the moss, and where the few cottages frowned savagely on the crags that surrounded them. The ' becks ' or streams that rushed downwards to the valleys ; the long wail of the night wind, that seemed to whisper tales of wrong and misery, or strive for admittance at the ill-fastened doors and casements ; the shrill scream of some wild bird, and the splash of rain against the windows—these were the sounds of music that delighted Emily Brontë. Stern and tyrannically exacting to herself, she permitted no decay of health to excuse her own omission of duties. Intense, persistent, and in defiance of all conventional timidity, were the labours which she imposed upon her fragile nature ; and this courageous intensity speaks in everything she wrote. Of all first works by a female, we consider her ' Wuthering Heights ' to be the most marvellous for power and originality. We desire no other such work from the hand of a woman. To be able to produce it presupposes an unhappy being, verging on death or insanity. Even while we read it we shudder, and remember it always with a kind of fearful horror ; but we cannot withhold our tribute of admiration to its wondrously absorbing power....A strange book for a girl to write, and for a girl to conceive as being possible to write, was ' Wuthering Heights.' Thought of the public seldom crossed her mind during its composition ; the three sisters laboured in secret, almost from each other.... With the general reading public Emily Brontë will always be less a favourite than her sister Charlotte, but by many, who form their judgment on private deliberation and by private intuition, there will be felt, at least, an equal fascination in this unconventionalized daughter of the Yorkshire moors."

This article so impressed Emily's father, Patrick Brontë, that he wrote to Mr. Macphail the following letter :—

Letter of Patrick Brontë.

Haworth, nr. Keighley, Sept. 7th, 1859.

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, in order to request that you will, at a convenient opportunity, thank for me the kind friend, should you know him, who sent me this month's number of *The Ecclesiastical Journal*, in which there is an able and just article on the works of my late daughter Emily. In that article the writer has had sufficient learning, penetration, and grasp of mind to effect what some others before him either could not or would not do while she was living, and some adverse, incompetent and superficial reviews appeared. I told her not to be disheartened, as I doubted not there would one day arise a critic who would do ample justice to 'Wuthering Heights,' and all the works she might write or had written. In her upright and independent way she said, "That is all I desire." I thank the writer of the article in question for what he has done: he has fulfilled my prediction.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

P. BRONTE.

Myles Macphail, Esq., Edinburgh.

This letter was presented to Ebsworth by Macphail, and is now in my possession as his executor. It induced Ebsworth in the April of the following year to send to Patrick Brontë the *Magazine* for that month, which contained three articles by him. He evidently informed Brontë that he was about to proceed to Cambridge with a view to taking Holy Orders, and received the following letter, full of kind fatherly suggestion most delicately put :—

Haworth, nr. Keighley, April 8th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you kindly for the *Magazine* containing your three articles ; they are very excellent, and give a sure earnest of still better things to come.—Well, you have seen much about the world and much into it, and are soon about to see a little more of it in Cambridge, my Alma Mater, who will also be yours. She is, in many respects, kind and gentle, and watches over her children with maternal care, yet in some things her discipline is strict, almost rigorous. She requires those under her care to travel over the rough road of Mathematical Study, not in a smooth, rapid, railroad, pace, in which objects below seem run into one; but in a slow pace, where even the smallest pebbles of the way can, and must, be distinctly seen and described, to the satisfaction of critical examiners; great, however, is the honour confer'd on those who excel.—After you will have taken your Degree, you intend to take Holy Orders, and enter our Apostolical Church as one of Her Watchmen. In this new and most important situation, all the knowledge you will have acquired will be wanted, and above all, a saving knowledge of things human and Divine.

I pray that God may bestow that knowledge upon you abundantly, both for your own sake, and for their sakes who shall be committed to your charge.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely and truly,
P. Bronte.

J. Woodfall Ebsworth, Esq., Edinburgh.

The two letters of Patrick Brontë are printed by the kind permission of Mrs. Nicholls.

Fourteen months after the second was written, on June 7th, 1861, the kindly old man passed to his rest, all his loved ones having gone before him. He became Minister of Haworth in 1820; his wife died in the following year, and one by one he followed his children to the grave. Charlotte, as is well remembered, was the last. Her death took place at Haworth on the Saturday before Easter, the 31st of March, 1855, when, "early in the morning," the solemn tolling of Haworth Church bell spoke forth the fact of her death to the villagers who had known her from a child, and whose hearts shivered within them as they thought of the two sitting desolate and alone in the old grey house (Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë').

Macaulay.

To the number of *Macphail* for February, 1860, Ebsworth contributed an article on Macaulay. This, the *Magazine* being out of print, he carefully transcribed for me in his own small, beautiful handwriting. In it he states that he "was present at the political meeting in Edinburgh several years ago [1847] when Macaulay was baited publicly by local busybodies, elated at their opportunity for taunting a man so celebrated. They questioned him about the consent to what was termed 'the Maynooth grant'; they insinuated, they clamoured, they fumed; they spirted their paltry venom against him; and each one 'did all that a dog so diminutive can.' It was a repetition of the once familiar spectacle, cited by the showman, of the lion assailed by a pack of curs. Now and again he turned on them and flashed a glance of haughty rebuke, or brushed one aside by the movement of a limb. But he disdained to indulge in such womanish scolding as they revelled in and desired to provoke in recrimination. At length, tortured out of patience by their snarling and petulance, and after he had manfully declared that he would accept the representation of Edinburgh solely if untrammelled by making pledges, he concluded by making the memorable declaration, that if he failed in the electoral contest, and were not returned to *Parliament, there were other ways by which, in retirement, he might be able to serve his country.* To the shame of Edinburgh and her factions, he was defeated as a candidate. But he nobly redeemed his promise, by labouring on the 'History of England,' the first and second volumes of which were soon afterwards given to the world. To some men misadventures become benefits; blots of obloquy are transfigured into stars of decoration. It was so with Macaulay."

There is a foot-note in the copy sent to me: "I was with my dear father, who plumped for Macaulay."

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

Dictionary of National Biography.'

The following is a list of Ebsworth's contributions to the 'Dictionary of National Biography':—

Bedloc, William.
Blood, Thomas.
Chiffinch, Thomas and William.
Cleveland, John.
Coleman, Edward.
College, Stephen.
Cowell, Joseph Leathley and Samuel Houghton.
Cresswell, Madam.
Dangerfield, Thomas.
Daniel, George.
Davis, William.
Deloney, Thomas.
Dibdin, Thomas John and Charles.
Dugdale, Stephen.
D'Urfey, Thomas.
Duke, Richard.
Ebsworth, Joseph and Mary Emma.
Egan, Pierce the Elder and Pierce the Younger.
Gadbury, John.
Gibson, David Cooke.
Gilfillan, Rev. George.

George Smith's dinner to contributors.

On the 27th of June, 1888, George Smith gave a dinner to the contributors at the Star and Garter, Richmond. Unfortunately the rain came down in torrents. "The only person who enjoyed it was the genial visitor M. Jusserand, and he rightly deserved to do so, being neither a contributor nor haunted." Ebsworth on the 8th of January, 1905, writes:—

Ebsworth's skit.

"Mention of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' may here be coupled with my identification of the Star and Garter celebration facetiæ, which became Roxburghe Ballads by my irreverently including them—primarily for posthumous preservation—in the Ballad Society Series, Part XXVI., p. 766."

THE BALLAD SOCIETY.

The Ballad Society.

While Ebsworth rendered service to literature and the arts in many ways, he has specially left an abiding name by the services he rendered to our Ballad history. The Ballad Society was started on the completion of the Percy Folio Manuscript in the spring of 1868, to continue the work begun by that undertaking—the rendering accessible to all subscribers, at the cost of an annual guinea, of the rare and large stores of Ballads in the public—and, so far as possible the private—collections of the country. The founders' wish was to have started the Society's work by printing the rarest of the collections, the Pepys; but the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to whom it belonged, refused to allow the printing of the Pepys Ballads by the Society, and it became necessary to turn to the next most important set, the Roxburghe in the British Museum. This William Chappell kindly undertook to annotate, if not to edit. After editing three volumes, 1869–80, he retired; and *The Athenæum* on the 1st of November, 1879, announced that Ebsworth had succeeded him as editor of 'The Roxburghe Ballads,' and by the end of 1880 he had completed the group of Amanda Ballads. For twenty-five years Ebsworth "persisted single-handed against wind and tide, and brought the barque to shore, the completed 'Roxburgh Ballads.'"

Roxburghe Ballads completed.

He often lamented that while he laboured so hard and gratuitously, lack of support kept him from making "what would have been valuable additions to my other volumes, for I knew where untold riches of MSS. and unreprinted black-letter Broadsides are attainable, and stored virtually unknown and apt to perish; but nobody cared a button." The five volumes he edited contain over 1,071 reprinted ballads and 323 songs. Ebsworth claimed that "to every intelligent student our Bagford Ballads and our Roxburghe Ballads truthfully reveal the daily life of English people from year to year throughout more than one of the bygone centuries, but chiefly that which sped between the passing-away of the last Queen of the Tudor race and the incoming of the last Queen of the Stuart race. Here completed," continues Ebsworth in this final preface, "are the ballads which mirror for us well-nigh every sort of man or woman who lived in the days of the Stuarts, whether Cavalier or Roundhead. They speak to us through a Telephone of Song."

It was always a cause of regret to Ebsworth that "the completed sheets can never more give pleasure to my dear friend and companion William Chappell, F.S.A.," who died on the 20th of August, 1888, eleven years before the publication of the final volume. He was buried at Kensal Green, his old friend reading the Burial Service.

The eight volumes are dedicated to Queen Victoria :—

Dedication to Queen Victoria.

To thee whom all the nations greet,
Our Queen, of sixtieth year complete,
We lay this offering at thy feet.

. . . . .

Purer and nobler thou hast stood
In all thy stainless womanhood,
Than the proud Queen of Tudor blood.

. . . . .

We hail the harvest thou hast sown :
Obeyed and loved, wherever known,
God bless our Queen ! and guard her Throne.

Ebsworth closes the Preface following the dedication to the Queen with this poem :—

THE LAST WORD.

If it be said to those who loved me long,
  " He left no trophy justifying praise
  But gave the heedless world these idle lays ! "
One voice may dare to vindicate my song :—
' There was no blinding of his soul to wrong,
  No weak repining at the toilsome days
  On the still glowing Past he bent his gaze
Searching for Truth his heart was ever strong.
  Calm in success, in failure mute and proud,
Nature consoled him for each loss in Art.
  Not for reward he laboured ; where he vowed
His energies, he first had given his heart :
  He claimed no wreath, no dirge, from the mad crowd.
Glad to have Lived ! not sorry to Depart."

Halliwell-Phillipps.

As an instance of Ebsworth's unique knowledge of Ballads, it may be mentioned that Halliwell-Phillipps asked him for some information about a Ballad, and thanking Ebsworth, in a letter dated the 28th of March, 1887, now before me, Halliwell-Phillipps writes :—

" I hardly know what sentiment predominates—my great thankfulness to you for your kind information respecting the Ballad, or my astonishment that you could have written so elaborate a report on the instant and by return of post. . . . The establishment of the authenticity of that ballad is a point to me of special importance."

The Ballad Index.

A volume containing a Ballad Index to the previous volumes completed the collection of the Roxburghe Ballads. A general Index of Historical Names to the entire volumes was projected, but lack of funds prevented the production of this. The number of subscribers had dwindled to seventy-five ; and although a well-known publisher generously offered the loan of a hundred guineas, Ebsworth did not feel that he could take the burden of the expense of publication in addition to the literary and artistic work which he had done without charge from the very first.

Omar Khayyam.

Ebsworth closed his published work on our Ballad history with a Valediction from FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam.' In a letter to me of the 1st of July, 1906, he writes :—

"There are many among us Omarists who are inclined to love FitzGerald's earlier edition, 1859, in its readings and simplicity, though it fell dead on the public and 'wasted'; but the differences betwixt it and the later versions being enormous, the safe way in the collective edition of 1889 (Macmillan's) was adopted, and it was reprinted distinct in good equal type.

"Nine stanzas appear in the 2nd edition only, reprinted on pp. 301, 302. Eds. 3 and 4 seem to be the same textually.

When you and I behind the Veil are past,
Oh, but the long, long while the world shall last!
Which of our Coming and Departure heeds
As the Seven Seas should heed a pebble-cast.

Yet ah! that Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That Youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!
The Nightingale that in the branches sang,
Ah! whence and whither, flown again, who knows?

Yon rising moon that looks for us again,
How oft hereafter will she wax and wane!
How oft hereafter rising shall she look
Through this same Garden—and for *one* in vain.

And when Thyself with shining foot shall pass
Among the Guests star-scattered on the grass,
And in thy joyous errand reach the spot
Where I made one—turn down an empty glass.
Tamām.

Ebsworth's 'Cavalier Lyrics.'

Mentions his friends.

John Payne Collier.

Ebsworth's affectionate nature caused him to dedicate sections of the Roxburghe Ballads to his friends, and when he published 'The Cavalier Lyrics' for private circulation in 1887, he "steps aside to greet his friends," mentioning their names with kind comments. Among them we find William Bell Scott, the surviving younger brother of Ebsworth's early instructor, Dr. Grosart, James Cartwright, James Gairdner, the Bullens, Bertram Dobell, Matthew Arnold, William R. Wilson, W. J. Fletcher, Edward Bond, Steinman-Steinman, and W. M. Wood of Hertford, "King of Readers." The names of those who had passed away include the veteran Shakespearian critic John Payne Collier, with whom for years Ebsworth had had most pleasant correspondence until Collier's sudden blindness. To Ebsworth's great grief, he received the following letter, dated Riverside, March 8, 1882 :—

Dear Ebsworth,

I lament to say that I have suddenly become so blind that I can no longer be a correspondent of yours in my own handwriting. I was in the middle of reading a smallish print to my daughter, when a sort of flash came across my sight, and I was no longer able to see anything distinctly. I shall always be most glad to hear from you. but I can promise no answer in my own handwriting : my daughter must be my scribe, if it be worth while to continue a correspondence with an old blind man. Still, I am ever

Yours most sincerely,

J. Payne Collier.

There is a blurred attempt at a signature. Collier died in 1883.

The last and dearest mentioned by Ebsworth in the list is his father, "whose honoured name the author bears, but whom he could never hope to equal, that Joseph Ebsworth, dramatist, musician, scholar, and linguist."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

His works.

The following is a list of Ebsworth's works in their order of publication :—

Karl's Legacy, 2 vols. 1868.
The Westminster Drolleries of 1671 and 1672. 1875.
The Merry Drolleries of 1661 and 1670. 1875.
Choyce Drollery of 1656. 1876.
Bagford Ballads, 2 vols. 1878.
Brathwayt's Strappado. 1878.
Bagford Poems. 1880.
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream of 1600. 1880.
Three Centuries of Molash Annals, Burial Registers. 1880.
The Roxburghe Ballads, Anti-Papal Group. 1881.
The Duke of Monmouth, Rye House Plot, and Western Insurrection. 3 vols. 1883–4.
Cavalier Lyrics : "For Church and Crown." 1887.
Early Naval Ballads. 1887.
Early Legendary Ballads. 1888.
Trades and Sports, Time of Charles II. 1889.
Later Naval Ballads, &c. 1890.
Military and Civil War. 1891.
Thomas Carew's Poems, and Poems by Robert Southwell. 2 vols. 1892.
Hudibras. 3 vols. 1892.
One Hundred Religious, Romantic and Political Ballads. 1895.
Sempill Ballads, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Robin Hood Ballads. 1896.
Restoration Ballads. 1899.
Final Ballads. 1902.

But although 1902 was the date of the last work, he was on the war-path to the time of his death, and went on as much as he was able with the Index of the names of all the songs in the Roxburghe

Ballad volumes. His dear old friend Andrew Clark, the editor of 'The Shirburn Ballads,' writes to him on the 7th of December, 1907 :

"It is like your pluck to persevere with your great Index.... Your work is built on the true pyramidical principle, on sure and wide foundations. The final part will raise it higher, and make it more far seen, but the other parts are of themselves a lasting gift to students and lovers of English story and verse."

MSS. left by Ebsworth.

Among the MSS. left by Ebsworth are the Historical Index to the Roxburghe Ballads, completed A to K; An Alphabetical List of Quotations from the first seven General Indexes of *Notes and Queries*, with the various references made to them; also First Lines of Songs, chiefly Scottish, with title, date, authorship, and book locality in several large collections, viz., Allan Ramsay's 'Tea Table Miscellany,' 1724–93; 'Calliope,' 1738; Herd's Collection, 1769, 1776, 1791; Ayles's Collection, Glasgow, 1871; 'The Illustrated Book of Scottish Song,' *c.* 1854; 'St. Cecilia,' 1779; Nimmo's edition of Robert Burns, with Remarks on Scottish Song, *c.* 186–; Ritson's 'Scottish Songs'; and Aikin's 'Essay on Songs,' 1774. These are beautifully written in Ebsworth's clear, small handwriting, well known to all who had correspondence with him.

LAST WORDS.

It is pleasant to think that his closing years were happily spent in the studies long dear to him. His industry to the last was surprising. Added to this, he was constantly receiving letters from many old friends. These included Dr. Andrew Clark, whose presentation copy of 'The Shirburn Ballads' was highly prized; the Dunlops of Glasgow; and Bertram Dobell, who wrote to him on the 22nd of November, 1907: "I have always felt that there was a more than common degree of sympathy between us, and that our aims in life and literature were very much alike, in spite of the divergence of our political and religious opinions."

His over-sensitiveness.

Ebsworth's friendship was much prized by those who held it firmly, but his disposition was most sensitive, and he was wont to suspect a slight where no such intention was even dreamed of. This was so all through his life from his very earliest years, and frequently caused much pain both to himself and those dear to him. The only friends that never changed to him were the authors he loved, and he would accept no criticism of these; for instance, he never forgave Leslie Stephen for the biographies of Burns and Byron which appeared in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' A friend has well likened him to Carlyle in his criticisms; there was no middle line. He was bold and full of courage in giving expression to his opinions, and this would often, with those who did not know him thoroughly, lead to trouble. I can well imagine

The painting by Ebsworth illustrating Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall,' "Like a dog, he hunts in dreams....then a hand shall pass before thee," has been presented to the Royal Scottish Academy by Mr. John Collins Francis. It was exhibited on the line at the Scottish Academy in 1850. Mr. W. D. McKay, the Secretary, says that

21.1.11

"it is typical of the period, both in the choice of subject and in the manner of painting. In the latter respect it has distinct affinities with that of the men amongst whom Ebsworth was working: F. Cruickshank, Orchardson, Tom Faed, Herdman, Gavin, and others."

---

what difficulties an editor would ha
on his staff. *The Saturday Review* of
quite outdone.

As we think of him we are amaze
What he painted shows the promise o
woodblocks are, I do not think it too
Bewick; and frequently his illustrati
shank. This is particularly shown in
come into my possession through the courtesy of Mr. James Cameron of Edinburgh. It is entitled 'The Skater's Monitor, Instructor, and Evening Companion,' published by John Menzies, 1846. The illustrations are all by Ebsworth, but they certainly might well have been by Cruikshank. To his special study, the collection of Ballads, he devoted years of labour—labour freely and cheerfully given, with the result that he has formed a Ballad History of England which should cause his name to be remembered by his countrymen for all time.

His collection of Ballads.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 16, l. 13 from foot. George Bradshaw died at *Christiania*, not at Copenhagen.

P. 187, l. 7 from foot. For 1808 read *1908*.

P. 203, l. 10 and side-note. For "Pennington" read *Pennethorne*.

P. 221, l. 16. For "Beazley" read *Bazley*.

P. 298, l. 8 from foot. Mr. G. Merryweather, of Chicago, shows in *Notes and Queries* for January 16th, 1909 (p. 55), that the epigram on Charles I. and William Penn was published originally in the New York *Evening Post*, and cannot have been written by Dr. Garnett, though Mr. Merryweather is unable to identify the author.

P. 309, l. 9. For "Libre" read *Liber*.

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